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GENERAL

BILINSKI, ROBERT. A Guide to Coin Investment. [n.p.], 1957. 97 pp.

This first publication of its kind deals with several aspects of coin investment as it applies to the U. S. market. Among these may be mentioned: (1) Its effect on legitimate collectors and dealers (in conjunction with which the author has compiled charts showing the number of individuals actively engaged in speculation and investment); (2) the various categories into which collectors fall, and their total annual expenditure (estimated at approximately thirty million dollars); (3) types of coins collected; (4) advice on the practical aspects of investment and an outline of the risks involved, and (5) a prediction of U. S. coin prices for the year 1960.

HG

DEEBLES, VIRGINIA A. How to appraise Coins for an Estate. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 271-273.

The author discusses the technique of appraising coins and the principles involved in this type of work.

JRF

DOLNICK, M. M. and S. WILSON. How to Photograph Coins with an Ordinary Camera. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 523-525.

Carefully detailed procedure for photographing coins using a camera with focusing lens and inexpensive accessories.

JRF

INGALLS, PHILIP. An Unusual Auction. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 10, (Oct., 1956), pp. 1893-1894.

Among lots offered at an auction of jewelry, held at 54 Lispenard Street, New York City (July 19, 1956), were 1246 gold coins of Austria,

Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Tunis. They were sold for \$9,567.15 mostly to jewelers for there were no coin dealers present and only one or two collectors. The author lists the country, date and quantity of each coin, believing that such information should not be lost to numismatists, inasmuch as there was no published catalogue of the sale. JRF

JOHNSON, D. W. and W. H. BREEN. *Numismatic Directory for 1957*. St. Louis, Missouri, 1957. 101 pp.

Among the listings assiduously compiled are: Collectors and the individual fields in which they specialize, dealers (arranged both by state and according to their principal trade interests), national and international organizations, and current numismatic periodicals of the world. HG

LARSEN, L. V. Gilded Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 469 (June, 1957), pp. 248-249.

The gilding of coins struck in various metals other than gold is known at least from mediaeval times and may have existed earlier. One reason for growth of the practice — which appears to have reached a peak during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries — was to give coins of lower values the appearance of gold coins for purposes of fraud. Another was their enhancement for use as jewelry, while a third was the gilding process employed in the manufacture of pattern coins. Two processes are described, the first a non-electrical operation used during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the second the electroplating process now in general use. GHN

Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. *Effigies et portraits. Vingt-cinq siècles d'art monétaire. Exposition, 24 mai-30 juin 1957. Catalogue*. Paris, 1957. 90 pp., 34 pls.

The seventh congress of the Fédération Internationale des Éditeurs de Médailles held in Paris in conjunction with the 1957 International Numismatic Congress featured two exhibitions, one devoted exclusively to contemporary medallic art and the other a gallery of portraiture on medals over twenty-five centuries. Various articles in this catalogue of the latter exhibition discuss the interpretation of the human face as seen in the work of Celtic, Byzantine, Mediaeval, Oriental and Western engravers, and amongst the prominent French numismatic authors represented are Jean Babelon, André Guillou, Gabrielle Fabre, Jean Lafaurie, Jacques Yvon and Joseph Jacquot. The plate illustrations include portraits of Greek deities, classical celebrities, Roman and Byzantine emperors, mediaeval and modern princes and various other distinguished personages. HG

POTTER, G. R. L. The Cleaning of Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 28-30.

Writing on a controversial subject, the author describes in some detail the various methods of removing surface dirt, verdigris and tarnish.

JRF

REINFELD, FRED. A Catalogue of the World's Most Popular Coins. New York, 1956. 268 pp., illus.

A useful introductory work, which, despite noticeable shortcomings, should prove helpful to the beginner. Illustration is profuse, and historical data on popular coins ranging from antiquity to the present day are included. Though not always reflective of actual market values, coin prices are listed, and the introduction provides some guidance to identification.

HG

ANCIENT

ARWIDSSON, GRETA. Ett keltiskt mynt i en gotländsk myntsamling. In: *Gotländskt Arkiv. Meddelanden från Föreningen Gotlands Fornvänner* (1955), pp. 38-40.

In a collection from Visby comprising coins usually found in Gotland was one Celtic coin (type Hermand, pl. 9, nos. 39 & 40). No such coins have been found in either Scandinavia, Northern Germany or Holland, nor is there any proof that this specimen was found in Gotland.

PP

BRONEER, OSCAR. Excavations at Isthmia, 1954. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (April-June, 1955), pp. 110-141, pls. 41-56.

The University of Chicago excavations at the site of the temple of Poseidon have uncovered architectural foundations of an archaic and a classical building. The latter's stones were re-used in a Justinian fortress nearby, and a 270 coin hoard was recovered from the temple site, the latest specimens of which were issued by Tiberius II, 578-582. Examples from the reign of Justinian accounted for nearly one quarter of the total. Many of sixty-one very small coins are of the Vandalic type, minted after the invasion of the Goths led by Alaric.

One hundred and thirty-three silver coins, found with the archaic remains inside the temple, turned out to include several counterfeits. Of the total, sixty-one were Aeginetan and forty-three of these were staters. Fifty-six Corinthian examples included fourteen staters and twelve drachma pieces. The remainder were nearly all small, worn specimens from Argos, Tegea, Sikyon, Eretria and Naxos.

DMB

CASTELIN, KAREL. Über Regenbogenschüsselchen und andere keltische Prägungen in Böhmen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 5-11.

In discussing the origin of these scyphate gold coins found in Bohemia and generally attributed to the Bovii, Castelin opens a new avenue of approach by drawing attention to the findings of archaeologists and historians. While no definite conclusion is reached, he believes that closer cooperation between the latter on one hand and numismatists on the other may eventually establish more concrete evidence for the origin of this peculiar coinage. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le dieu au maillet "Sucellus" est-il figuré sur un denier gaulois? In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 5/6 (Oct.-Dec., 1956), pp. 417-421, pl. 45.

A theory advanced by Lancelot Lengyel held that the small instrument depicted on the reverse of a gold stater attributed to the Bajocasses represented a mallet, the attribute of the Gallic god Sucellus known in France as "Dieu au Maillet." After comparing it with other specimens of the same series, Colbert de Beaulieu discredits Lengyel's theory and opines that the so-called mallet is nothing more than an imitation of the design found on Roman deniers of the Roma head type. HG

FABRE, G. and M. MAINJONET. Les monnaies. In: *L'Art Gaulois* (Paris, 1957), pp. 149-184, 17 pls.

The earliest Celtic coins of Gaul were, to all intents and purposes, nothing more than imitations of various foreign types from Mediterranean countries. They were, however, gradually transformed until a singular style evolved which departed from the usual forms of animals and objects and grouped signs into harmonious ensembles. In the present study the authors divide the Celtic coinage of Gaul into four regions: (1) Southern (including the Garonne basin), (2) Central and Eastern, (3) L'Armorique (now the provinces of Normandy and Brittany, and (4) the territory of present-day Belgium. HG

GÖBL, R. Die Münzprägung der Kušan von Vima Kadphises bis Bahrām IV. In: *Altheim, Franz and Ruth Stiehl. Finanzgeschichte der Spätantike* (Frankfurt am Main, 1957), pp. 173-256.

Presents a thorough revision of the older classification of the Kushān coinage done by Cunningham in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1892/93. Using stylistic analysis, Göbl establishes the chronology of the reign of each king and discusses the provenance and development of the coin legends and types. The first monarch, Vima Kadphises, originated a gold coin equal in weight to the Roman aureus. He also introduced the half-denominations (rare in Rome at all times), the double aureus (not seen

in Rome until much later) and the quarter piece (never coined in Rome), all of which show his originality. These denominations were no doubt introduced to meet the demands of trade. Silver coinage is practically non-existent, but there is, though of secondary importance, a copper series. The bullion for the coinage derives from the conquest of India and the re-issue of Roman gold. Some of the coin types which are of Roman origin help date the coinage to the second century C.E., Alexandria being the immediate source for the Roman imitations. While using Roman monetary standards and (for a time at least) Greek legends, the Kushāns display an originality in their minting which does credit to their resourcefulness and political achievement. It is interesting to note that the conversion to Buddhism is scarcely reflected in the coinage, a fact in which numismatists dealing with the Constantinian problem may find solace and/or enlightenment.

GLK

HILDYARD, E. J. W. Coventina's Well and the Carrwaburgh Hoard. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1957), col. 197.

The coins can be divided into two periods: the "votive offerings" paid into the temple funds, which were thrown into the well as a single deposit at the time of the disaster of A.D. 197, and the steady although diminished flow of coins until the destruction of the shrine in the early fifth century. Brooches, pins, pearls, etc., also went into the sacred well after the Severan restoration but the larger objects (altars, jars and incense burners) must have been thrown in on the occasion of deliberate desecration by Christians.

CCV

ROEGER, JOSEF. "Alexandriner" in Norikum. In: *Schild von Steier. Beiträge zur Steierischen Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Münzkunde*, No. 5 (1955), pp. 43-46, illus.

Following a short history of the Roman provincial coinage of Egypt struck at Alexandria, the article proceeds to describe three imperial Egyptian bronze coins found during excavations in Syria. It is the author's belief that these coins, while not constituting Roman imperial money, were brought by merchants to Noricum where they circulated freely along with the Roman currency.

HG

[SABEH, JOSEPH]. Die Grabung von Tell es-Salihieh von Hans Henning von der Osten. Mit einem Beitrag von Joseph Sabeh. In: *Svenska Syrienexpeditionen 1952-1953*, pp. 69-73.

During excavations at Tell es-Salihieh (Syria) nineteen Hellenistic, late Roman and Byzantine bronze coins, in poor condition, were found among the upper strata. Among the specimens described are issues of Demetrius II, Chalcis Libanon, Tigranes I, Constantius II and Arcadius.

PP

Siracusa. Contributo alla topografia dell'antica città. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 10 (1956), pp. 94-164, illus.

Various building projects and street constructions have uncovered ancient foundations and fragmentary artifacts; many of the finds included coins of familiar type, already published in E Gabrici, *La monetazione del bronzo nella Sicilia antica* (Palermo, 1927), p. 116, no. 83, and p. 177, nos. 208-211, two bronzes from Agrigento of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.; plus p. 187, nos. 558-562; p. 188, no. 576, pl. IX, 15b, all from Syracuse. Other Syracusan bronzes recovered correspond to Gabrici, p. 177, nos. 206-211; p. 184, nos. 431-441, pl. V, 21; p. 187, nos. 552-562, pl. IX, 14. One bronze of Rhegion, two from Mamertine and seven Roman, including one each of Augustus, Marcus Aurelius, and Constantine complete the scattered discoveries.

In an area bounded by the Piazza della Vittoria and adjacent streets were uncovered remains of Hellenistic and Roman houses above sixty-two archaic tombs, most of which had been disturbed. Tomb one contained three bronze coins, one of Nerva, one of Hadrian, and one unidentifiable. The diggings also yielded household objects from the archaic to the Byzantine periods, including a copper coin of Michael II and Theophilus, 821-829 A.D.

Finally, from another sepulchral area a number of broad-bladed knives of the type shown on coins of the late second and early third centuries A.D. were dug up, and also eight Roman bronzes, including one of Galba, three of Domitian and two of Trajan. The date of deposition is given at 111 A.D. DMB

GREEK

AMANDRY, PIERRE. Médaillon en or du Musée de Providence. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 59, No. 3 (July, 1955), pp. 219-222, pls. 64-65.

A late fourth century B.C. circular medallion with a bust of Aphrodite in high relief, accompanied by Eros, is compared to four other similar examples, all from Greece proper, with an account of their style and technique. Other medallions, now in the Stathatos and Benaki collections in Athens, appeared on the market in June, 1925, having been found in Thessaly. The Providence example, reputedly from Pagasai, was purchased in November of the same year. Thus it is possible that it may be a forgery, but the author after raising the possibility, disproves it on the grounds of its condition, details of enamel decoration on the gold surface, etc. Broad circular bands of enamelled gold around the medallion proper, made separately, possess loops for the attachment of a chain or chains. The whole was used as a cover for a terra cotta pyxis. DMB

CICCIO, G. de. *Gli aurei siracusani di Cimone e di Eveneto*. New ed. Rome, 1957. 54 pp., 3 pls., illus.

This work is intended as a revision and completion of the author's corpus on the Syracusan gold coinage published in the *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano* (1922, pp. 3-27, pl.). There is a full description of each specimen, together with discussion of individual problems. An excursus on the chronology of the coinage holds for 413-12 B.C. following the Athenian defeat in Sicily. GLK

GUÉPIN, J. P. Oost en West in de Oudheid. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct., 1956), pp. 37-39, illus.

The interpretation of representations on coins, frequently helpful in uncovering historical data, is particularly valuable in cases where no literary sources exist. An illustrative example can be seen in the coinage of Bactria. Four different issues show, in successive stages, an elephant snatching the wreath from the Nike standing on the head of Zeus, to, finally, Zeus descended from his throne and walking alongside the animal. The sequence is interpreted by the writer as showing the victory of the Indian party over that of the Greeks during the reign of Antialkidas. HJE

JUNGFLEISCH, M. Contribution numismatique à la question des "Nomes" (Circonscriptions provinciales égyptiennes). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 36 (1953/54), pp. 317-326, illus.

When Hadrian entered Egypt in June, A.D. 130, he passed through the nome of Pelusia enroute to Alexandria and upper Egypt. Yet a Hadrianic coin of the nome which might be thought to commemorate such an imperial visit is actually dated more than three years earlier. Other numismatic examples referring to Pelusia were issued under Trajan, between 108 and 110. These emissions would indicate that the district enjoyed certain administrative privileges, conveying official recognition of its exposed border position and its trade, and suggest that, at least on some occasions, it was ruled by a local senate.

In addition to the bronze money of the nomes were issued tokens of lead and glass. Some small examples in the latter material from Bouto raise problems. Bouto may refer to one of three or even four towns. It seems not to be a nome and its tokens appear to be of the fourth century A.D. They are one-third or one-sixth the gold weight of the Byzantine standard. Two molds with the same image stamped on one side are connected with that Bouto which was the capital of the nineteenth nome of the Delta. The subject may be a spoon-bill or a bird which devoured serpents.

A municipal lead token taken from Hadrianic coins for the nome of Arsinoe, but issued by the city of the same name, is also published here.

DMB

JUNGFLEISCH, M. and J. SCHWARTZ. Jetons de faïence et moules à monnaies ptolémaïques. In: *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, Vol. 53 (1955), pp. 209-219, illus.

A "porcelain" token in the Jungfleisch collection is described along with three others and discussed. It is analogous to bronze money minted during the third century B.C. by the Ptolemies, yet the tokens are thought to have been produced in the course of the second century B.C. as a result of political stress, i.e. war or insurrection. Although their size is identical, the weight ratio between the faïence and bronze is about 1:3.

Also from Egypt, now in the possession of the University of Strasbourg, are two fragments of hard baked earthen molds. One bears two imprints, one of which can be identified as reproducing money of 170 B.C. The other fragment contains a drop of oxidized bronze. It is supposed that all three impressions are of the Ptolemaic period, but were used under Roman rule. It is known that such was the case during several decades beginning in A.D. 266. The authors claims that one can scarcely doubt that the occasion was the conquest of Egypt by Queen Zenobia. DMB

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Trésor de monnaies trouvé à Thasos. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 80, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 1-19, pls. 1-2.

One hundred and thirty-four coins from a terra cotta vase found in the cemetery of Patarghia are now displayed in the Cavalla Museum. Seventy-seven are from Thrace, thirty-eight from Byzantium and nineteen from Chalcedon. The various specimens, both bronze and silver, are listed and are found to extend over some twenty-one years, ending ca. 340 B.C. The hoard's date may be estimated at that time or up to five years later. The content of the Thracian group leads to a closer definition of the sequence in the mid-fourth century, which awaits publication in the series *Études Thasiennes*. DMB

NARAIN, A. K. *The Indo-Greeks*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1957. 201 pp., 6 pls.

Dr. Narain's Ph.D. thesis is noteworthy for numismatists because it shows how defensible conclusions may be reached through the collation of literary, historical and numismatic source material. It is upon the last that this work is grounded, and the author modifies the results of Tarn's *The Greeks in Bactria and India*, as well as taking advantage of the pioneering labors of Newell in this area.

The different rulers and their coin types with their monograms, images,

legends and overstrikes are set forth completely enough for any collector or scholar, with full references including old sale catalogs. Knowledge of various languages and dialects is brought to bear on the subject. Demetrius I, ca. 200-185 B.C., successor to Euthydemus I, is shown never to have conquered the Kabul valley, and, on the basis of a recently discovered hoard, to be of less significance than hitherto believed, in spite of the fact that he appears, among other places, in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale." Rather, Eucratides, d. 155 B.C., emerges as the major territorial conqueror in Gandhara and further South, as well as the issuer of the well-known twenty stater medallion, the largest gold piece of antiquity. Menander, still the greatest of these kings, is treated extensively, especially with reference to the Buddhist wheel on his coins and the variations in his coinage over a long reign, ca. 155-130 B.C.

A determined, closely reasoned effort is made to straighten out the last years of the Indo-Greek kingdom, ca. 130-55 B.C., by dividing the area into seven regions, and the kings into five groups. Here important new light is shed by the two hoards of Mir Zakah and Qunduz, and a re-examination of Chinese accounts. Appendices discuss the controversial term "Yavana," meaning foreigner or Greek; "Seres" and "Phryni," two central Asian tribes; and "Sāgala," or "Udyana," a place name. The plates comprise five showing coins, and four maps conclude the study. DMB

ROBERT, LOUIS and JEANNE ROBERT. *La Carie. Histoire et géographie historique avec le recueil des inscriptions antiques. Tome II. Le plateau de Tabai et ses environs.* Paris, 1954. 452 pp., 65 pls.

Volume II is the first in this series to appear, ahead of an introductory first volume. *De Kéramos à Mylasa*, and *Iasos* are the titles of the forthcoming volumes three and four. The plateau of Tabai is taken up here, after general considerations summarize all previously existing information, by cities and towns. These are: Tabai, Heracleia by (Mt.) Salbeke, Apollonia by (Mt.) Salbeke, Sebastopolis and Kidrama. Each of the five receives a geographic, historical, epigraphic and numismatic biography. Many of the inscriptions published by the authors are accompanied by photographs, and the detailed lists of coins are given representative illustration in adequate scale. In some cases, as at Heracleia, inscriptions identify individuals who had been mint masters or coin makers, helping to clarify the confusion between that Heracleia and others in Bithynia and Latmos, and giving most of the autonomous and imperial issues to the Carian town. In others, as at Kidrama, a town name ITOANA is shown to be an error in transcribing ATTOUDA.

The authors remark upon the local circulation of coinage. That of Kidrama, which lies off the plateau of Tabai, does not appear to have reached even the other towns in this mountainous region. A number of

coins from outside cities have been found in the district, but the general impression conveyed is of an isolated area behind the Aegean littoral, overshadowed by Antioch on the Meander and Aphrodisias, minting its own autonomous issues after winning its liberation from Rhodes in 166 B.C. DMB

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Ein Silberstater der Stadt Tlos in Lykien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 25 (March, 1957), pp. 3-6, illus.

The stater referred to in the title is a rare example of the group with the Lydian inscription TLAFE (TLOS, TLAVI) and is a 1956 acquisition of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, Inv. No. 25.511, 21 mm., 8.17 gr. Far less worn than another example in Paris (Babelon, *Traité* II, 2, 110, 439, pl. CII, 11), it reveals clearly a frontal lion's head on the obverse and a pair of facing crouching lions on the reverse, comparable to similar representations on vases of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. In sculpture one notes the lions on the Artemis temple at Corfu, but the coin is later, being of the first decade of the fourth century. It seems unnecessary to posit a dynastic issue at that date, for the series may be explained as coming from Tlos alone. The archaic motif is explicable as due to local preference for traditional, hieratic representation and to association of the god Apollo Lykios with the lion and panther. Between the paired beasts on the coin, which may be panthers rather than lions, appears a *diskelos* or sun symbol. DMB

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum, compiled by Niels Breitenstein. No. 31: Lycia-Pamphylia (pls. 1-13). No. 32: Pisidia (pls. 1-12). No. 33: Lycaonia-Cilicia (pls. 1-15). No. 34: Cyprus-Cappadocia, Uncertain Coins, Imperial Cistophori (pls. 1-12). Copenhagen, Ejnar Munksgaard, 1955/56.

Continues publication of the coins in the Danish Royal Collection, the last numbers of which (parts 1 and 2 of the coins of Phrygia) were published in 1948. Parts 31-34 (above) were largely compiled by Niels Breitenstein, Keeper of Classical Antiquities at the Danish National Museum, and were arranged for publication by Otto Merkholtz who from now on assumes full editorial responsibility. PP

THOMPSON, DOROTHY BURR. A Portrait of Arsinoe Philadelphos. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 59, No. 3 (July, 1955), pp. 199-206, pls. 54-55.

An image of Arsinoe II may be identified as the subject of an Egyptian basalt female head from coins and by the representation of a ram's horn over her ear. The latter came about since her posthumous worship was associated with the cult of the goat-god Mendes, whom the Greeks identified with Pan. The Egyptian hieroglyphs for goat and ram

being identical, the goat-god was depicted as ram-headed and Ptolemy II describes statues of her, which he caused to be erected in 270 B.C. in every nome, as "ram-images." The small head in Athens published here is the only known example showing the horn. Such a distinction is shared, however, with coin representations of her commencing after 270 B.C., and this head may be associated with those issued during the reign of Ptolemy II. On the other hand, a papyrus of 267/6 B.C. and coins of the deified Arsinoe place her in the role of Aphrodite, so this head evidently precedes such an apotheosis. Other portraits of the queen are illustrated and/or discussed; the accompanying footnotes are extensive and suggestive. DMB

VANDERPOOL, EUGENE. News Letter from Greece. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 59, No. 3 (July, 1955), pp. 223-229, pls. 66-69.

The letter reports activities and discoveries on the mainland and in the islands to January, 1955. From the Peloponnesus various objects and 127 silver coins, mostly of Corinth and Aegina, apparently sixth century B.C., were recovered on the Isthmus of Corinth in connection with an archaic building beneath the floors of the fifth century temple of Poseidon.

In Northern Greece near Agrilia, formerly Smolia, in the Chassia Mountains north of the Thessalian plain a Hellenistic grave, which was excavated, contained a pair of gold lion's head earrings and nineteen bronze coins. DMB

WELZ, KARL. Griechenmünzen vom Schwarzen Meer. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 26 (July, 1957), pp. 25-31, illus.

The author describes a series of coins from cities on the Black Sea, all but the first of which are in his collection. Nine of the coins are from Panticapeum, seven from a hoard. He offers a chronological arrangement, based on style and technique for the uninscribed coins (sixth century), the inscriptions for the others (first half fifth, APOL; later, PAN or PA). No suggestion is made about the reason for the change of name from Apollonia to Panticapeum; he points out that RE (s.v.) lists some thirty Apollonias, none of which is the city which became Panticapeum. The other coins discussed are single specimens from Chersonnesus, Olbia, Istros, Tomi, and Kallatis. DR

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Beiträge zur Frage der Cistophori Kaisers Hadrian. In: *Folia Archaeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 8 (1956), pp. 89-95, pl.

A cistophoric medallion from the time of Hadrian recently purchased by the Vienna Historical Museum permits us to re-examine the question of the role and meaning of this numismatic puzzle. The Hadrianic type is overstruck on a profile of Mark Antony cut in Asia Minor in 40/39 B.C. An analogous piece found in Pannonia, the evidence of two military inscriptions pertaining to service in the Judaic war, and the significant emphasis on military types on the cistophoric coinage lead to the assumption that it was struck specifically for the army in the East. This would explain the Latin legends on the coins, for the Eastern armies were recruited largely from the West and their members could thus be expected to possess a knowledge of Latin. What we know concerning the dates of the cistophoric issues fits in very closely with the chronology of various Eastern campaigns. The coinage ends with Hadrian and the fuller development of the local Eastern mints. GLK

BRACE, B. R. The Serrated Denarii of the Roman Republic. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March, 1957), p. 43.

The author summarizes a section of the book *The Roman Republican Coinage* by E. A. Sydenham, which deals with this series of denarii having irregularly notched planchets. He outlines Mr. Sydenham's conclusions about these interesting silver coins. JRF

BRUCK, GUIDO. Die Verwendung christlicher Symbole auf Münzen von Constantin I. bis Magentius. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 26-32.

Bruck disproves the long-established theory which attributed the first use of Christian symbols on state issues of Roman coins to Constantine the Great. He points out that these symbols on the coins of Constantine were not there by order of State, but represented the work of moneyers with Christian leanings (a statement equally applicable to the coinage of his three sons). Only with the rule of Constantius II do we encounter the use of Christian symbols as imperial signs of state, and among the many mints of the Roman Empire that of Siscia was the only one to use them in abundance. HG

BRUUN, PATRICK. Constantinian Mint Policy and the Imperial Vota. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Arsskrift* (1954), pp. 1-57, 2 pls. With Swedish Summary.

Subject of this article is a section of the vota coinage of Constantine the Great during the first decade following the settlement with Licinius in Serdica (March, A.D. 317). The author treats only the bronze coinage with plain ordinary votas inscribed in a laurel wreath as follows: *vot xx* and *vot xxx* for the Augusti, and *vot v* and *vot x* for the Caesars. The mints are grouped Londinium, Treveri and Lugdunum (western), Roma, Ticinum and Aquileia (southern), Arelate, Siscia and Thessalonica (cen-

tral), and lastly Heracleia Thracica. Although uniform operation of these several widely separated mints indicates a strong central authority, a degree of independence is seen from the manner in which individual characteristics were retained.

PP

CARSON, R. A. G. Caesar and the Monarchy. In: *Greece & Rome*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (March, 1957), pp. 46-53.

Numismatic evidence is brought in to oppose the thesis that Julius Caesar, having early in 44 fastened on the monarchy as the form of government best suited to cure domestic ills, was to that end steadily assuming the paraphernalia of Hellenistic kingship. The evidence of his deification while still living comes from generally hostile sources. The coins of the year 44, which Carson illustrates and arranges with close chronological precision, also suggest deification after, not before, Caesar's death. The question of the headdress on certain of the coins remains puzzling, being neither the traditional diadem of a Hellenistic monarchy nor the laurel wreath of Rome.

GLK

CHOWEN, RICHARD H. Paduan Forgeries of Roman Coins. In: *Renaissance Papers*, 1956, pp. 50-65, illus.

Following a short introductory survey of the history of medallic art in Italy — with comments on the various ways in which the pieces were produced and the purposes underlying their production — Professor Chowen takes up the forgeries themselves. As could be expected, the paper deals principally with the work of Giovanni Cavino. Cavino's partnership with the noted antiquarian Alessandro Bassiano led him, after 1540, to devote most of his career to exact reproduction of Roman coinage rather than creative work, and his pseudo-Roman reproductions are divided into two classes: those which differ noticeably from the originals, and those which can be considered almost exact copies. In addition, the techniques necessary for identification of both groups are summarized. The author shows, in conclusion, how the influence of the Renaissance concept of good medallic art left its impress even on these well-nigh exact copies of Roman coins.

HLA

EISENBERG, JEROME M. *A Guide to Roman Imperial Coins*. New York, 1957. 32 pp., illus.

Useful as a guide for the beginner, this pamphlet constitutes an illustrated résumé of Roman imperial coinage down to Constantine the Great. One section devoted to the allegorical representations on the coins includes both translation of the Latin concepts and indication of the attributes of the various personifications, while others relate to the

deities, imperial records, buildings and monuments depicted; in addition, the more common mint marks are listed. Of considerable value will be the current market prices given for the gold, silver and bronze issues of each reign.

GLK

FRANKE, P. R. Die römischen Fundmünzen aus dem Saalburg-Kastell. In: *Saalburg-Jahrbuch*, Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 5-28, illus.

A compilation and listing of 3,000 coins from hoards found within the Roman fortified camp at Saalburg and comprising issues from the Republic to Constantius II. Locations of the finds were important to dating of the early earthen fortifications as well as to the later stone and wood fortress. Also described are unknown types and variations, together with barbaric imitations, from the Saalburg Museum collection.

HG

KELLNER, H. J. Die Aufnahme der römischen Fundmünzen in Bayern. In: *Bayrisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege*, Bericht 13 (1953/54), pp. 56-64, diags.

Points up the usefulness of complete coin hoard listings (such as that from the Bavarian part of Raetia presented here) to both the historian and the economist. The hoards are grouped in five categories, namely: treasure, settlement, burial, votive, and stray (a differentiation of considerable importance to their evaluation), and the writer advocates similar analyses for all the Roman provinces. Such compilations would, he feels, do much to clarify the picture of the media of exchange which circulated within the Roman Empire.

HG

MUNKSGAARD, ELISABETH. Late-antique Scrap Silver found in Denmark. The Hardenberg, Høstentorp and Simmersted Hoards. In: *Acta Archaeologica*, Vol. 26 (1955), pp. 31-67, illus.

The finds are from the early Germanic iron age. A few late Roman coins and coin fragments from Simmersted included issues of Julian, Magnus Maximus, Jovinus, and an imitation (Vandal?) of a coin of Honorius. Others from Høstentorp represented Constantius II, Gratian or Honorius, and Valens (3).

PP

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Drottning Lovisa Ulrikas "Skåde-penning," Gallienae Augustae. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1956), pp. 189-101, illus.

The Gallienae Augustae type aureus with the inscription *UBIQUE PAX* described here was not listed by Alföldi in his *Zur Kenntnis der Zeit der römischen Soldatenkaiser*. Published some 200 years ago by C. G. Tessin,

this pierced specimen once belonged to the Swedish queen Lovisa Ulrika and is now in the Royal Coin Collection of the Swedish National Museum.

PP

STAZIO, A. Progressismo e conservatorismo negli studi sulla più antica monetazione romana. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 233-241.

"Overstrikes as Evidence for the History of Roman Republican Coinage," by C. A. Hersh in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 33-68 stimulates a lively reply in the "Points and Comments" section of the annals of the Italian Numismatic Institute. The article is concerned with the dating of early Republican money in general, and with the exact date of the denarius in particular. One coin appears to be the focus of the question; it is a Romano-Campanian hemilitron showing Minerva and a horse's head struck on a bronze of Syracuse of the Zeus Hellanios type. If the overstrike can be dated to 290-288 B.C., how then can the undertype be referred to a later date? The traditional date for the introduction of Roman money, 269-268 B.C., must be re-examined. Hersh, requoted here, had pointed out how "a hard core of conservatives, especially in Italy, remained adamant in support of the traditional plan." Stazio supports the conservatives, maintaining that what he refers to as the "polemic" of Hersh does not justify any change, after reviewing the latter's evidence.

DMB

TAYLOR, H. C. and A. E. H. PETRIE. Why not collect Coins of Ancient Rome? In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 44-50.

Here are suggestions for starting a collection of Roman coins. The authors give clues to the Latin inscriptions, explain the types of coins and conclude with an historical résumé.

JRF

ULRICH-BANSA, O. . . . S. Genesio (Pavia). Ripostiglio di monete d'argento del IV secolo d. Cr. In: *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 7-12 (1954), pp. 166-184, pls. 1-3.

In February of 1949 on the edge of the village of San Genesio, a workman's pick shattered an amphora, at a depth of a meter and a half, dislodging one gold and 494 silver coins of the late fourth century A.D. Such finds are commoner beyond the Italic peninsula; it is believed that the money was intended for the imperial troops.

The gold solidus was issued by Constantius II, and was struck at Constantinople, A.D. 352. Silver included eight six-siliquae, ninety miliarense or double siliquae, and 396 siliquae. The hoard has a terminus post quem, due to the presence of a rare siliqua from Aquileia of Arcadius, who had the dignity of Augustus as the son of Theodosius, conferred upon

him January 16, 383. Citing the absence of various coins, especially from Milan, the author thinks the deposit was made in that year or the next, and definitely no later than 387. Analytical tables according to mint, type, ruler, and legend give prominence to the Gallic mints of Trier and Lugdunum, and to the emperors Valens, Gratian, and Valentinian II. Less common siliquae are duly noted; the whole is thoroughly described and illustrated. DMB

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Beilen (Dr.). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), p. 103.

In the spring of 1955 jewelry and twenty-two solidi were found at Beilen (Drenthe). All solidi are dated between 364 and the end of the fourth century. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. De collectie-Quaestius in het Fries Museum. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 1-5, pls. 1-2. With English Summary.

The large collection of Roman coins left by Assuerus Quaestius to the Frisian Museum in Leeuwarden has now been rearranged; spurious and inferior specimens have been removed and (when possible) replaced, and existing gaps filled. Listed, in some cases with illustration, are numerous rare pieces and unknown varieties from the original collection HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Friesland??? In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 103-104.

The Quaestius collection in the Frisian Museum contains six rare aurei from the third century, one each of Elagabalus, Gordianus, Probus and Carinus, and two of Trajanus Decius; one of the latter bears the portrait of Herennia Etruscilla. All were evidently used as jewelry and show considerable wear. It is surmised that these coins are from an unknown hoard of Friesland, source of numerous gold coins which have been converted to jewelry. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. [and others]. De laat-Romeinse Goudschat van Beilen. In: *Drents Praehistorische Vereniging. Van Rendierjager tot Ontginster* (1956), pp. 223-252, illus.

Unearthed at Beilen (Drenthe) on April 17, 1955 or thereabouts was the province's most important historical find. It consisted of gold jewelry weighing 457.6 gr. and twenty-two gold solidi dating from the latter part of the fourth century. All are described in detail. The hoard apparently belonged to a tribal chief friendly with the Romans, from whom the gold was probably received in the form of a contribution. The

jewelry was made from melted-down solidi (a practice common among barbaric chieftains of the period), and the treasure was most likely buried shortly after the year 395 when the Romans had left the Limes and an Anglo-Saxon invasion threatened. Throughout the article coin references are made to other and similar hoards. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Laat-Romeinse goudstukken. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 91-92, pl. 9.

Five interesting gold pieces from the Museum of Antiquities in Groningen (a half-aureus of Maximianus Herculus dated 303 and unknown elsewhere, a medallion of Constantinus II, two solidi of Valentinianus I and a solidus of Justinus I) are described and illustrated. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. [and others]. De romeinse muntschat van Bargercompascuum. In: *Drents Praehistorische Vereniging. Van Rendierjager tot Ontginster* (1956), pp. 211-221, illus.

A find from Bargercompascuum in 1952, large for that part of the Netherlands, contained 312 Roman denarii and the remains of a leather purse. The coins covered the period from Nero to Commodus with the latest dated 188/9. Since the majority are from the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius it is thought that they were hidden shortly after the above years. HJE

BYZANTINE

GRIERSON, PHILIP. On some Folles of Heraclius and the Location of George of Pisidia's Pylai. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 466 (March, 1957), p. 98.

Grierson accepts Phillips' attribution of two folles of Heraclius to Alexandretta, but he points out that these coins are dated by the year of the indiction and not by regnal years. Therefore they have nothing to do with the Persian expedition. One of these pieces, according to Grierson, is dated between 1 Sept. 609 and 31 Aug. 610, and the other between 1 Sept. 610 and 31 Aug. 611. Since both effigies of the Emperor are crowned, although the title is that of "consul" and not "augustus," the writer feels that both coins were struck after the news of Heraclius' coronation (Oct. 5, 610) reached Alexandretta. HLA

KINDSTRÖM, LARS-GÖRAN. Gantoftafyndet. En skånsk guldsfatt från folkvandringstiden. In: *Kring Kärnan VI, Hälsingborgs Museums publikation 1956*, pp. 95-110, illus.

Publishes a gold hoard recently discovered at Gantofta (Skåne, Sweden) dating from the Migration Period. Contents of the hoard include five

ornamental bracteates, one coiled gold bar and a well-worn solidus of Theodosius II (Constantinople, Sabatier no. 13, pl. V, 5; Tolstoy no. 48), all of which are illustrated. The article also attempts to group and date the gold bracteates on stylistic grounds. The writer places date of the burial close to A.D. 500. LL

PHILLIPS, J. R. On some Folles of Heraclius and the Location of George of Pisidia's Pylai. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 465 (Feb., 1957), pp. 56-57.

On the basis of the mint signature and the fact that two forty nummia coins of Heraclius are dated to the period of Persian dominance in Alexandria Phillips rejects Wroth's attribution of these pieces to that mint. This denomination would be unusual at Alexandria. The writer points out that George of Pisidia's account of Heraclius' Persian expedition has been interpreted to indicate that the Emperor landed on the Bay of Issus or, more recently, on the south side of the Bay of Nicomedia. He proposes to read the mint signature on these folles as that of Alexandretta and thus to confirm a landing on the Bay of Issus. HLA

VEGLERY, A. and G. ZACOS. More about the Silver Coin of Constantine VII. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1957), cols. 195-196, illus.

A unique silver coin of Constantine VII and Zoe, of different weight, module and fabric from the miliaresia of the tenth century, can be taken as evidence of a tentative reform in the silver currency during the early part of the reign of Constantine VII (A.D. 913-919). Two lead strikings of the same type may have been made as tickets for public distribution, modelled on the silver coin which possesses a high degree of fineness; Sabatier's description of a similar silver coin of Constantine VII and Romanos suggests the new type stayed in use until A.D. 921. ccv

EUROPEAN

BERGHAUS, PETER. Münzprägung und Geldumlauf in der Grafschaft Mark. In: *Der Märker*, Vol. 4 (1956), pp. 177-179.

Celtic, then Roman coins, were the earliest to circulate in what formerly comprised the territory of the Duchy of Mark (Westphalia). A return to the primitive barter system is thought to have followed the departure of the Romans, and coinage was not resumed until the tenth century, with Soest and Dortmund the chief minting places under the Saxon and Gallic emperors. The coinage of the Counts of Mark originated ca. 1230. Although the first issues were sterling imitations of the English prototype with head and voided cross, these were abandoned in

1247 in favor of Westphalian coin types, and later, under Count Eberhard (1277-1308) the mints developed their own types. Inflation, coupled with the new taler currency, brought on a decline in the coinage of Mark during the fifteenth century, though a short revival took place under the Great Elector of Brandenburg who established and operated a mint from 1659 to 1664. HC

BEUTH, L. S. Geschiedenis van en Geheimschrift op de Zeeuwse zilveren dukaten van 1659-1798. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 41-70, pls. 3-4. With English Summary.

On July 9, 1659, the General Masters of the mint of the United Provinces introduced a new coin, the silver ducat equivalent in value to fifty stuivers. The type, a standing knight with sword, was taken from the gold ducat. The coin became very popular, was struck even after the Netherlands were restored to independence in 1815, and was not finally demonetized until 1847 when its value stood at fifty-two stuivers.

Most popular of all the silver ducats were those coined by the Estates of Zeeland, which — though without justification — were considered to be of a better alloy than the rest. Probably as many as nineteen million were struck during the years 1659-1798. They are of five major types: 1659-1668 hammered, 1672-1680 milled, 1694-1721 hammered and of coarse workmanship, 1727 milled, and 1757-1798 milled and edged. All are listed by date and type, together with indication of rarity. HJE

BEUTH, L. S. In Memoriam P. Huizenga. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct., 1956), pp. 39-40.

Huizenga was born on January 14, 1880 at Wetsinge (Groningen). He died at Leeuwarden on June 20, 1946, leaving behind a collection of Netherlands coins which, while not large, contained a number of rarities. Some of the most important are listed. In addition to an excellent catalogue of his collection, Huizenga left a near-complete compilation of Latin legends and abbreviations on coins of the Netherlands which might well form the basis for a publication. HJE

BINGEN, F. J. Oirschot (N. B.). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 110-111.

A find from Oirschot (Noord Brabant) made early in 1946 included forty-one patagons and sixteen ducats of Albert and Isabella and Philip IV. HJE

BIJÖRKMAN, S[TAFFAN]. De norska Londonmyntens ekvation. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 75-76.

Taking as a starting point his article in *Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1954), pp. 57-60 (cf. NL, No. 31, 1955, pp. 227-228), Björkman presents a number of algebraic speculations concerning the Norwegian coins struck in London during World War II. LL

BOELES, P. C. J. A. Medemblik als Ottonische muntplaats. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 93-94, illus.

The author disagrees with a tentative attribution by Berghaus which ascribed a copy of a Cologne *ODDO REX* denarius (from the Klein-Roscharden hoard) to the mint of Medemblik. Depending on whether the second line of the reverse inscription is read from the right or from the left, it could, he believes, be either a coin of the Deventer mint or one of the elusive "Rednathes" coins so long sought. HJE

CONGAS, CONSTANTINE. The Gold Siege Ingot of Malta. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1957), col. 202, illus.

The twenty-sixth ingot of the 328 struck by General Vaubois in July, 1799, is published from a sketch; the other known specimen (number twenty-four) is in the Valetta Museum (cf. V. F. Denaro, *Numismatic Circular*, Dec. 1956, cols. 511-515). ccv

DOBLINGER, MAX. Drei oberösterreichische Münzfunde des 13. Jahrhunderts. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 61-70.

The hoards were discovered in the same region and are thought to have been buried at approximately the same time. The first, from Stierberg, was unearthed in 1873. It contained over 800 pfennigs, comprising six types largely attributable to Bishops of Passau in the first half of the thirteenth century. The second hoard, found at Niederranna in 1891, consisted of approximately 1000 pfennig issues of Bavaria, Bohemia, Passau, Austria and Franconia from the years 1230-1250, while the third, from Inzell, contained thirty bracteates struck by Bohemian and Misnian Margraves from 1221 to 1280. This discovery of bracteates in Upper Austria is quite unusual. Since the only mint in that region, that of Enns, never struck bracteates, it is surmised that the coins were buried by Bohemian soldiers before Rudolf of Habsburg took possession of the territory. HG

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Colijnsplaat. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 105-106.

Thirty-four silver coins of the Netherlands, dating 1475 to 1521, were unearthed at Colijnsplaat (island of Noord-Beveland) in 1955.

Although apparently part of a larger hoard buried shortly after 1521, no coins of Charles V issued in that year were among them. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Gees (Dr.). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 109-110.

In January, 1955, 108 coins, thought to have been buried during the year 1618 and including ten gold pieces, were found in Gees (Drenthe). The hoard was published in detail in *Nieuwe Drentse Volksalmanak* 74 (1956), pp. 257-269. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Het Groninger muntwezen 1560-1649. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 95-98.

Since the fifteenth century the city of Groningen had employed a coinage standard which differed from that of the rest of the Netherlands, and its denominations and types continued in use until the provisional end of the coinage in 1649. The basis of its standard was the stuiver. Dividing into six plakken, it was lighter in weight than its Netherlands counterpart known in Groningen as the Brabant stuiver and valued at eight plakken. The standard continued in use until Groningen entered the Union of the Northern Netherlands in 1594. Thereafter the city conformed to the general standard of an 8-plakken stuiver, to which its own denominations and types were adjusted. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. [and others]. De Karolingische Schatvondst van Ide. In: *Drents Praehistorische Vereniging. Van Rendierjager tot Ontginster* (1956), pp. 253-258.

On May 22, 1955 an earthen pot containing two silver bracelets and 111 Carolingian denarii was found at Ide. The denarii are all of the type (very common to hoards found in the Netherlands) with a cross on the obverse, and on reverse a building showing a small cross between four columns. The emperors represented include Lewis the Pious, Lothair I and II, Pippin II, Charles the Bald, and (perhaps) Lewis II, while among the mints that of Dorestad is predominant. The hoard was probably buried during the middle years of the ninth century. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Leeuwarden. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 106-107.

Found in the city of Leeuwarden and now in possession of the Frisian Museum is a sixteenth century jar containing 102 silver coins. The latest date included is 1539 and the jar was probably hidden shortly after that year. Curiously enough, even though it is known that a sizeable coinage was issued by Charles V in Leeuwarden from 1527 to 1530, no pieces in the hoard show a distinctive Frisian mark. Since none of these

Charles V pieces has ever come to light, the question arises: Was there a distinctive mark for the Leeuwarden coinage, or did the mint there use the mark of Antwerp, to which a second mark (not yet recognized) was added? HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De munt te Buren. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), p. 99.

Some years ago the author published a unique silver coin, now in Paris, of Maximilian of Egmont, Count of Buren and Leerdam. At that time nothing was known of the coinage rights of the Counts of Buren, but the recently published inventory of the papers of Countess Anna, daughter of Maximilian and first wife of William the Silent of Orange, shows that these rights were received by Maximilian's grandfather Frederick of Egmont and first Count of Buren from Emperor Maximilian I in 1502. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De vondst Amersfoort 1894. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 7-39. With English Summary.

Discovered at Amersfoort on February 19, 1894 was a large coin hoard containing 3662 gold and 2015 silver pieces. Latest date included was 1557. Since the hoard was divided between four owners and sold in the same year in two separate auctions, it was never described in its entirety. The list presented here, based on detailed descriptions from the auction catalogues, is the first to include the complete contents. Total value of the find, based on the Netherlands tariff of 1548, is estimated at 5,387:11 $\frac{3}{4}$ guilders, and the relative scarcity of coins dated post-1542, together with the unusually large number of Gelderland coins included, lead to the conclusion that the hoard was assembled by 1540 or thereabouts, at which time Gelderland was still independent, with Amersfoort situated on its border adjoining Holland. By comparing the number of Dordrecht coins in the hoard with corresponding issues from Antwerp and Bruges (existing records of which show the quantities minted), it has been possible to estimate the numbers of some of the denominations struck at Dordrecht, records of which are missing. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De vroeg-17^e -eeuwse muntschat van Gees. In: *Drents Praehistorische Vereniging. Van Rendierjager tot Ontginster* (1956), pp. 259-269, pls. 18-20.

A hoard of ten gold and 104 silver coins was found at Gees on January 3, 1955. Eight of the gold and eighty-three of the silver pieces were struck in the Republic of the United Netherlands, the remainder coming from the Empire, Italy, Scotland, Ireland, Spain and the Spanish Indies. The earliest specimens are talers of Saxe-Weimar and Lübeck dated 1568, and the latest date is that of 1618 on a golden rijder of

Utrecht and a double stuiver of Holland. Since the coins are in mint condition and no specimens of the heavy coinage were struck in the years following, it must be assumed that the hoard was buried in the year 1618. Acquired intact by the Provincial Museum of Drenthe, the importance of the hoard lies in its providing a particularly good picture of the coins then circulating in the region. HJE

ERLANGER, H. J. The Franconian Circle: Its Coins and Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 515-521, illus.

In 1559, when coinage laws were passed by the Diet of Augsburg, ten "circles" were instituted to supervise the system. The Franconian Circle was the most active in coinage matters. Illustrations and details of its coins and medals are given. JRF

ERP, P. J. van. Erp (N. B.). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), p. 109.

Among thirty-two coins found recently at Erp (Noord Brabant) were four silver and eighteen gold Netherlands issues. Of the remaining ten gold pieces two were English, two French, four Spanish, one Bavarian, and one a Nuremberg gold guilder of 1519. HJE

ERP, J. P. van. Oyen (Noord Brabant). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), p. 111.

Of ninety-five Netherlands silver coins found near Oyen (N. B.) in 1955, all but three were silver ducats of Zeeland dated 1679 to 1793. HJE

FORTINSKII, S. P. Opisanié sovetskikh monet za period s 1921 do 1952 god (Description of Soviet Coins from 1921 to 1952). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 132-184, illus., pls. 21-24.

As stated by the author, this represents the first extensive and systematized publication of the Soviet coinage issued during the above years. Following an introduction which deals at length with important changes and reforms effected, the coinage itself is grouped in four categories: (1) Gold and silver, R.S.F.S.R., (2) silver and copper, S.S.S.R., (3) nickel and bronze (type 1), and (4) nickel and bronze (type 2). Reproduced for the first time on page 139 are two examples of red copper coins, inscribed "5 Mark Rabochego" and minted at the Krasnaia Zaria (Red Daybreak) plant, and a section entitled "Description of Coins and their Variations" (pp. 148-184) constitutes a thorough survey of the coin types, presented in chronological arrangement and with plate illustration. Mentioned also is the interesting fact that a limited number of

coins were ordered by the Soviets from England in 1924. They included five-ruble issues of that year and silver half-rubles with the letters "F. R." and "T. R."

LES

G[AETTENS], R[ICHARD]. Zum 80. Jahrgang. Heinrich Buchenau zum Gedächtnis. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 1 [Jan., 1956], pp. 385-388.

Written in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, the article relates the history of this one remaining German numismatic periodical founded before World War I. It also presents a bibliography of the works of Heinrich Buchenau, for thirty years its editor at the beginning of the century. Buchenau's interest in coins reverts to early childhood. With a vast knowledge of German mediaeval history later acquired he was ideally equipped to study the German coinage of the Middle Ages and made bracteate issues his specialty. The results of his studies are documented in the publications of the Seega and Gotha hoards, which, although not in the form of a corpus, constitute the most important tools for the student of the Hohenstaufen coinage.

HG

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Salernitan Coinage of Gisluf II (1052-1077) and Robert Guiscard (1077-1085). In: *Studies in Italian Medieval History presented to Miss E. M. Jamison* (Papers of the British School at Rome, Vol. 24, 1956), pp. 37-59, illus.

A careful analysis of the overstrikes on the bronze coins of Salerno yields the conclusion that this coinage should be assigned to the period of Gisulf II and Robert Guiscard rather than (as Sambon had assumed) to Gisulf I. The reason for the growth of an independent coinage at this time (1052-1085) lies partly in the steady isolation of southern Italy from Byzantine influence and the development of Salernitan political authority and power. The author, drawing on his own and Italian collections, makes important contributions concerning the meaning of the difficult legends on the coins. Clear drawings illustrate the chronology of overstriking.

GLK

HÄVERNICK, WALTER. *Die mittelalterlichen Münzfunde in Thüringen*. Veröffentlichungen der Thüringischen Kommission, Vol. IV (Jena, 1955). 480 pp., 55 pls., tabs.

The main bases for chronological and geographical identification of German mediaeval coins — largely anonymous — are the exact publications of coin hoards (especially catalogues) comprising the hoards of a whole region. Such a catalogue, presented here for the first time, includes all finds from the German district of Thuringia. No less than 280 hoards

dating from the 11th to the 16th century are listed (with specific references to pertinent literature concerning the coins themselves), and of this total, twenty-two formerly unpublished hoards are described and discussed in detail in a special chapter to which E. Mertens and A. Suhle have contributed.

Amongst the latter are included important hoards such as the Ohrdruf treasure trove (ca. 1295) which contained some 20,000 bracteates represented in 791 varying types. Illustrated on the plates are the coin types from these previously unpublished hoards, while a detailed index (pp. 140-200) lists all mints represented.

In addition to the spread of hoards dealt with in the introduction there is also discussion of their possible relationship to periods of danger. A table listing historical events in Thuringia during the Middle Ages is included.

PB

HALLHEIMER, SIEGBERT. Zur Zuteilung der undatierten Carlini Bolognesi. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 25 (March, 1957), pp. 1-3, illus.

New evidence from a document found amongst ordinances, edicts and decrees in the Bologna archives has enabled the author to determine the hitherto uncertain attribution of the undated Carlini Bolognesi. Correctly attributed (though without explanation) by Serafini and Guilloteau to the Governo Popolare, the document to which Hallheimer refers plainly states that the coins in question were struck before August, 1790.

HG

HEDE, HOLGER. Christian IV: Portugalser uden år: Schou 1-6. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 69-73, illus.

Concerns the undated "portugalser" of Christian IV of Denmark, a type of gold coin having much in common with medals (Schou, H. H. *Beskrivelse af Danmarks . . . mønter*, nos. 1-6). The author's attempt at a more exact dating of these splendid coins struck during the monarch's long reign (1588-1648) shows them to have been struck probably in 1604, 1605 and 1607. In spite of their medal-like appearance, the coins (those of 1607 at least) were issued for circulation. Weights of the specimens listed approximate thirty-five gr.

LL

HEDE, HOLGER. Kronemønten 1618-1771. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 129-134, illus.

Concerns the Dano-Norwegian silver "krone" issued during the above years, in particular the five types differing in weight and fineness from the others. They are: krone and half-krone 1665 (Schou 39 & 40), 2-kroner 1675 (Schou 11-15), 3-kroner 1699 (Schou 8), 3-

kroner 1746 (Schou 3). Of these, the first two, though lighter in weight than other contemporary coins of that denomination are of superior fineness and hence can be considered equal. Most probably they represent an attempt by the mintmaster to produce a superior example of his work struck in finer silver. The same may be said of the 2-kroner 1675 which, although weighing less than it should, (38.21 as against 44.544 gr.) still contains the necessary amount of silver (768/1000), and of the 3-kroner 1699 and 1746 which were coins of a special commemorative series. LL

HILL, PHILIP V. Two Hoards of Sceattas from the Province of Groningen. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 104-105, pl. 10.

The first hoard, site unknown, contained nine pieces; the second, from Lutje Saaksum near Baflo, fifteen. Comparison of die links with those of hoards from Kloster Barte, Franeker and Hallum indicates that there were three regions in Groningen, each served exclusively by its own mint. HJE

HÖGBERG, TH. Några synpunkter på svenska mynts raritetsgrader. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 80-83.

A discussion of the difficulties encountered in attempting correct indication of the degree of rarity of Swedish coins in catalogues and price lists. Several illustrative examples are cited. LL

HOLMES, U. T. Un trésor du onzième siècle contenant des pièces immobilisées des comtes de Bordeaux. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 26 (July, 1957), pp. 37-40, illus.

A lot of sixty-eight coins of William of Bordeaux, mostly well preserved, is discussed. The dealer from whom they were purchased could give no information of the circumstances or location of the find, although it is probable that this is not the complete hoard. These sixty-eight, however, are sufficient to study the evolution of the types which, in the name of William (ob. 984) or his namesake (ob. 1032), lasted through the eleventh and part of the twelfth centuries, quite unchanged. The coins are divided into eight types, only the last two of which are represented in large numbers (24 and 25), probably the most recently struck. An analysis of the metal of type 8 and of coins attributed to William X (1127-37) shows the relative amounts of silver and copper practically reversed, the larger silver content being in the type 8 coins. However, their module is so much smaller that the actual amount of silver per coin is no greater than those of William X. The author concludes that the hoard was concealed during the first quarter of the twelfth century. DR

KAPPELHOFF, ANTON. *Beiträge zur Geldgeschichte Ostfrieslands* [45] pp., illus.

Chiefly because of the influence of Westphalian and Dutch standards, the study of the East Frisian monetary system and its development is found to be more than a little complicated. Nevertheless, Kappelhoff, aided in his classification by metrology and written documents, succeeds admirably in establishing nomenclature relative to the many denominations which circulated within the small country. Each type is illustrated within the text. HG

LANGE, WOLFGANG. Ein Beitrag zu Wismars Münzgeschichte vor 1379. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 1 [Jan., 1956], pp. 418-424.

As documented by the moneyer Mathias, no coinage of Wismar was struck later than 1250, though a separate coinage of the Dukes of Mecklenburg is believed to have been issued there shortly after 1257. The zenith in the economic life of the city was reached at the turn of the thirteenth century. In 1322 a change from the Slavic to the Lübeck standard was effected, and the beginning of an economic decline can be dated to the appearance of the Plague in 1349. After joining the monetary union of Lübeck and Hamburg in 1379 Wismar coined according to the Lübeck standard, continuing in this pattern up to the time of the institution of the Imperial Circles. HG

NEGRIOLLI, G. A. La moneta detta "sovrano" o "sovrana". In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 39 (1954), pp. 31-76, illus.

Discusses the origin of the English sovereign under Henry VII in 1489 and its vicissitudes in both England and the colonies. Spreading first to Flanders, thence by way of Germany into Austria, large numbers of the denomination were struck at the flourishing Austrian mints of Milan and Venice. These Flemish and Austrian imitations are described in detail, while section IV (pp. 59-75) is given to the *sovrano* and *mezzo-sovrano* struck at Milan and Venice during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Twenty-three obverse and reverse illustrations are scattered throughout the text.

Neue Münzfunde. In: *Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt*, Vol. 4, No. 8 (Oct., 1955), pp. 118-120.

Thirteen recent German coin finds are listed, largest of which is the hoard of forty-four sixteenth century talers unearthed at Oberelchingen in Swabia. In order to make as complete as possible a catalogue of German coin hoards which the Numismatic Commission of West Germany proposes to publish, contributions are solicited from all persons having knowledge of recent finds. HG

ODÉN, BIRGITTA. *Rikets uppbörd och utgift. Statsfinanser och finansförvaltning under senare 1500-talet.* Lund, 1955. 448 pp. With German summary.

In attempting to establish a normal budget commensurate with average income and outlay in Sweden during the sixteenth century the writer makes a thorough investigation of the Swedish "riksböcker." These financial summaries, while ostensibly constituting surveys of revenue and expenditure, are, it is pointed out, incomplete, since certain incomes and expenses have been omitted. Nevertheless their study touches upon various items of numismatic interest, among which is a survey of minting during the period which includes both administration and accounting. Of further interest is the fact that private individuals could, on receiving permission from the King, have their own silver coined, a subject on which the author plans to present a more detailed study. The introductory section surveys at considerable length accountancy in Europe and other Scandinavian countries during the Middle Ages and early modern period.

LL

RÁMILA, I. G. *Breve pero documentada y verídica noticia histórica de la existencia y principales vicisitudes de la que, en los pasados siglos, fué Casa de la Moneda Burgalesa.* Madrid, 1956. 73 pp., pls.

A diffuse collection of documents, dating from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, having to do with the mint at Burgos and rescued from the archives of that city. They deal for the most part with the letting of mint offices; the most interesting (1650-1) relates the problems of collecting, melting, and re-coining the base Peruvian silver then in circulation.

TVB

SARIA, BALDUIN. Die Entwicklung des altserbischen Münzwesens. In: *Südost-Forschungen*, Vol. 13 (1954), pp. 20-61.

A thorough treatise on the old Serbian currency which began with a dinar of King Dragutin (1276-1316) and ended with the coins of Djuradj Brankovic in the fifteenth century. In addition to the coinage itself there is discussion of minting techniques and historical aspects, concluding with three genealogical tables of the Serbian dynasts.

HC

SCHULMAN, J. Renesse. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 108-109.

An earthen pot found during the summer of 1955 between Renesse and Noordwelle on the island of Schouwen contained forty-three gold coins. Twenty-four of these pieces were from the Netherlands. The remainder comprised coins of the Empire (including a guilder of Anton

Rugger), England, Scotland and Spain. The author believes the hoard to have been buried shortly after 1600. HJE

STRAUCH, MILTON C. Coins of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 1072-1075, illus.

Phases of Czechoslovakian coinage reviewed, beginning with proclamation of the Republic in October, 1918, include: (1) the period 1918-1921, when coins of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire were still in use: (2) introduction of a new coinage in 1921 which later included several gold and silver commemorative issues: (3) the years 1939-45, when the so-called Republic of Slovakia existed under German domination: (4) re-establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia in May, 1945, this time within the orbit of Soviet Russia: (5) the period 1948 to the present, with a Communist government in control, during which the money reform act of June, 1953 withdrew all coins then in circulation, made new coins and notes the only legal tender and prohibited export of coins to foreign countries. GHN

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Het Muntatelier van Dendermonde. In: *Gedenkschriften van de Oudheidkundige Kring van het Land van Dendermonde* (1956/1), pp. 3-11.

The mint at Dendermonde first commenced operations toward the end of the twelfth century under the Counts of Flanders; hence a document in which it is mentioned (dated 1108 and issued by the Bishop of Cambrai) is either entirely false or has been later falsified by copyists. A specimen of the earliest coin known to have been struck at Dendermonde (a denarius of Philip of Alsace) has long been in the collection of the University of Ghent, and several others were found in the Beveren hoard. Later, obsidional coins were issued there by the sons of Guy of Dampierre, Count of Flanders, and by William Jülich during Guy's imprisonment in France. Finally, copper coins were struck for local use in Dendermonde and the surrounding country by the Fraternity of Our Lady. Although their period of issue is not definitely known, the right for striking of the coinage was granted by Philip the Good ca. 1424 and was later renewed by the Emperor Maximilian. A specimen with the date 1563 is known. HJE

TURNWALD, K. Nález t.zv. následního denáru na Libici v.r. 1949 (Find of so-called Imitations of Denars at Libice in 1949). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11 No. 1 (Feb., 1956), pp. 1-12, illus. In Czech.

Concerns a formerly little-known Bavarian-Bohemian type denar, with cross and three small pearls, found during archaeological excavations on the site of an ancient settlement at Slavnik, Libice, in 1949. The find

invites reconsideration anent both the beginnings of mediaeval coinage in Bohemia and the dating of early issues of the classical Bohemian type denar.

LES

VILA SIVILL, J. Supplement to the List of Spanish Civil War Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 131-135, illus.

The writer adds about forty new pieces to the list of Spanish Civil War coins presented by P. K. Anderson in the *Numismatist* for June, 1955.

JRF

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Kölner und Heller in einem Fund aus Sinsheim a. Elsenz. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 1 [Jan., 1956], pp. 425-427.

Reports a hoard of pfennigs and hellers discovered at Sinsheim (Baden) in 1924 and buried probably during the first decade of the fourteenth century. Since the bulk of the (apparently large) hoard was lost during the Sinsheim Museum's move into new quarters, nine pieces only could be examined, among them being pfennigs struck by Philip of Heinsberg, Archbishop of Cologne, and half-bracteate issues of Konrad, Count Palatinate. Although preserved only in fragment, the hoard is important in that it indicates the spread of the Cologne pfennig into regions of the Upper Rhine.

HG

GREAT BRITAIN

BERRIMAN, A. E. The Metrological Background of the English Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1957), cols. 149-155.

Weight is the only important metrological aspect of coinage; originally in English, as in other coinages, there was an identity of meaning between money and weight. This is summarized in Table 1. Other subjects which are defined against their historical backgrounds include Fineness (originally the coining fee), Relative Value of Gold to Silver (with a summary of official ratios from A.D. 1344), Decrease in the Weight of the Penny (with a summary of reductions from the reformed coinage of 1279), Fine Gold, Change from Tower Pound to Troy Pound, and attempts to debase the coinage. Crown Gold in the periods 1545 to 1817, and the introduction of Royal Copper under Charles II are other aspects of the metrological background. The patterns of numerical ratios in ancient metrological evidence extend to the background of English coinage by including the Roman ounce; this leads back to the weights of the Aeginetan iron cur-

rency spit, on the evidence of those from the Argive Heraeum. Evidence presented is supported or elaborated by ten detailed tables. CCV

COLVER, C. G. English Coins? Why Not? In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July, 1957), pp. 100-104, illus.

Soaring prices and wild speculation amongst U. S. coins and coin dealers were largely responsible for the author's decision to collect a foreign series. He began some years ago to collect English coins, and here relates with enthusiasm reasons which he feels have more than justified his choice. In addition to historical background material, notes on rulers, outstanding issues, etc., mention is made of James II's Irish "gun money," emergency coins and tokens, trade dollars and maundy money. Eight pieces are illustrated. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Date of the so-called "Raven" Pence of Anlaf Guthfrithsson. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1957), cols. 189-193, 194, illus.

The exceptionally well-struck, artistic penny usually attributed to Anlaf "Quaran" Sihtricsson can probably be assigned to a moneyer of his Hiberno-Norse cousin Anlaf Guthfrithsson, who was most active in the periods A.D. 937 and 939-941, when his invasions of England met with varied degrees of success. Evidence of hoards, moneyers' names, weights and historical convenience favor the second, more extensive period of the latter's activity, terminating in his sudden illness and death. Table A lists published hoards containing "Raven" pence of Anlaf. CCV

HARTLEY, R. That Elusive "R". A Digression on the Oxford Crown. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1957), col. 156.

Various specimens of the 1644 crown by Rawlins, known as the Oxford Crown, seem to have the letter "r" (presumably for Rawlins) in different positions on the obverse. This "elusive letter" is to be found close to the "r" of "FRA". CCV

JONES, F. ELMORE. An Unpublished Penny of Edward the Confessor. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1957), cols. 157-160, illus.

The penny, in the London market, is of the Worcester mint of the very rare type BMC XIV; the moneyer Aegelwine is recorded in BMC in types IX and XI, but is apparently unpublished in this. The coin provides an eighth moneyer for the type and a fourth Worcester moneyer for it, Aegelwine being added to the previously known trio of Aelfgeard, Hethewulf and Wicinc (or Wicing). Ten examples are listed in detail,

and the evidence suggests these coins form a short-lived, transitional emission between BMC types XIII and XV, with an elaborate, new style facing portrait which was soon to be discarded in favor of the profile bust of the main substantive type BMC XV. When type XIV was dropped, perhaps because the obverse design was too elaborate, the order seems to have been effective in all mints save Worcester, which went on using the dies and thus has produced half of the known coins and moneysers.

CCV

NOTT, R. The Fort Marlborough Silver Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1957), col. 300.

The seven Two Sookoos pieces in the British Museum and one in the writer's collection are described in detail. They are dated 1783 and 1784. A copper half-dollar is also listed.

CCV

Una realidad que parece fantasia. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec., 1955), pp. 10-12, illus.

A brief outline of the life of Martin Coles Harman and the puffin coinage of Lundy Island.

TVB

TELLALIAN, G. M. Current Coins of Cyprus. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1957), p. 418.

The writer discusses the work of the artists whose designs appear upon the new currency of Cyprus. These new Cypriote coins are described in detail.

JRF

WODAK, E. and F. PRIDMORE. The Trade Coinage of Queen Elizabeth I. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1957), cols. 301-306, illus.

A series of four silver coins (known as Testerns of eight, and fractions thereof) were struck in 1600-1601 as the first official coinage minted in England expressly for overseas export. The coins were intended to compete with the Spanish Pieces of Eight and their fractions in foreign trade; they were used by the East India Company. The coinage, known from the design as Portcullis money, was circulated from Bantam on Java, the main factory of the company in the East Indies until 1684. The Portcullis coinage was a failure, and on the second voyage to the East in 1604 the Company secured permission to export silver without recoinage of a part into Portcullis money. Many modern cataloguers place the series under British India, although there is no evidence that the coins were brought to India at any time in the numismatic history of the East India Company.

CCV

UNITED STATES

BRADFIELD, ELSTON G. Are Gold Coins Legal Tender? In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 269-270.

An excerpt from a court's opinion concerning the status of U. S. gold coins today. The question was brought up by a case, involving the counterfeiting of two double eagles, which was argued in the U. S. District Court at Sacramento, California. JRF

BREEN, WALTER H. The Rarest American Colonial and United States Gold Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 1065-1071, illus.

A list of fourteen items falling with the Sheldon rarity 8 category (in which connection see the author's article in the *Scrapbook*, Feb., 1957, pp. 209-215). The following items are included: 1678 St. Patrick guinea; 1785 Immune Columbia; 1787 (Brasher New York) doubloon; 1787 New York half doubloon; 1742 Brasher Lima style doubloon; 1792 Washington President cent; gold dollar 1849 C with open wreath; three dollars 1870 S; half eagles 1797, 1822, 1825 over 24, 1841 O; double eagles 1849; 1861 Paquet reverse (Philadelphia Mint). GHN

BREEN, WALTER H. Rarity and Value. A New Scientific Approach. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 209-215.

An attempt, says the author "to introduce some scientific clarity into the hitherto befogged problem." Discussing the flagrant misuse of the word rarity in connection with U. S. coins and coin values, Breen points out the fallibility of any scale based even partly on prices, since, as he states, rarity in a coin remains constant in spite of periodic price changes brought about by fluctuating fashions and whims in collecting. Beginning with the Sheldon quantitative scale for rarity as found in that author's *Early American Cents, 1793-1814*, Breen extends this to include selected rarities and so-called rarities in U. S. (including Confederate) coinages. A table, arranged by degrees of rarity ranging from R-8 (unique or semi-unique) to R-1 (common), lists quantities minted, the number of known specimens and the "characteristic ratio" (the latter denoting the percentage of the original mintage still remaining to collectors). Concluding observations relate to the sales histories of the higher rarities. GHN

BREEN, WALTER H. Some Unpublished Gobrecht Rarities. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 531-532.

■ Descriptions of newly found Gobrechts to add to the list compiled

by the author in his monograph entitled *The Secret History of the Gobrecht Coinages 1836-1840* (*Coin Collector's Journal*, Sept.-Dec., 1954).

JRF

BREEN, WALTER H. A Suggested Classification of Mint Errors. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 660-665, illus.

In view of current interest and the formation of a "Collectors of Mint Errors" association, Breen presents two tables of suggested classification. The first, limited to errors on coins, includes those related to metal, rolling, cutting, edges, dies and striking. Foreseeing that the above association may eventually be opened to collectors of paper currency blunders (though these last cannot legitimately be termed mint errors), table two presents a classification consisting of plate, inking, printing, overprinting, numbering and cutting errors found on paper money. GHN

CUTLER, (Mrs.) HARRY. America — the Foundation Documents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 440-443, illus.

Reviews certain U. S. commemorative issues as reminders of great documents in American history. Two such are the silver half dollar and the \$2.50 gold piece minted by the U. S. government in 1926 in honor of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Another is the silver half dollar, sponsored by the Motion Picture Industry in conjunction with its exposition held in Los Angeles in 1923, which commemorates the 100th anniversary of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. GHN

DEIBEL, CHARLES. Those "Die-Defective" 1955 Cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 850-851, illus.

From a total of 129 cents dated 1955 which the author examined, eleven specimens only were found to be perfect. Irregularities included doubling of letters and figures, die breaks, use of defective planchets and other inconsistencies. GHN

KENNEY, RICHARD D. So-Called Dollars. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (July-August, 1953), pp. 1-20, illus.

A listing, in two parts, of all the so-called dollars struck in the United States. Part one treats all those which can be considered exposition or commemorative medals, while part two is devoted to the Bryan and Lesher dollars and to various other issues of a monetary character. The compilation is well illustrated, and preceding each specimen are historical and other remarks relevant to its issue. HG

LEONARD, R. A. Varieties of Trade Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 1041-1043, illus.

A listing of all known varieties of the U. S. trade dollar, 1873-1878.

GHN

McARTHUR, R. G. So-Called Dollars. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (March, 1957), pp. 45-46, illus.

This series includes exposition and commemorative medals as well as pieces of a political or quasi-monetary nature. They are struck in a wide variety of metals, some by the U. S. Mint and others at various expositions on mint machinery or under mint supervision. Two commemorative pieces purporting to be other than medals are the Henry Hudson daalder of 1909 and the Brian Boru crown of 1910, while amongst those of a political nature are included the Bryan dollars (issued for use during the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900), the Leshor or Referendum dollars of 1900 and 1901 and the Montana, Colorado, Pedley-Ryan and Nevada dollars, all of 1933. References throughout are to Richard D. Kenney's monograph "So-Called Dollars," published in New York by Wayte Raymond, Inc. as the July-August 1953 issue of *Coin Collector's Journal*.

GHN

MILLER, MARIANNE F. On Making Some Fugio Sense. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 1265-1273, illus.

Despite lack of actual proof, Benjamin Franklin is considered author of the fugio design found on the paper currency of 1776 and later used on the fugio cent of 1787 — first authorized coin to be issued by the United States and frequently referred to as the Franklin cent. The author here reviews the evidence — historical, biographical and autobiographical — supporting this belief, and suggests reasons both for employment of the devices used and for the lack of factual evidence regarding the author of the design.

GHN

OHLS, JOHN E. California's Commemoratives. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (May, 1957), pp. 71-74, illus.

The first of these issues was the \$50.00 gold piece struck in June, 1915 to commemorate both the Panama-Pacific International Exposition then being held in San Francisco and the historic slug of pioneer days. Detailed description (in some cases with illustration) is also given of the quarter eagle, the gold dollar and the half dollar struck at that time, the half dollar issued in honor of the 1935-1936 California Pacific Exposition held in San Diego, and finally the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge half dollar struck in 1936. The writer attempts to interpret the symbolism

seen in the work of the various designers as well as discussing controversial repercussions brought about by issuance of certain of the commemoratives.

GHN

WILLEM, JOHN M., Jr. The Case of John Vaughn and the Rittenhouse Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 433-439, illus.

The first regular issue of silver coinage was struck by the U. S. Mint in 1794 under its director David Rittenhouse. Finding the proportions of copper and silver as laid down by Congress difficult to work with, Rittenhouse and his assayer Albion Cox changed the amount of pure silver in the coins in anticipation of a change in the law itself. A result of this unauthorized departure was that the coinage ratio between gold and silver changed from 15:1 to 15½:1, an effect of which was to deprive depositors of bullion of about one cent on every dollar coined. One such depositor of the period, John Vaughn (or Vaughan) suffered losses thereby estimated at \$2,269.32. Applying to Congress for full recovery of this amount, Vaughn was ultimately compensated under a special Act passed by the House and Senate in 1798 and 1800 respectively.

GHN

CANADA

The Bank of Nova Scotia. *About Money and Banking*. Toronto, 1957. 20 pp.

The money in use in Canada today is the result of the early financial experience of a good deal of the North American continent. The currency of New France was the ecu, and that of the English colonies to the south pounds and shillings, but neither French nor English coins were available in sufficient quantity to satisfy the business needs of the colonies. Of all the coins in circulation, the Spanish dollar was the most plentiful. When Canada came under British control in 1763, one of the major problems confronting the authorities was what to do about the many different coins in use. The decimal system soon came to appeal strongly to merchants and business men, and in 1858 legislation was passed providing for a separate Canadian coinage in dollars and cents. The book goes on to describe the early development of the Canadian banking system.

SSC

FAVRO, PETER S. The Evolution of the Currency in British North America. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 223-226; No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 243-244, 248; Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 24-27; No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 88-94.

A series of articles concerning the historical background, establishment and growth of the coinage system of Canada. JRF

FINK, CLARENCE M. The Golden Coin Bubble that burst in British Columbia. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 216-219.

During the period 1860-1862 a small number of coins (perhaps two dozen in all, in values of ten and twenty dollars and now extremely rare) were struck by the Government of British Columbia as trial pieces for a proposed gold coinage. Plans for this coinage represented an attempt by the governor, James Douglas, to stop the flow of raw gold from the Crown Colony and at the same time solve problems then resulting from an acute shortage of hard currency. In spite of aid from the Home Government, heavy expenses plus labor difficulties within the newly-established mint led to its early demise and the gold coinage was never issued. Concluding the article is a letter written to the British Colonial Office by Governor Douglas in 1861 in which he stresses economic reasons for issuance of a gold coinage. GHN

NEW ZEALAND

HUGHAN, HARRY G. *New Zealand Coinage 1933-1956*. Carterton, N. Z., 1956. 6 pp.

In 1933 New Zealand replaced the formerly used British currency with a coinage of its own. Tables list all issues for the above years, the totals of each denomination purchased from the Royal Mint in pounds sterling, the number of dated coins within each denomination and their total face value, together with the size (in both millimeters and inches) and the weight (in grains and ounces) of each coin issued. The last two pages present twenty-seven interesting facts concerning New Zealand coins and coinage.

LATIN AMERICA

Las monedas ecuatorianas de oro. In: *Numis*, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 9-10.

Following the separation from Colombia in 1830, the first coins of Ecuador were those struck in 1833 at the Quito mint. They retained the colonial nomenclature of escudo. The first gold coin, an eight escudo piece, appeared in 1845 during the presidency of Vicente Ramón Roca. The article gives the history of the Ecuador coinage to 1928, which year

saw the issue of the last gold coin, a condor equal in value to twenty-five sucres.

SIVOLI, ALBERTO. Las monedas venezolanas de cobre. In: *Numis*, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 13-15.

The various copper coins issued by Venezuela from 1843-1873 are described briefly. After the separation of Venezuela from Colombia in 1830, foreign coins continued in circulation for some time. The first copper issues (one, one half, and one quarter centavo pieces from designs by William Wyon) were struck at the London mint.

SUELS, NICOLÁS. El venezolano de plata. In: *Numis*, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 5-8, illus.

Of the silver venezolano of Venezuela issued in 1876, 170,022 specimens were struck, from dies prepared by Albert Barre in Paris. The piece is described and illustrated, together with extracts from pertinent decrees authorizing its issue.

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. Note sur quelques monnaies et jetons fatimites de Sicile. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 37, Fasc. 2 (1954-55), pp. 65-72, illus.

During the course of a short visit to Sicily in 1955 the author took the opportunity to examine unpublished Fāṭimid coins and glass tokens in the museums of Syracuse, Palermo and Gela. He describes among others a number of miniscule dirhems of al-'Azīz, al-Ḥākīm and al-Mustanşir, and lists the varieties of star-shaped dirhems of al-Mustanşir with points evidently corresponding to dates. The presence of considerable numbers of Fāṭimid glass jetons, mostly of Egyptian type, suggests that they were imported from Egypt for use in Sicily. An inedited anonymous glass piece is described and illustrated. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. La technique du monnayage en Égypte musulmane au moyen âge. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 551-556.

This is a summary statement of Dr. Balog's observations on mediaeval Islamic monetary techniques, particularly in Egypt. Various aspects of this subject have been dealt with elsewhere by Dr. Balog in greater detail, but the essence of his valuable findings and hypotheses is here conveniently brought together. The illustrations include examples of bronze dies, a cast gold flan, an engraving in lead for the production of a clay matrix and specimens of Mamlūk silver cut flans. GCM

GARABETIAN, B. M. Monnaies quadrilingues au nom d'Abagha, Khan de Perse. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 497-502, illus.

Two bronze coins of the Ilkhānid Abagha in the Mekhitarist Museum in Vienna, bearing legends in Mongolian, Arabic, Armenian and Syriac (Nestorian), are illustrated, described and briefly discussed in their historical context. GCM

MILES, GEORGE C. A Brief Report on the Coins found in the Excavations at Iṣṭakhr, 1935 and 1937. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 491-496.

A preliminary survey of 1053 coins found in two seasons' excavations on the site of the ancient city adjoining Persepolis. Over 900 of these were Islamic (chiefly Umayyad and early 'Abbāsīd), the rest Sasanian, Elymais and Persis (and two Byzantine). There were several unpublished Arab-Sasanian coppers and a number of hitherto unknown local Umayyad and 'Abbāsīd coppers of post-reform type. Definitive publication of this material will follow.

PRIDMORE, F. Two Copper Coins of the 'Abdali Sultanate, Western Aden Protectorate. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1957), cols. 305-308, illus.

Records of the Bombay Secretariat transferred to Aden in 1932 assist in dating the earliest coins of Lahej. These coins and those of Sultan Faḍl b. 'Alī are described and documented. GCM

ŠTĚPKOVÁ, J. Dínáry a dirhamy v předislámské Arabii (Dinars and Dirhems in Pre-Islamic Arabia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 65-71. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 261-262.

This is a useful study of the use of monetary terms in the pre-Islamic Arabic literature, particularly poetry. Relevant passages, with full references to the texts, are quoted, and the significance of the words dinar and dirhem in each instance is analyzed. Few pre-Islamic poets appear to have been familiar with the actual coins (Byzantine and Sasanian), and even in the commercial centers the words were used in the sense of weights of metal rather than as monetary denominations. GCM

WALKER, JOHN. *A Catalogue of the Arab-Byzantine and Post-Reform Umayyad Coins. A Catalogue of the Muhammadan Coins in the British Museum*. Vol. II. London, The Trustees of the British Museum, 1956. civ, 329 pp., 31 pls.

The early coinage of the Muslim Arabs falls into two broad categories: the silver and copper designed after Sasanian prototypes, and the gold and copper based largely on the Byzantine coinage current shortly

before and contemporary with the Arab conquests. Dr. Walker's first volume in the new catalogue of Muslim coins in the British Museum, published in 1941, dealt definitively with the Arab-Sasanian coinage; the present volume treats no less exhaustively of the Arab-Byzantine category and of the post-reform Umayyad coinage in all three metals. It is, in fact, the most important contribution to the study of Islamic numismatics that has appeared in the fifteen-year interval between the publication of these two admirable companion volumes.

Like the Arab-Sasanian volume the present catalogue is in the nature of a corpus; it not only describes all the specimens in the British Museum but includes at least one specimen of every known type regardless of its location. The value to the student is thereby immensely enhanced, for within these covers one can conveniently find virtually everything known (and much unpublished material as well) in the field under consideration. The importance of the work is not restricted to specialists in Islamic numismatics; not only the student of early Muslim Arab history and archaeology but also the Byzantine scholar will find the work indispensable.

Within the limits of the present abstract one can only summarize the contents of the volume in broad outline. The introduction of 104 pages, needless to say as important as the catalogue itself, contains: a full discussion of the several Greek Byzantine types of imitation and adaptation (Justin and Sophia; the Heraclian family, consisting of five sub-types; the Umayyad Caliph, in four principal varieties; twin standing figures; and a miscellaneous category); an equally exhaustive treatment of the Latin Byzantine types (North African and Spanish), in which for the first time the dating and attribution of these interesting coins is really put in order; a treatment of the remarkable Arab Byzantine-Sasanian hybrid types; full discussion of the post-reform gold, silver and copper coinages; twenty-five pages of historical-geographical notes on all the Umayyad mints which total well over a hundred in number; a brief discussion of the metrology; and a short section on the epigraphy and legends, with special consideration of the extraordinary western Latin inscriptions.

The catalogue of 296 pages, fully documented and amplified by thousands of references to the locations of other specimens in the literature, is followed by a series of useful indices and tables. The thirty-one plates are superior in quality. Especially valuable not only to the collector and classifier but also to the student of early Islamic iconography and epigraphy are the eleven plates devoted to Arab-Byzantine coinage and the nine illustrating most of the very numerous varieties of post-reform copper.

GCM

WALKER, JOHN. The Coins of the Amirs of Crete. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 487-490.

Description of seven coins of the Arab Amirs of Crete. This material was first presented at the 1953 Congress in Paris and subsequently received full publication in NC 1953 (cf. NL, No. 30, Jan., 1955, p. 197). GCM

SASANIAN

WALKER, J. Oriental Coins. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (July, 1957), pp. 46-48, pl. 13.

Illustrations and brief descriptions of two rare Sasanian coins (Ardashir I and Khosrau V), three Arab-Sasanian dirhems, and a rare Gupta gold coin of Kumaragupta I. GCM

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on East Asian Numismatics. The Lama Dollar of Tibet. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 2134-2136, illus.

Mr. Bowker contends that the Lama dollar (numbered by Edward Kann as B-74) is not a forgery but authentic, and gives good reasons for his belief.

JRF

DIKSHIT, M. G. A Chinese Coin from Sirpur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 64-66, illus.

A Chinese bronze coin from the Kai-Yuan period (713-741 A.D.) was found during the course of excavations at Sirpur, on the site of a Buddhist temple. It is thought that some Chinese monk, travelling in India during the first half of the eighth century A.D., left the coin in the shrine of the temple as a token of respect.

KANN, E. Money of the Chinese Communists. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 8 (Aug., 1955), pp. 847-850.

An authoritative article on the unstable condition of money in China today. Mr. Kann tells of the coins used in the early days of communism and concludes with the commodity-backed paper of the present. JRF

KAPPEN, CHARLES V. Japanese Stamped Silver Yen. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 12 (Dec., 1955), pp. 1327-1330, illus.

This is the story of the retirement of the Japanese silver yen, caused by the coinage reform which occurred at the close of the nineteenth century.

JRF

LO ERH-KANG. *T'ai P'ing T'ien Kuo Shih Liao Pien Wei Chi* (Distinguishing the Pseudo-materials of the History of the T'ai P'ing T'ien Kuo). Peking, 1955. [cf. pp. 105-107, pl., concerning a counterfeit T'ai P'ing paper money issue].

Reproduces a false one-tael paper note purportedly issued by the T'ai P'ings in December, 1861, together with a well-reasoned report showing why it cannot possibly be an authentic issue of that government. A second study refutes a statement found in W. S. Cornaby's *A String of Chinese Peach Stones* (1895) stating that the cash-type coin inscribed T'ai P'ing T'ung Pao with reverse inscriptions of an arc and a dot, intended to represent the Chinese character Ming, was a T'ai P'ing issue. He repeats the statement, on the authority of a Mr. Huang Peng-chuan, that it was issued by the Small Sword Society during the period beginning in 1853, when it held possession of the old walled city of Shanghai. This same attribution was made by J. H. Stewart-Lockhart in 1895 in *The Currency of the Farther East* describing the Glover collection in that year (cf. no. 1188).

HFB

T'ai P'ing T'ien Kuo Ko Ming Wen Wu T'u Lu, Pien Hsu (Supplemental volume to An Illustrated Study of T'ai P'ing Historical Documents). Shanghai, 1953. 9 ff., 76 pls.

Chapter one contains a summary of the several "cash" type brass coins issued by the T'ai P'ings a hundred years ago. Of the seventy-six plates, nine are ink squeeze rubbings of forty-three varieties of the coins. They include two large specimens, one, previously unknown, discovered in Hengyang, Hunan Province, in 1933 and the other a 100-cash denomination issued in 1856 by the Heaven and Earth Society, the organization which captured the ancient walled city of Shanghai; on the reverse of the latter can be found a contemporary propaganda inscription which translates as "Restore the Han, destroy the Manchus", together with the name of a T'ai P'ing army command. Another plate depicts five small "cash" with the two-character names of a like number of T'ai P'ing army divisions and two extremely rare pieces with three-character names of other armies.

Also illustrated is the very large specimen which was reproduced by the Chinese communist government in the design of two of the stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary in 1951, of the T'ai P'ing rebellion together with an extract from a contemporary letter written by a Chinese to a French official in Shanghai, enclosing a specimen of this coin and stating its value as being equal to one Mexican silver dollar.

HFB

WANTANABE, MASAJIRO, ed. *Nihon Tsuka Hensen Zukan* (Illustrated Album of the Development of Japanese Currency). Tokyo, Okura Zainen Kyokai, 1955. 31, 124 pp., illus. In Japanese.

A sumptuous volume, edited by a member of the Japanese government's Financial Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, which summarizes the development of both paper and metallic Japanese currency from ancient times to the present. The illustrations reproduce outstanding examples of specimens in the National Museum of Tokyo, the Communications Museum, the Osaka mint and in private collections of members of the Tokyo Old Coin Society. While many of the coins have been previously pictured in pre-War government publications, a noticeable innovation is the representative showing of the paper moneys in use in Japan from the time of the Meiji restoration in 1868 to the present. HFB

INDIA

AGRAWALA, R. C. Drama in Ancient Indian Epigraphs and Literature. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 64-82.

Completely revises a former opinion concerning the ancient Indian drama [drachma] which maintained that "although the Greeks ruled over North West India from 200 B.C. to A.D. 200, the word drama is not to be found in any literature or epigraphic record of that period."

AGRAWALA, R. C. Numismatic Terms in the *Vratarāja Khaṇḍa*. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 106-107.

A manuscript of a treatise on Hindu *vratas*, entitled *Vratarāja Khaṇḍa* and dated in the Śaka year 1658 (1736 A.D.) contains an eighteen-line passage which mentions a number of ancient Indian gold, silver and copper coins. Although most of the numismatic terms in the passage are known, the author writes of the denomination *dhabbuka* — a copper currency bearing no stamp, effigy or inscription. Non-uniform in shape and weighing one tola, the *dhabbuka* circulated for the most part in Uttara Pradesh, Bengal, Behar and the Punjab.

ALTEKAR, A. S. King-and-Queen-on-Couch Type Coin of Chandragupta II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 51-55, illus.

Little known, and not found in the various catalogues of coins of the Gupta dynasties, a specimen of the above type was described and illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (1888, pp. 129-130, pl. IV, no. 4). The present article describes two specimens of the

type in detail and includes an English translation of the author's interpretation of the differing coin legends.

BAJPAI, K. D. A New Copper Coin of Rāmagupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 108-109, pl. 8.

The coin in question, a new copper issue of Rāmagupta, was obtained by the author at Talbehat, a small town in the Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh, thirty-one miles south of Jhansi. The obverse shows an indistinct animal figure, with reverse bearing the legend MAGUPTA. The importance of the specimen lies in its provenance. All other coins with this name, so far published, come from the Bhilsa region, while the find spot of this coin is about 116 miles from Bhilsa. It is thought to have been issued by a local king of eastern Malava.

CHINMULGUND, P. J. Another Rhinoceros Slayer Type Coin of Kumāragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 104-106, pl. 9.

The Bayana hoard contained four coins of the rhinoceros slayer type of Kumāragupta I. They comprise two varieties (apparently engraved by different artists), the first featuring delicate engravings of the king, horse and rhinoceros and the second showing all three in cruder form. A fifth coin of this type was later found at Khairabad in the Sitapur district and purchased by the Lucknow Provincial Museum, while another excellent example was recently acquired by the author. It is described here in detail.

CHINMULGUND, P. J. A New Western Kshatrapa Viśvasena (Viśvasimha). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 49-50, illus.

With a few exceptions, the names and dates of the rulers of the Western Kshatrapas are known only from the coins. Thus the coinage itself remains a principal source for the history of this dynasty, and remaining gaps in its chronology will probably be filled only with the discovery of new specimens. The author, sometime ago, obtained at Junagadh a coin which enabled him to fill such a lacuna. The inscription revealed the name of a new ruler of the Western Kshatrapas one Viśvasena, who succeeded Rudrasena I in Śaka 122 or 125.

DANI, A. H. Punch-marked Coins and the Evidence from Taxila. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 27-32.

From re-examination and study of punch-marked coins and the evidence from Taxila in the light of Sir John Marshall's monumental *Taxila* (Cambridge, 1951), the author reaches the following conclusions:

"Therefore, both the hoards of coins fall in phase B of Bhir-Mound, and the associated objects indicate that there was no great difference in time of the burial of the two hoards. The archaeological evidence is clear on the point that none of the hoards can be referred to Mauryan or pre-Mauryan period. Both of them belong to the post-Mauryan strata. Hence the evidence from Taxila should no longer be advanced to prove the pre-Mauryan character of some of the punch-marked coins. On the other hand it seems that the local currency in Taxila was the bar coins and the early round and concave coins, succeeded later on by the local Taxilan coins. The first types of coins are generally found in phase A of Bhir, though they continue also in phase B, while the local Taxilan coins appear in phase B, except for strays in the early phase."

DEO, S. B. and Z. D. ANSARI. A Coin of Pulumāvi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 99-100, pl. 9.

Find spot of the coin, which was obtained from a scrap metal dealer in Poona, is not known. The obverse shows an elephant facing right, with elevated trunk, while the Ujjain symbol appears on the reverse. The piece compares favorably with the coins of Siri Pulumāvi published by Rapson and Mirashi, though some minor peculiarities pointed out by the author make it quite distinctive.

JAIN, B. Dhanpur Hoard of Kalachuri Copper Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 111-112, pl. 8.

Discovered in January 1945 while foundations were being dug for a house at Mouza Dhanpur (Sakti Tahsil), the hoard contained some 3900 copper coins which were sent for examination to the Central Museum at Nagpur. The find casts new light on the controversial problem of the origin of the Ratanpur coinage, on which subject the author plans to present a more detailed discussion. Briefly dealt with here are some of the interesting and unique coins from the hoard. They include: (1) Coins with Gajaśārdūla symbol, (2) a thin and small coin with flying Hanumān, (3) one with reversed symbol, (4) coins of Ratnadeva, and (5) an issue of Jājalla Deva.

JAIN, B. Hitherto Unknown Coins of the Nāga Dynasty of Bastar found in the Sonsari Hoard. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 54-57, pl. 7.

In 1921 a hoard of 600 gold coins was found in a copper jar in the village of Sonsari, Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh. All the pieces were sent for examination to the Nagpur Museum, where it was discovered that the entire find, with the exception of nine items, consisted of coins issued

by the Kalachuri kings of Ratanpur. Among the pieces from the hoard presented to the Nagpur Museum were four coins entered in the Museum Register as "crude Gāṅgeyadeva". From his deciphering of the inscriptions and the roaring tiger depicted on the reverse, the author would attribute these coins to the Nāga dynasty of Bastar.

JAIN, B. C. Gold Coins of Imperial Guptas from Madhya Pradesh. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), p. 110.

Six hitherto unreported finds consist chiefly of issues of Chandragupta II. Circumstances of the finds are given when available.

JAIN, B. C. Kushāṇa Coins from Madhya Pradesh. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), p. 109.

Opposing the prevailing belief that no Kushan coins have been found in Madhya Pradesh, Jain lists five finds (among which were two gold and forty copper coins) discovered there. While not numerous, the finds do show the imperial Kushāṇas to have had some connections with Madhya Pradesh.

JAIN, B. C. A Rare Chhatra Type Coin of Chandragupta II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 103-104.

A hoard of twenty-four Gupta coins discovered at Sakaur (Tahsil Hatta, Damoh district, Madhya Pradesh) in 1914 contained a rare specimen of the Chhatra type coin of Chandragupta II. The piece now rests in the Nagpur Museum coin cabinet. Two other specimens only of this variety have been published. Although similar in detail, the three coins were struck from different dies and present individual peculiarities.

KALA, S. C. Some Interesting Coins of the Yaudheyas. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 46-48, pl. 6.

The 119 Yaudheya copper coins discussed formed part of a hoard found in a village near Lansdowne in the Garhwal district and included several pieces with the legend RĀVAṆASYA. Since Rāvaṇa as the name of a ruler had not been heretofore known either from a numismatic or any other source, a new Yaudheya ruler became known to history. The coins are grouped in five divisions: (1) Twenty-five Yaudheya coins of class four (Allan, *Coins of Ancient India*, p. 275), (2) fifty-six with the six-headed Kārttikeya on the obverse, (3) fifteen bearing the legend RĀVAṆASYA, (4) fifteen showing a standing figure with spear on the obverse and a deer, mountain and tree on reverse, and (5) one coin with Siva and trident on obverse and a mountain on the reverse.

KARIM, ABDUL. The Relation of Sultan Shams-ud-Dīn Firuz Shāh of Bengal with his Children. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 76-84.

The legends of coins struck at Lakhnauti and other mints in Bengal between 702 and 722 A.H. present problems involving the political relationship between Fīrūz Shāh and three of his children. After examining these legends and other related evidence, the author concludes that the presence of the names of the sons on the coins in question denotes not rebellion on their part (as supposed by some), but association by them in their father's rule. The transcription of the coin legends is unfortunately marred by a dozen typographical errors. GCM

KAUS, HURMUZ. One Anna and Half Anna Pieces of Asaf Jah VI, Nizam of Hyderabad. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1957), cols. 199-200, illus.

Modern Hyderabad owes much to the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah VI who succeeded his father in 1869. The mint was modernized, and there exist transitional issues of 1885-1886 (handstruck one anna and half anna copper pieces) which are described here in detail. When minting machinery was introduced, these coins went out of circulation. CCV

KAUS, HURMUZ. A Unique Commemorative Coin of Venkatapathi Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1957), cols. 159-161.

A hitherto unknown copper coin was struck to commemorate the victory in the later sixteenth century over Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda on the banks of the Pennar. The obverse shows Venkatapathi standing victorious on land and water; the reverse has two lines of legend reconstructed to give the ruler's names. The coin is in the writer's collection. CCV

LAHIRI, B. Two Unpublished Naga Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 52-53, pl. 7.

The coins published were obtained at Padmāvati, one an issue of the Nāga ruler Śrī Prabhākara with obverse depicting a standing lion, facing left, with upturned tail, and the reverse bearing the name of the sovereign along its circular edge. The type is quite rare, the only other Nāga king to issue the lion type being Pum-Naga. The second coin, while not clearly identifiable, may have been issued by the Nāga ruler Bhīmāga. Its obverse shows a bull walking left within a dotted border, while the reverse bears the circular legend MAHĀRĀJA BH (I)?

NATH, B. B. A New Find of Kalachuri Coins in Orissa. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 58-63, pl. 8.

Location of the find, which consisted of ten Kalachuri gold coins, was the village of Ratanpur, Puri district, Orissa, a place very distant from the kingdom of the Kalachuri kings. The coins were issues of Ratnadeva and Prithvideva who ruled at Ratanpur (Madhya Pradesh) during the twelfth century. Considerable attention is given to the problems connected with the deciphering of the coin legends.

RAO, M. R. Some Important Sātavāhana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 43-45, pl. 5.

Fifteen Sātavāhana coins from three private collections are listed and described, among them being four varieties of the *chaitya* type. These coins, it is pointed out, deserve special attention and study since they are helpful both in solving many problems and in correcting many wrong assumptions concerning Sātavāhana history.

RAY, S. C. Medium of Exchange in Ancient Kāśmīrā—a Reflection of Contemporary Economic Life. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 71-75.

Among the media mentioned are: Cowrie shells, paddy or dhanya, coins of the Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian rulers (possibly the earliest currency used in the valley), Imperial Kushan, Kīdara Kushan and Toramāna coinage, and finally coins of the Karkoṭas, whose rule in Kashmir commenced at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Copper coinage only existed in Kashmir after the early years of the tenth century, and reasons for the lack of gold are given in some detail.

RAY, S. C. On Coins Recovered from Nālandā Excavations. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 101-107.

Excavations have recovered a large number of coins from the ancient university site of Nālandā. Although many of these coins are not new, the find is of some importance inasmuch as those found are fairly representative of the coins current in Northern India during the existence of the university. The majority have been published in the *Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India*. A few interesting specimens were, however, unnoticed, and some of those published were deserving of more careful study, particularly with regard to their provenance. These specimens the writer describes and discusses in detail. They cover the period from the end of the Guptas to the beginning of Moslem rule in India, the period during which the above university flourished.

SINHA, R. M. Mint in the Bhonsla State of Nagpur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 86-100.

The mint at Nagpur is reported to have been established in the eighteenth century. Treated in detail are, amongst other things, its history and management, the coining process, the Nagpur rupees and their circulation, the price and sources of metals, gross adulterations discovered in December, 1819, the staff of the mint in the early nineteenth century, and measures taken to prevent the circulation of bad coins.

SIRCAR, D. C. Numismatic Studies in India. [Address delivered to the Numismatic Society of India at the 45th Annual Meeting, December, 1955]. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 1-12.

Takes up the status of numismatic studies in India, past, present and future, with special attention given to the work of the above society and its journal during the past seventeen years. A point emphasized is that "the main difficulty in the progress of numismatic studies in India is the fact that, while, for doing full justice to the task facing us, we require a good number of trained numismatists, there are only a few serious and successful students of the subject amongst us."

SOHONI, S. V. Apratigha Coin Type of Kumāragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 56-63, illus.

Prior to the discovery of eight others in 1946, one specimen only of the above type was known and at least four widely diverse theories were held concerning the three standing figures depicted on the obverse. Examination and study of the clearer detail seen in the more recently discovered specimens lead the writer to conclude that these figures represent Kumāra visiting Kaśyapa and Aditi before setting out to fight Tāraka, a story told by Kālidāsa in his *Kumārasambhavam* (Canto XIII, verses 21, 44, 45 and 46).

SOHONI, S. V. Notes on Sātavāhana Bust Coinage. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 100-103, illus.

Following Indo-Greek rule in northwestern India, coins bearing portraits of rulers were issued by the Parthian and Saka rulers of western India. In this manner portrait coinage found its way into Sātavāhana currency. Three effigies have been found to date: Gautamiputra Śri Yajña Śātakarṇi, Vāsiṣṭhiputra Pulumāvi and Vāsiṣṭhiputra Śātakarṇi. These portrait coins are of some importance in that they present the physical features of the Sātavāhana rulers and are thus among the earliest reliable contemporary portraits found in India. Two points which the

author discusses in detail are the punched ears of the kings as revealed by the portraits and the depicting of the rulers as foot soldiers.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Coins of the City of Mahishmati. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 94-96, pl. 8.

Of the two coins discussed, the first was discovered in a mound on the site of this ancient city, while the second derived from a site known as Nāvḍā Tolī on the opposite bank of the Narmada at Maheshwar.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Counterstriking Devices of Gautamīputra Sātakarpi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 97-99, pls. 8-9.

It is generally believed that the counterstamping device with which Gautamīputra Sātakarpi restruck the coins of Nahapāna was a three-arched chaitya without crescent on the obverse and a Ujjain symbol on the reverse. Recently the author examined some of these coins from various museum collections. They revealed that the chaitya counterstamping device had eight, and the Ujjain symbol six, forms, all of which are illustrated.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some More New Coins from Padmāvati. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 67-70, pl. 7.

Padmāvati, the ancient site of Padam-Pawāyā in Madhya Bharat, has proved a rich source of coins of the Nāgas who ruled there during the third and fourth centuries A.D. Of the fourteen pieces here described, two are cast coins without inscriptions, five bear a lotus design and seven show various other symbols.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some New Ancient Indian Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 33-46, pls. 5-6, 10.

Recent finds from ancient Indian sites include: coins from Prakāshā (symbolic and animal types), Pawāyā (early single type silver coins), Maheshwar (including a rare cast specimen), Ujjain and Bhilsa.

PHILIPPINES

BANTUG, JOSÉ P. *Escarceos numismático-históricos sobre la moneda hispano-filipina*. Madrid, 1955. 88 pp., pls.

Several essays on earlier Philippine coinage. The pre-Hispanic islanders are known to have used small castings of gold in their trade. Many have been found; their consistent weight and fineness, and the apparent manufacture of units and half units, justify treating them as coin. The well-

known Philippine counterstamps on American pesos, and on smaller silver and gold, are traced to the original legislation. Many are illustrated, including a unique eight escudo piece of Mexico. The Spanish coinage of the Manila mint, for Isabel II and Alfonso XII, is illustrated, the mint statistics given for the gold.

TVB

TOKENS AND JETONS

BOWMAN, FRED. The Case of the Bouquet Sou Breton 712. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 63-65.

All known information about this rare token is gathered together in this article. The writer quotes R. W. McLachan, P. N. Breton and David Proskey, and offers sales records of the only two specimens known.

JRF

CURTO, J. J. Indian and Post Trader Tokens: Our Frontier Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 8 (August, 1956), pp. 857-860; No. 9 (Sept., 1956), pp. 990-992; No. 10 (Oct., 1956), pp. 1129-1131; No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 1249-1250; Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 33-36; No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 162-166. Illus.

The writer's first listing of these tokens appeared in the September 1951 issue of the *Numismatist*. This article describes an additional 140 specimens.

DTF

FINK, CLARENCE M. The Vinculum behind the Breton Numbers of Canadian Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 865-870.

Historical notes on the work of early outstanding Canadian numismatists, among whom are Breton, McLachlan, Hart, Desroches and Leroux. The article concludes with a listing, by Breton numbers, of Ontario merchant tokens in which each specimen is assigned an appropriate degree of scarcity or rarity.

GHN

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Antislavery Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 395-409, 7 pls.

Gives an account of the antislavery tokens with complete numismatic descriptions of both English and American specimens, twenty-nine of which are illustrated.

DTF

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Les jetons de la Société Suisse de Numismatique. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 26 (July, 1957), pp. 31-36, illus.

From 1893 to 1941, excepting 1914, 1919-21, 1939, the Swiss Numis-

matic Society issued a series of commemorative jetons in several metals, those in bronze being presented to those present at the general assemblies of the Society. Until 1900, because the engravers in the main contributed their services, the Society profited from their sale. It is hoped that the custom may be revived, since it affords a pictorial history of Swiss numismatists, historians, and engravers. The jetons are listed chronologically, the names of the engravers are given, and all are illustrated. DR

NOTT, R. Notes on "Provincial Copper Coins" published in "The Bazaar." In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 470 (July, 1957), pp. 298-299.

Numismatic articles appearing in issues of *The Bazaar, the Exchange and Mart* during the years 1880-1889 are listed. In addition to notes on "Provincial Copper Coins," topics covered include numismatic works and their authors, die sinkers and manufacturers, English and Irish eighteenth and nineteenth century tokens, English pattern coins. GHN

NOTT, R. An Unpublished Token of Charterhouse Square. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (April, 1957), cols. 147-148, illus.

A seventeenth century cast lead token bears the name of John Natt and the crest of the Nott family of Kent and London; the Notts (or Natts) were residents of Charterhouse Square. CCV

P[ERSON], B.-A. Dagsverkspolletter från Andarum. In: *Kulturen 1956* (Lund, 1957), pp. 148-149, illus.

The factory at Andarum (Skåne, Sweden) was once the largest producer of alum in Scandinavia. During the eighteenth century, tokens (later exchangeable for money) were issued to the workers. They were both struck in copper and printed as notes, types of the former varying in style as issued to men or women. Six of the copper tokens and one note are illustrated. LL

WOODSIDE, W. W. Presbyterian Communion Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 1274-1278.

Communion tokens of the Scottish Presbyterian Church first functioned as badges of admission to clandestine communion services held in protest against Episcopalian church rule enforced by the Stuart kings during the seventeenth century. In this office they served both as a security precaution and as a means of excluding 'the ungodly'. Partly from their association with the service and partly from their usefulness in excluding non-believers, the tokens continued to be used long after the Presbyterian Church became the established Church of Scotland, and were treasured as mementos when their use was eventually discontinued.

Countries such as Canada, the United States and New Zealand used similar tokens in districts largely settled by Scots; nevertheless the Scottish series remains by far the largest and most varied, ranging in shape from a simple square or oblong to oval, circular and other forms. Some notes on principal types and legends are included, together with a short bibliography.

GHN

MEDALS

BELTJES, P. J. W. Adriaen Symonsz. Rottermont, een portretpenning van Floris II van Pallandt, graaf van Culemborg. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 71-75, pl. 5. With English Summary.

Found in various collections is an oval medal of Floris, Count of Culemborg and Lord of Pallandt. It was believed by Van Loon to portray Count Floris I (1537-1598) whose palace in Brussels was demolished by order of the Duke of Alba after Protestant nobles had used it as a meeting-place. Beltjes maintains that the medal represents his son, Floris II (1577-1639). He bases his contention on evidence which shows that Adriaen Symonszoon Rottermont, whose initials appear on it, was paid the sum of 500 guilders in 1622/24 for modeling services and for the manufacture of ten specimens of the medal.

Rottermont, born at The Hague in 1579, was the son of a goldsmith. Appointed to the office of mintmaster of the Province of Holland at Dordrecht in 1635, he died there in 1652. His portrait by Van Dyke, now lost, survives in an engraving made from it by Mattheus Verheyden and illustrated on the plate.

HJE

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Chapman's Model of the President Polk Indian Peace Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 533-537, illus.

Contains correspondence concerning the modeling of a bas relief portrait of President Polk, a biography of the sculptor and a description of the completed Indian Peace medal.

JRF

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Ferdinand Pettrich, Sculptor of the President Tyler Indian Peace Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 387-390, illus.

The Contamin portrait lathe, a type of pantograph, was used for the first time in the making of an Indian Peace medal when Franklin Peale, Chief Coiner of the U. S. Mint, employed the machine for this Tyler medal. The writer gives a detailed account of the life and works of the German sculptor Pettrich.

DTF

FLOHIL, M. De portretpenningen van Adriaen Rottermont. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 77-89, pls. 6-8. With English Summary.

Formerly believed to be that of the Saxonian medalist Abraham Riese, the monogram AR on a medal of Floris II, Count of Culemborg, has been identified from documents discovered in Culemborg archives as that of Adriaen Rottermont, a silversmith of The Hague. The same monogram appears both on a medal of Prince Maurice of Orange and one of Count Ernest of Mansfeld, a popular personage who aided Maurice in the relief of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1624. Flohil ascribes both these medals to Rottermont and includes several unsigned but similar pieces depicting Maurice, Count of Mansfeld, and Prince Frederick Henry of Orange. All are very rare, with the exception of one medal of Maurice dated 1615. Van Loon dates this piece 1613, and lists it as having been struck in connection with the investment of Maurice as a Knight of the Garter. Flohil, on the other hand, believes it to be a popular piece struck in connection with Maurice's stand in the Arminian controversy when he sided with the Counter-Remonstrants and sanctioned the execution of Oldenbarnveldt. The illustrations include a portrait of Rottermont. HJE

KIRKWOOD, MARIE. Polish Medals brought to this Country. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (April, 1957), p. 679, illus.

Recently purchased by former Cleveland Municipal Judge Joseph F. Sawicki were twenty-four Polish silver medals. Originally presented by exiled Polish leaders to the English peer Lord Brougham as a token of esteem for his support of Polish independence during the early years of the nineteenth century, the medals are the work of the German sculptors Johann Philipp Holzhäuser and Jacob Reichel. They were struck in limited quantity by the Polish government to commemorate twenty-three kings and one queen, Hedwig, of Poland. GHN

KISCH, GUIDO. Rechtsgeschichte und Medaillenkunde. In: *Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis (Revue d'Histoire du Droit)*, Vol. 24 (1956), pp. 449-456.

In stressing the importance of numismatics as an ancillary science to study of the history of law, Dr. Kisch swings to a complementary approach and endeavors to interest law students in the science of medals. In doing so he appeals to museum curators to make material relating to law and jurisprudence more easily available, a request somewhat difficult in the compliance since numismatic collections are generally presented in chronological and geographical arrangement rather than by subject. HC

LUTTERVELT, R. van. Bij een penning van Jacques Jonghelinck. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 99-102, pl. 11.

The reverse of a medal of Cardinal Granvella engraved by Jacques Jonghelinck ca. 1560 illustrates the passage from Virgil's *Aeneid* which describes Neptune calming the waves (an allusion to Granvella's statesmanship in restoring calm to the Netherlands). To it Jonghelinck has added the word "Durate," the motto of Granvella also taken from the *Aeneid* (I, 207). The writer compares this reverse with contemporary paintings and prints, also to Rubens' portrayal of the same scene honoring the Cardinal-Infant Ferdinand. HJE

Paris. Musée Monétaire. *Exposition internationale des médailleurs contemporains: 23 mai-30 septembre 1957. Catalogue*. Paris, 1957. 83 pp., 44 pls.

This catalogue of modern medals exhibited in Paris in 1957 lists over 800 works of contemporary medalists representing nineteen countries. In the preface Robert Rey tells of the delicate artistry which is a prerequisite for the sculptor, limited as he is to a small round field, and concludes with an appeal to states and individuals to make fuller use of the creative talents which medalists have to offer. In the selection of medals illustrated on the plates the French and Italian schools are best represented by outstanding works such as "The Wind" by Raymond Joly, "Hope" by Louis Muller, and "St. Martin and the Beggar" by Publio Morbiducci. HG

Een penning van Louise Metz. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct., 1956), pp. 44-45, illus.

Josef Justus Scaliger (1540-1609), professor at Leyden University, is famous as a chronologist of antiquity. Described and illustrated is a cast medal of Scaliger recently commissioned from Miss Metz by Walter van Wijk, himself prominent in the same field. HJE

SAWICKI, J. F. An Interesting Historical Numismatic Item. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 545-546, illus.

History of a set of twenty-three medals of Polish kings presented to Lord Brougham in 1814 by Prince Czartoryski on behalf of Poles in exile. The medals were designed by J. Holzhäuser and J. Reichel. JRF

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Hans Jacob Meyer 1907 - 2. april - 1957. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 97-99, illus.

Commemorating the fiftieth birthday of the Norwegian sculptor Hans Jacob Meyer, Svarstad writes here of his work in the field of medal design, two specimens of which are illustrated. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Utstilling av Harald Salomons medaljearbejder i Universitetets myntkabinett. In: *Gullmedskunst*, No. 9 (1957), 2 pp., illus.

The Danish medal designer Harald Salomon was born in Norway in 1900. An exhibition of his medals presented last year at the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo was arranged by the Keeper, Carsten Svarstad, who offers here a brief survey of Salomon's work. Three medals are illustrated. LL

ZON, N. Rembrandt-penningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct., 1956), p. 42, pl.

On the occasion of the Rembrandt jubilee three cast medals of the artist, from designs by V. P. S. Esser, H. D. Janzen and Pol Dom respectively, were struck. The first mentioned is illustrated. HJE

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Elements of Bank Note Design: the Seal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 841-842, illus.

Reproductions of seals on the paper currencies of the United States, Canada and Latin America are treated from the collector's viewpoint. Mentioned also is the use of similar seal reproductions in Germany during the era of the inflated reichmark which followed World War I. GHN

HOLM, J. C. Grønlandske handelsvaerdimaerker. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 73-75, illus.

The author, who has already written on the history of bank notes in Greenland (cf. NL, No. 39, p. 245) deals here with those notes current during 1941 and 1942, the denominations of which were given not in kroner and øre but in skillings. They were issued for the use of foreigners in Greenland, with one skilling equal to twenty Danish øre. Purpose of their issue was to prevent foreigners (for whom use of the notes was compulsory) from making too high a profit on the unusually low-priced imported goods, cheap only because of subsidization by the Danish government. LL

KLEPPE, EINAR ERIKSEN. Arv och forbilder fra helstatstiden i det frie Norges pengepolitikk. In: *Historisk Tidsskrift, utgitt av Den Norske Historiske Forening*, No. 1 (1956), pp. 274-305.

Concerns the involved economico-political conditions which prevailed in Norway at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The year 1814 saw Norway separated from Denmark and forced, under a "unio personalis" arrangement, into union with Sweden under the Swedish crown. In ex-

plaining why the riksbanksdaler (daler notes of the State Bank) were, in 1814, exposed to violent inflation and had to be exchanged against a new monetary unit, Kleppe maintains that scholars have all too completely forgotten the connection with the Danish riksbanksdaler which was, of course, "taken over" after separation from Denmark. The article deals exhaustively with the numerous facets of this problem and of the change to the "speciedaler."
LL

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Yugoslavia 1918-1953. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 858-860.

A chronological listing, with description, of eighty-six paper currency issues from the above period.
GHN

KUPA, MIHALY. Paper Currency of Croatia 1941-1944. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), p. 234.

Eleven issues of the Croatian Independent State and the Croatian State Bank from the above period are listed with date and minimum description.
GHN

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Om sedelefterbildningar (2). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 134-137, illus.

The use of imitation bank notes for purposes of advertising was described by the author in *Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1949), pp. 135-140 (cf. NL, No. 11, 1950, p. 75). Here he presents additional examples from the nineteenth century and shows how alarmed authorities became, fearing that the imitations might be passed as genuine currency.
LL

MILLER, MARIANNE F. A Sequel to the Buffalo Nickel. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 657-659, illus.

Relates the story of the buffalo portrait found on the U. S. ten dollar bill, the engraving for which was taken from a wash drawing by the artist Charles R. Knight. The model used was a 2,000 pound bull then in the National Zoological Park in Washington and not, as was once believed, the specimen used by James Earle Fraser for his well-known nickel engraving.
GHN

NEWMAN, ERIC P. Counterfeit Continental Currency goes to War. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 5-16, pl.; No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 137-147, illus.

The story of the counterfeit Continental currency circulated by the British in economic warfare designed to halt the American Revolution.

The writer concludes with a table of counterfeits, illustrations and descriptions. JRF

One Kwan Note, Ming Dynasty. Emperor, T'ai Tsu; Period, Hung Wu; A.D. 1368-1398. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July, 1957), pp. 108-109, illus.

Following the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, European soldiers in process of looting the Summer Palace in Peking discovered a small bundle of early Chinese paper currency in the form of kwan notes. Now in various private and museum collections, the notes, printed from wood blocks on dark grey paper made from the inner bark of the mulberry tree, measure $8\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The specimen illustrated and described is from the C. V. Kappen collection. GHN

DECORATIONS

DORLING, H. TAPRELL. *Ribbons and Medals. Naval, Military, Air Force and Civil*. New Ed. Rev. and Greatly Enlarged. London, Spink and Son, 1956. 286 pp., illus., 16 pls. (col.).

This new edition of a standard work on the subject has been expanded and brought up-to-date. The number of ribbons shown in color on the plates has been doubled. The decorations described and illustrated within the text include, in addition to British and Commonwealth awards, those of the U. S. A., Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, France, Germany, Greece, India, Jordan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Czarist Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the U. S. S. R., and Yugoslavia.

JESUS, P. I. de. Various Medals issued by the Japanese Armed Forces during the Occupation of the Philippines from 1941 to 1945. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 9-12, illus.

Lists, describes and illustrates five medallic awards issued by the Japanese Armed Forces during the occupation of the Philippines, namely, the Homma medal, which bears on the reverse a poem written by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese troops, General Masaharu Homma, the souvenir medal on the surrender of Bataan and Corregidor, two commemorative medals of the quartermaster corps, and the quartermaster corps bronze medal.

JOCELYN, ARTHUR. *Awards of Honour. The Orders, Decorations, Medals and Awards of Great Britain and the Commonwealth from Edward III to Elizabeth II*. London, Black, 1956. 276 pp., 20 pls. (col.).

A comprehensive work on the history and the details of the orders, decorations, medals and awards bestowed by British sovereigns during the last six centuries. Supplements well earlier standard works, to which it has added additional material and information. The origin and history of each award is given in some detail; the insignia and decorations are described precisely. The medals included and duly described consist of the military service medals, the coronation medals issued by thirty-two sovereigns, medals in commemoration of important treaties, and medals issued by British learned and scientific societies. The large color plates show in detail the insignia and mantles of the national orders.

LENK, TORSTEN. Johan III:s Salvator och Agnus Dei. In: *Livrustkammaren* [Journal of the Royal Armory, Stockholm], Vol. 7, No. 2 (1955), pp. 25-44, illus. With English Summary.

Although Eric XIV of Sweden (1560-68) had intended founding a Royal Order and actually wore a chain called Salvator, the order as such was never bestowed. The Salvator chain was used on the riksdaler of 1561-68, surrounding the coat-of-arms, and (together with that of the Agnus Dei) was later used as a personal order by his brother and successor Johan III (1568-92).

A colored drawing of this order, sent to Philip II of Spain by Francisco de Eraso, his envoy to Sweden, is reproduced here. It shows that the badges of the Salvator and Agnus Dei existed concurrently and that they were orders in design only, being in reality jewels suspended on chains. LL

MAZARD, JEAN. Les insignes des magistrats et des auxiliaires de justice sous la Révolution. In: *Festschrift Guido Kisch* (Stuttgart, 1955), pp. 311-319, 3 pls.

Following the collapse of the French Royal Judiciary System, wearing of the customary robes was no longer permitted, and badges were worn by judges as a means of identification. These badges comprise three classes: (1) those with the inscription *La Loi et Le Roi*, issued during the period of the constitutional kingdom; (2) those inscribed *La Nation et la Loi*, introduced with the establishment of the Republic; (3) the insignia worn by auxiliary judges and inscribed *Action de la Loi*. Illustrations are of items in the author's own collection and that of the Musée Carnavalet.

HG

N[OTT], R. Some Unofficial Bars to Medals of the Second Afghan War. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec. 1956), cols. 522-523.

Medals and bars for Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabul in 1842 are described; they are in the author's collection. An interesting variant is the medal for Cabul 1842 with two bars inscribed MAZENIA 1842 and TAZEANE 1842.

CCV

Paris. Administration des Monnaies et Médailles. *Décorations officielles françaises*. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1956. 291 pp., pls., illus.

Filling a long-felt need, this publication on official French decorations describes not only the older and better known ones but also lists those issued during the two world wars. There is a preface in which General Catroux discusses the merits and detriments relating to the instituting of decorations, and an introduction by Yves Malécot, director of the Paris mint.

The book itself, ably prepared by the mint administration, not only describes each decoration thoroughly, but presents historical data relative to its institution and purpose, and included in the profuse illustration are sixty-eight plates in full color showing both decorations and their accompanying ribbons. Thanks to a State subsidy, the book, in addition to constituting a valuable asset to the collector of French decorations, can be inexpensively acquired.

HG

Paris. Musée Monétaire. *Ordres de chevalerie et récompenses nationales — 20 mars-30 mai 1956*. Paris, Administration des Monnaies et Médailles, 1956. 394 pp., 74 pls.

Catalogue of the exhibition of decorations and national awards sponsored by the *Administration des Monnaies et Médailles*, and held at the *Musée Monétaire* at the above dates. Chapters are devoted to the dona militaria and Roman military decorations, mediaeval chivalry, military religious orders (Saint John of Jerusalem, the Templars, Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem), the French orders of chivalry including both the royal orders, and the orders established by French princes, the Order of Saint Michael, the Order of the Holy Spirit, the Order of Saint Lazarus, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, the orders of merit of the ancien régime, the Order of Saint Louis, the Toison d'Or, and foreign orders including Spanish, British, Swedish, Danish, Belgian and Russian.

After the descriptive text in each chapter follows the catalogue which gives the number and describes in brief the decoration or award on exhibition.

PROKOPOWSKI, RUDOLF. *Ordre souverain et militaire jérosolymitain de Malte*. Cité du Vatican, Editions "Ecclesia," 1950. 280 pp., pls., ports., illus.

This book has been compiled with the intention of making better known the history, the traditions, and the present charitable activities of the Order of Malta. It is not meant to be a formal history, but rather a synthesis of the various activities of the order in the course of its thousand years' existence. This has been admirably accomplished by means of hundreds of illustrations and plates accompanied by pertinent captions and explanatory text. The insignia of the order, the well-known Maltese cross, is found represented in a variety of forms throughout the book.

RYDBECK, MONICA. Grav 301 vid dominikanklostret i Hälsingborg. In: *Kring Kärnan VI, Hälsingborgs Museums publikation 1956*, pp. 79-93, illus.

During excavations in the grounds of the old Dominican monastery at Hälsingborg (Skåne, Sweden) in 1952, a collection of interesting pilgrims' badges — originally eleven pieces — was found in a grave. Although some of these lead badges had gone entirely to pieces, skillful restoration was instrumental in saving several others which are here published and illustrated. They derive from journeys in the south; two are from Rome (one, presumably hitherto unknown, shows Saints Peter and Paul and the other St. Veronica's veil), some are from Lucca, and others, while difficult to attribute, are probably from France. Date of the badges is placed at ca. 1300.

LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Nye norske belønningsmedaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 76-80, illus.

Six new official medals which have appeared in Norway since 1945 are here published and illustrated together with ribbons. Two were bestowed by the King: the Maudheim Medal, to participants in the English-Norwegian-Swedish Expedition to Queen Maud's Land (1949-52), and the King's Jubilee Medal of 1955 (commemorating the fiftieth year of his reign) presented to members of the government and court, foreign ambassadors and others.

The remaining four medals include: the Norwegian Korea Medal (instituted in 1955 and issued to personnel of the Norwegian Hospital in Korea), the *St. Hallvards-medaljen* (an award struck by the town of Oslo in 1951) and two new medals of merit issued by the Norwegian Red Cross.

LL

SEALS

REXINE, J. E. The Religious Significance of Byzantine Sigillography. In: *The Greek Orthodox Theological Review*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1956), pp. 74-80.

Mr. Rexine calls attention to the great importance of Byzantine seals for measuring religious developments within the Empire. At least half of the seals depict the Virgin Mary, with or without the Christ child. Next in frequency come the Saints, followed by the representations of various Christian symbols. The author describes two seals from the collection of the American Numismatic Society in illustration of his thesis and discusses the value of seals in broadening our knowledge of the imperial administration, history, geography, prosopography, linguistics and iconography.

GLK

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GENERAL

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ARTSIKHOVSKII, A. V. Pamiati A. V. Oreshnikova (In Memoriam A. V. Oreshnikov). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 7-20. In Russian.

Written on the centennial of his birth, this article is dedicated to the life and work of A. V. Oreshnikov (1855-1933), frequently cited as the most outstanding of Russian numismatists. Oreshnikov evinced a particular interest in Greco-Roman numismatics. His first paper, on the Bosporo-Cimmerian coinage, was presented before the Moscow Archaeological Society in 1881, and three years later, in his book on the *Spartakids* (long considered a classic in its field), he became the first Russian numismatist to establish a link between numismatics and epigraphy. From detailed and methodical research with coins, medals, symbols and other items Oreshnikov made valuable contributions to knowledge of the history of the Greek colonies in the Black Sea area and to the re-naming of the cities there by the Romans. In 1896 he published his most important contribution to Russian numismatics, *Russkii Monety do 1547*. A study on coin marks from the pre-Mongolian period in Russia, completed just before his death, was published in 1936. Oreshnikov's writings — still widely studied by archaeologists and historians as well as numismatists — are listed in a bibliography containing 132 titles.

BLOOM, M. T. *Money of Their Own. The Great Counterfeiters*. N. Y., Scribner's, 1957. 302 pp.

Bloom's book on the art of counterfeiting contains one chapter of especial interest to numismatists. It describes in detail the minting of English sovereigns in Milan by José Beraha, a Yugoslav merchant. Taking advantage of the rising market for gold coins which developed shortly after the conclusion of World War II, Beraha commenced operation of a mint in Milan for the striking of sovereigns. These were of higher gold

content than the official issues struck at the Royal Mint, and bear the date 1926, a year in which no sovereigns were issued in London. The British government tried to stop Beraha by bringing suit against him in a Swiss court. Beraha, however, cited in his defense that since the English sovereign was no longer legal tender his work could not be classed as forgery, and, to the chagrin of the British government, was acquitted. HG

BOWERS, N. A. Gold Fever. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 946-949.

Lore of the lure of gold, from ancient Greece to nineteenth century California. JRF

Cambridge University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Department of Coins and Medals. Accessions, 1956. In: *Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Annual Report (1956)*, p. 3, pl. 2.

One hundred and forty-nine coins were acquired during the year. They included Greek, ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Gallic, English, continental European and Oriental issues, a considerable number of them purchased at the third Lockett sale. Individual donors are named and the plate illustrates six gold continental coins. GHN

CLAIN-STEFANELLI, ELVIRA. Gold Coins of the 19th and 20th Centuries. Corrections and Additions to Yeoman's Catalogue of Modern World Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept., 1957), pp. 173-176.

In view of numerous corrections and additions deemed necessary, the author expresses hope that a revised edition of Yeoman's catalogue will be shortly forthcoming. JRF

CSATKAI, E. Numizmatikai vonatkozások az első magyar nyelvű hírlapban (Numismatic References in the First Journal Published in Hungarian). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), p. 67. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 82.

Discusses the numismatic material (finds, collections, etc.) published in the second year (1781) of the *Magyar Hirmondo* (Hungarian Messenger).

McARTHUR, R. G. World Trade Dollars. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (Nov., 1957), pp. 138-141, illus.

The earliest of these coins — issued primarily for use in trading with the Orient — was the Mexican 8-real piece; it remained the preferred instrument of exchange in the Far East from 1536 until late in the nineteenth century. This brief history of the later trade dollars, presented with illustration, includes mention of the Hong Kong dollar issued by the British from 1866 to 1868, the Japanese (1875-1878) and United

States (1873-1885) trade dollars, the French piastre de commerce (1885-1928) and the British trade dollar struck in Bombay, Calcutta and London 1895-1935. The article concludes with a short history of the Maria Theresa taler. GHN

Mintmark Letters. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2325-2327.

Symbols used on coins to denote the location of the issuing mint include a wide range of objects, animals and letters. In modern coinage letters constitute the most popular means of identification, and the list presented is thought to be reasonably complete. GHN

PURVEY, P. F. Photography and Numismatics. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 472 (Sept., 1957), pp. 384-389.

Various aspects of coin photography are dealt with in considerable detail. They include: Equipment and lighting, preferred types of film, exposure, printing, cast photography and the making of lantern slides. Relative to the latter, two processes are outlined — one the negative/positive, the other the negative reversal or dia-positive process — and a table of suggested exposures (based on controlled lighting and aperture) is given for gold, silver and copper in proof, average and dull condition. Mention is made of the recent use of color in coin illustration, and the article concludes with a defense of direct photography (photographing of the coins themselves) as against the cast method (photographing of plaster casts taken from the coins). The latter method is the one most frequently used in preparing illustrations for coin sale catalogues. GHN

SCHLOEMANN, A. G., ed. *Kalender 1957*. Düsseldorf, [1957].

A series of photographs presented in illustration of the important role played by money in our civilization, from ancient to modern times, from the Far East to the American continent. Topics covered include: Man and money, a short history of money, primitive currency, money production, banks and exchanges, savings, obsidional coins and inflation. DS

STETTLER, MICHAEL. Dr. Rudolf Wegeli. Vom 19. Februar 1877 bis 23. Januar 1956. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 38 (1957), pp. 55-56, illus.

A necrology of Rudolf Wegeli, director of the Museum at Bern until his retirement in 1948. A list of his numismatic publications is appended. DR

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Heberden Coin Room. In: *Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors 1956*, pp. 25-35, pls. 7-10.

Reconstruction and extension work begun in 1955 and completed in March, 1956 has provided the Heberden coin room with increased areas

for study and display purposes, in conjunction with which several new exhibit arrangements have been undertaken. Outstanding among numerous gifts received during the year were valuable additions to the Greek section donated by Dr. E. S. G. Robinson and Mr. A. Pullan, while a revocable loan of 500 Muhammadan coins (given to St. John Baptist college by Mr. J. G. Covernton) includes historically important and well-preserved coins of the Buwaihad dynasty of Persia (320/932-447/1055). Purchases included archaic Greek coins and "hacksilver" found in Egypt, Roman bronze of Augustus and two rare sestertii of Domitian, also European, Asiatic, English, Anglo-Saxon and United States coins, together with miscellaneous medals, tokens, jetons and badges and paper money issues. Plate illustrations reproduce a number of the ancient, European and Indian coins. GHN

THOMPSON, F. C. The Use of the Microscope in Numismatic Studies. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 329-338, illus.

The metallurgical microscope can aid numismatic studies in two very different directions: low magnification assistance to visual examination of the surface of a coin, and examination of specially prepared surfaces to give information regarding the internal structure of the metal or alloy. Low-power examination can be used to detect brittleness in silver coins and prevent decay, and to note tooling and alterations by soldering additional letters or mintmarks on a coin. The examination of etched surfaces can recognize faults in the structures of alloys, which indicate cast coins or coins struck cold on a cast blank. Coins, cast or struck, which have been reheated before examination present special problems of detection.

Examples of the use of the microscope and a table of typical structures resulting from various processes by which coins can be produced are included. Measurement of specific volume is based on exactly the same experimental data as density, and the use of this volume instead of that of the density leads to simpler, more reliable relationship in estimating the composition of a coin. Measurements of the densities of a series of alloys of two metals, such as gold and silver, can be used only if the density of an adequate number of coins of *known composition* has been determined previously. CCV

THOMSEN, RUDI. Historiske skatte i Danmarks jord . . . In: *Sparegrisen*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (1957), pp. 4-6, illus.

A popular survey of finds unearthed in Denmark, from the gold coin of Tasciovanus (found in 1952) down to more recent issues. Drawings and photographs illustrate the article. LL

WERTHER, E. H. Die Münzfunde zwischen Elb- und Wesermündung. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955/56), pp. 81-127, maps.

A catalogue of coin finds and hoards unearthed in the region between the rivers Weser and Elbe includes fifty-three Roman, four from the Dark Ages, thirty-two mediaeval and sixty-eight modern finds. The historical background is discussed and maps illustrate the area covered. PB

WILL, ÉDOUARD. Réflexions et hypothèses sur les origines du monnayage. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 5-23.

The tendency in recent years has been to move away from purely economic theories of the origins of money and to substitute for them explanations which emphasize other aspects of primitive money, such as that of religious payments which was developed by Laum. M. Will insists strongly on the view that the origins of money were non-commercial, but he holds that Laum's explanation was too narrow. The functions of "money" were of a less specialized character, and since many types of primitive "money" were valued neither for their utility nor for what they could buy but for the prestige conferred on their owner by their possession, they could be used as an instrument of securing a measure of social justice by a redistribution of property. In the particular case of Corinth, M. Will argues that coinage was created by the tyrant Cypselus, who confiscated the property of the Bacchiad clan and then distributed as coin to his supporters that part of it which had consisted of silver bullion. Unfortunately, as he admits, such a distribution, while in itself possible and even probable, is not vouched for by the written evidence, so that his theory remains an ingenious hypothesis for which support, if it is to be forthcoming at all, must be sought elsewhere. PG

ANCIENT

BRUCK, GUIDO. Angriffswaffen auf antiken Münzen. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 43-51, illus.

Expounds and illustrates the author's thesis that the study of offensive weapons depicted on coins (stones, bows and arrows, swords, etc.) constitutes an informative source of numerous aspects of contemporary life — a source by no means yet fully realized. HG

CHRIST, KARL. Ergebnisse und Probleme der keltischen Numismatik und Geldgeschichte (Forschungsbericht 1935-1955). In: *Historia*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 215-253.

This report constitutes a critical survey of the results of research in the field of Celtic numismatics and monetary history, though in stressing

the Celtic coins of Central Europe the author deals with the more general historical problems (especially those concerning the history of art, economics and coinage) rather than those which can be labelled essentially numismatic. Comprehensive, available modern works which form good introductions to the coinages are *Celts of the East* (Pink), *Britain* (Mack, D. F. Allen, Brooke) and *Spain* (Beltrán Martínez). In a detailed general section Dr. Christ lists the characteristics of Celtic coinages, their development and perspective, problems of chronology, economics, coining, civilization (an excursus to the definition "Celtic oppida" is presented on pp. 229-235) and culture (art, religion, attitude of mind). A regional section (pp. 240-247) is devoted to essential themes and results, and the concluding selected bibliography (pp. 247-253) is arranged in concordance with the text, with important older works cited in the notes.

Herewith we have at hand a brief but valuable introduction and compendium of the main problems, desiderata and literature relative to the present phase of Celtic numismatics and monetary history, itself connected with numerous facets of ancient numismatics and the related sciences. Dr. Christ's critical interpretation represents in addition a definite contribution to the history of science. IM

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Considerations sur la circulation et la chronologie des monnaies gauloises, à propos de la récolte faite sur l'oppidum du mont Afrique. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 317-322.

The writer believes that the Gallic coinage was largely one of local significance, and would divide it into the following four epochs: (1) Pre-dating the Roman invasion, (2) 58-53 B.C., during the invasion, (3) 52-51 B.C., encompassing the movement of the Roman armies, and (4) antedating the conquest. HG

GUADAN, A. M. de. Sobre una moneda de plata ibérica de atribución incierta. In: *Numisma*, No. 21 (July-August, 1956), pp. 9-15, illus.

A small Iberian silver coin in the Villaronga collection at Barcelona was reportedly found in Ampurias. Its obverse shows a masculine head f.r. with hair in short curls, and behind the neck two Iberian letters; the reverse depicts a man on horseback f.r. and clothed in a chlamys, while two more Iberian letters appear behind the horse. The specimen with diameter of ten mm. and weight .44 gr. was struck with the dies in this position: ↑↑. After studying the type, weight, chronology and inscriptions the writer suggests that the coin may be a fraction of the drachma-denarius of Ausa.

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Note sur les monnaies des nomes égyptiens. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 259-265.

The author has compiled a table of the number of specimens of these coins in the chief collections for which material is available. From it three conclusions seem to emerge: (1) that the coins of the nomes can have constituted only a minute proportion of the total circulating medium in Egypt; (2) that the haphazard occurrence of types justifies us in denying to them any commemorative functions of a general kind; and (3) that they are much commoner for the richer agricultural nomes, but not apparently for nomes important for administrative or religious reasons. The author suggests that their issue may have been authorized to gratify local amour propre in those nomes whose good will was particularly important to the government for the smooth levying of the grain contributions for Alexandria and Rome.

PG

LIŠČIĆ, VLADIMIR. Nalaz barbarskog novca u selu Ribnjačka. In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 1-11, pl. 1.

Publishes a hoard of eighty-six East Celtic tetradrachms — fifty "Turnierreiter," twenty-seven with "heads without chins," and nine of the Audoleon type.

KC

MACREA, M. Burebista și Celții de la Dunărea de Mijloc. In: *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie veche*, Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 119-136.

Opposing the views of Paulsen and Alföldi, the author dates the wars between Burebista and the Celts ca. 60 A.D. and declares the specimen with the Biatec legend (Paulsen 829) a forgery.

KC

Die Münzen der Kuschan. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (1957), pp. 8-9.

Résumé of a lecture given by Robert Göbl and based on studies made in preparation for his contribution to the Franz Altheim-Ruth Stiehl publication *Finanzgeschichte der Spätantike* (Frankfurt/Main, 1957, pp. 173-256).

The Kushans (an Iranian tribe which conquered Bactria in 129/128 B.C. and thereby eliminated the Hellenistic Bactrian kingdoms) struck only gold and copper coins, and the great quantities in which they were struck is proof of the tremendous volume of trade which passed through their territory on its way to and from Rome. A division of the country took place under Vasudeva I, and the Kushan empire was eventually destroyed by the Hephtalites.

HG

PAULSEN, RUDOLF. Keltische Goldmünzen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955/56), pp. 153-157, illus.

General discussion of the problems connected with Celtic gold coins, with particular attention given to the Philippus type showing on reverse a vulture perched on a dead warrior. PB

PHILIPPON, A. La trouvaille de Fondettes (Indre-et-Loire). In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 327-328.

The find of 904 Gallic coins unearthed at Fondettes is to be described and illustrated in a study sponsored by the Société Archéologique de Touraine. HG

ROBINSON, E. S. G. The Libyan Hoard (1952). Addenda, and the Libyan Coinage in General. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 9-14, illus.

The report on a hoard of coins of the Libyans (*Num. Chron.* XII, 1953, pp. 27 ff.) can be amplified by examination of an additional fifty or more coins in the collection of Mr. R. B. Lewis. These and other recent finds indicate that this rebel coinage implies a more important and stable political organization than the military account given by Polybius. The historical significance of the evidence provided demands a summary of the whole coinage, beginning with a detailed list of addenda to the recent hoard.

There are five types of Carthaginian shekels and four of half shekels, one native double shekel and four native shekels. Nos. 6 and 7-9 are new variants, the last confirming that to begin with the Libyans used Carthaginian types for their coinage, and that only later did they proceed to issue coins bearing special types and their own name. On a few of the latest coins in the series, the Punic *mem* appears in the Greek form as *μ*, indicating that the word is a magistrate's name and not a designation of the Mercenaries as such. It seems unlikely that the first issues on which it appears were Carthaginian rather than rebel; it may be, moreover, no mere coincidence that the name of the Libyan leader was Mathos. CCV

SNEDAKER, P. D. Monetary Beginning. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 919-920.

A discussion of the money of the Bible which makes reference to the silver and copper coins of the Hebrews and Romans. JRF

STEFAN, FRIEDRICH. Münzen der Rugenkönige aus dem ehemaligen Rugilande Österreichs. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 443-451.

While the territory governed by the Rugen kings is known to have been situated on the left bank of the Danube (near the city of Mautern, between Linz and Vienna), the history of this Germanic tribe is still shrouded in darkness. Stefan tells how he obtained one Rugen coin (part of a hoard of eight), and how he discovered a second specimen from this same hoard in a French private collection. He attributes these pieces to kings Flaciteus (451-475) and Fava (475-481). For more detailed information concerning the Rugen migration from the northern territories to the Danube the reader is referred to the author's forthcoming book *Die Rugen in Österreich, ihre Geschichte, Kultur, Kunst und Münzwesen*.
HG

WIRGIN, WOLF. On the Right of Asylum in Hellenistic Syria. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 137-148.

The problem of the dating of the shekels is related to that of the position of Jerusalem in the Hellenistic period. If the question of asyilia and its scope in Hellenistic Syria can be determined on a historical basis, then the shekels can be dated either in the time of Simon (139-138 B.C.) or to the First Revolt (A.D. 66-70). The so-called thick silver shekels are inscribed "Jerusalem the Holy," which specifies a status for the city other than that in the period of independence under the Hasmonean rulers. Asyilia was granted to certain regions only and not to whole provinces; it was equivalent to a type of autonomy unparalleled in our own time. Asyilia as an institution flourished most widely ca. 150-50 B.C.; it continued in the period of Roman Republican contact with the East, but was discontinued during the first century A.D., under the Roman Empire.

CCV

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Widow's Mite Story. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (April, 1955), pp. 355-360, 2 pls.

Rogers, in his *Handy Guide to Jewish Coins* (1914) defines the biblical widow's mite as a coin of the Hasmonaean king Alexander Janneus. Halliday follows the same path in *Money Talks About the Bible* (1948) but also quotes a theory which attributes it to the infamous Pontius Pilate. In opposing these views, Wirgin prefers to identify it as a Jewish lepton, equal in value to half a Roman quadrans and struck in Jerusalem in the traditional pattern of Alexander the Great. Substantial reasons are given in support of this conclusion, augmented by illustrations of coins from the author's own collection.
GHN

GREEK

BABELON, JEAN. Les didrachmes de Pyrrhus aux types d'Achille et de Thétis. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 97-109, illus.

This series of coins, many with the letter A in the exergue, were probably struck mainly at Ambracia ca. 280 B.C. for the campaigns in Southern Italy, where one piece was found in 1838 (on the site of ancient Locri, with which the series is often associated). The obverse features the Epirote hero Achilles in a form which could be easily associated with the young Pyrrhus, and the reverse exhibits Thetis riding on a hippocamp, holding the shield of Achilles in her outstretched hand. Both Achilles and Thetis had cults in this area of Northern Greece, and the reverse type relates to a long artistic tradition starting with the sculptured group attributed to Scopas and going into the mosaics, bone carvings, gems and other arts of late antiquity. The relationship of the didrachm type with bronze coins of Thessalian Larissa (struck 302-286 B.C.) suggests Pyrrhus might have recruited die designers for his new series from this city. ccv

BLOESCH, HANSJÖRG. Die Löwen von Skione. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 38 (1957), pp. 5-10, pl. 1.

After a brief notice of the delay in discovering Skione as the mint for certain tetrobols with the forepart of a lion, head reverted, until the Jameson piece appeared, the author goes on to describe a series of such tetrobols acquired by the Coin Cabinet of the Stadtbibliothek at Winterthur. He connects with these coins the long known didrachm with a lion and adds to the list a tetradrachm overstruck on a coin of Acanthus. The lion of the new tetradrachm is overpowering a deer, in the same sort of composition as the lion and bull conflict on the Acanthus coins. Although the Acanthian die is not listed by Desneux, it appears to be close to his nos. 37-38.

As a parallel for using a part of an animal on a small coin and the entire animal on a larger piece he cites drachmas (ca. 500-480) and nommoi (end of fifth century) from Velia. The putative Skione tetradrachm and the didrachm and tetrobols are more nearly contemporary (ca. 500).

The author discusses and dismisses from the Skionian mint a series of somewhat different lions, which were probably issued by a mint in the Thracian Chersonese. DR

CAHN, H. A. Analyse et interprétation du style. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 37-42, illus.

In numismatic studies, the chronological interpretation of a particular series must naturally begin with the collection of all material and information necessary for a corpus. But history, religion, geography, and other aspects of coin types often do not supply the conclusions needed; the history of art and its disciplines of subjective analysis can supply more answers than many have admitted heretofore. In determining style in coin types, one must define the time element (style of a period), the place element (local styles or schools), the human element (styles of artists), the technical element, and the elements of tradition (influence of prototypes, perhaps in other arts). Coins of Cnidus with Aphrodite (reverse) and lion (obverse) in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. are used in illustrating these definitions. ccv

CAWKWELL, G. L. A Note on the Heracles Coinage Alliance of 394 B.C. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 69-75.

A small group of coins bear on the reverse the emblems and ethnics of various cities and on the obverse the symbolic type of the young Heracles strangling two snakes, together with the legend $\Sigma\Upsilon\Lambda$. The cities are Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, Ephesus, Samos, Byzantium, Cyzicus, and perhaps Lampsacus. An alliance of these cities is unrecorded, and opinions on the circumstances have varied. Waddington argued for the years between the battle of Cnidus in 394 and the Spartan recovery in 391; most scholars have favored the period 394-387. Recently the period 367-364 has been proposed, but Waddington's dating is correct and consistent in supposing the alliance was formed and flourished in the first few months after the battle of Cnidus, before Athens had resumed any of her alliances in the Aegean.

The Rhodian alliance coins do not carry the legend, and Rhodes may have been the hegemon of the alliance. The alliance flourished within the Persian sphere of influence, taking its monetary inspiration from Persian sources. Thebes struck two pale gold coins which may be the outcome of financial aid given to the allies in the Corinthian war. Finally, it is difficult to say how long the alliance endured officially; the Carpathus decree suggests that, before the battle of Cnidus, Rhodes and Ephesus had been retaken by the Spartans. This decree, instructing Athenian allies to assist the Carpathians, mentions two of the states in the Coinage Alliance. Few of the coins survived the changing conditions which soon eliminated the alliance. ccv

E., W. A Very Rare Coin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), col. 420, illus.

A rare stater of Cyzicus is dated 100 B.C. or later, and shows (on the reverse) Apollo seated to right, lyre in his raised left hand. Usually this

class of coin, with head of (Artemis) Soteira on the obverse, shows Apollo seated to left, a patera in his extended right hand. CCV

FABRICIUS, KNUD. Sybaris, its History and Coinage. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 65-76, illus.

The coinage of Sybaris, the chief survival of the city, bears out the importance of the area, especially as a commercial link between the grain-importing cities of mainland Greece and the rising power of Etruria during the last decades of the sixth century B.C. Hoards strengthen the belief that the incuse coinage was used partially because silver had to be imported and the city could not afford coin types which might be overstruck or otherwise re-used short of remelting. Re-study of the two rare series of (or supposedly identified with) Siris-Pyxos suggests that they are of a high artistic quality and cannot have influenced later Sybaritic coins directly. The bulk of the Sybaritic coins belong to two classes (A and B, 540-510 B.C.), differing in style and with the city initials on the first group. Class B starts as a second mint before the termination of class A; the small classes C and D seem to have come into existence after the fall of the city in 510 B.C. CCV

FRANKE, P. R. Argissa: ein Nachtrag. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 27 (Oct., 1957), pp. 55-57, illus.

Professor Franke adds three coins to the list of those attributable to Argissa in Thessaly. One, published by Varoucha in the *Sylloge Stamoulis* (II, p. 106, no. 663) as unassigned and bearing not a donkey but a steer as type, is a half drachma with reverse similar to that of the early trihemionbol of Argissa. The other two (Weber Coll. 8580 and a Turin exemplar mentioned both by Varoucha and Forrer) also depict a steer instead of a donkey. Both have reverses similar to the previous two coins, and the letters AP appear on the Weber piece. DR

FRANKE, P. R. Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik. Epirus. Makedonien unter Ausschluss der Reichsprägungen Alexanders des Grossen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 77-104, 105-138.

This very extensive survey offers abstracts of 121 articles and books dealing with the coins of Epirus, and 132 which relate to Macedonia. At the same time it summarizes their evolution and cumulative value. Most important among the groups of résumées are those dealing with the coinages of the autonomous poleis and tribes, Alexander of Epirus and Pyrrhos, illustrations of the dove-oracle of Dodona and coins of the Macedonian kings. Finds, stylistical studies and forgeries are also given extensive treatment. KC

HEALY, J. F. The Composition of Mytilenean Electrum. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 529-536.

The series of hektai struck by Mytilene from ca. 488-330 B.C., with interruption after an unsuccessful attempt at secession from the Athenian empire in 427 B.C., provides the only evidence for a mint known to have issued coinage with an electrum alloy of controlled quality as its base. An inscription relating to monetary union with Phokaia in the early fourth century B.C. indicates that the alloy was artificial. Ancient writers distinguished natural and artificial electrum, and modern tests have filled out our knowledge of the nature of electrum. Analysis of the hektai of Mytilene from several methods, and arrangement of tables of specific gravity and X-ray crystallography, confirm the fact of striking from electrum of controlled quality. Modern scientific techniques must not seek to discover in Greek mint practice a degree of accuracy then impossible if desirable, and analysis brings out the qualitative variance of these coins of Mytilene. CCV

HERZFELDER, HUBERT. Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegium frappées entre 461 et le milieu du IV^e siècle av. J.-C. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 25-83.

Mr. Robinson, in an article published in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* in 1946, studied the earliest coinage of Rhegium (Reggio di Calabria) down to the overthrow of the Anaxalid tyranny in B.C. 461. Mr. Herzfelder now minutely examines the coinage from that date to 351, when the city was conquered by Callipus of Syracuse and its coinage came to an end. After discussing the significance of the three types — lion mask, seated Iokastos, and head of Apollo — he deals in detail with the succession of issues, relying on a careful study of dies and die relationships as well as on considerations of style, and proposes a chronological framework into which they can best be fitted. The article is practically confined to the silver coinage, since in the absence of the former Berlin collection it is not possible to deal satisfactorily with the bronze, and will only be fully intelligible after the appearance of a promised sequel giving a catalogue of the coins and corresponding plates. PG

KRAAY, C. M. The Archaic Owls of Athens: Classification and Chronology. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 43-68, illus.

Scholars over the last century have dated the introduction of the owl coinage of Athens in the time of Solon at the beginning of the sixth century, in the years 566-550 B.C. under Pisistratus, and in the years before or just after the expulsion of Hippias in 510. Using the evidence of technique, design and epigraphy, the evidence of hoards, the evidence

of the helmets, and the evidence of the barbarous issues, a classification can be drawn up. The earliest owls are in Seltman's Group H, and Seltman's Groups c, e, f, and g are to be placed late in the series of archaic owls and to be dated after 500 B.C. The *wappenmünzen* didrachms lead into the tetradrachms; the earliest owls derive their technique from these coins, but they soon develop a standard design, after some uncertainty over the details of the reverse type. They also develop their characteristic dumpy fabric. An issue of unusually debased style but not necessarily non-Athenian shows points of contact with the earliest issues to have a wreathed helmet. A table summarizes this development, set against Seltman's classification.

Various reasons can be adduced for dating the change from *wappenmünzen* to owls about 525 and the termination of the early owl series about 479; the period after the issue of low artistic quality was used to finance the ship-building program from the new discoveries of silver. The *wappenmünzen* series may be said to begin about 575 or after, since the rate of use of obverse dies can be made to cover fifty years. Solon's reforms, like those of Pheidon in Argos, could not have involved coins but only names for weights which were later given to coins. CCV

M., L. L'arte degli stateri incusi italoti e l'arte di un complesso sculturale-architettonico etrusco-ionizzante. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8. No. 9 (Sept., 1957), pp. 59-60, illus.

Certain flat stones from the Necropolis at Tarquinia, engraved in low relief, show marked affinities with other Italiote low reliefs, particularly coins. The source of the style seems to be Ionic-Orientalizing work brought to both South Italy and Etruria. Motifs in common are given as the Gorgon mask of the coins of Populonia, Fleeing Gorgon from Syracusan reliefs, the Hippocamp of Tarentum, the Eagle of Crotona and the Apollo of Caulonia. Technical details (individually small but large in sum) show that in the sixth century B.C. there was a cultural adaptation of orientalization and Ionic art both in Magna Graecia and Etruria, attesting the vigor of Italian aesthetic temperament. DR

POKORNEY, TED. The Stater of Metapontum 530 B.C. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 1898-1900, illus.

The obverse of this thin, oversize coin shows an ear of barley (also in incuse on the reverse) and the letters META. A process akin to pressure moulding was used to make these cable-bordered coins very strong, and the writer suggests Pythagoras—son of a gem engraver and the so-called "Father of Geometry" — as the person responsible for the idea. Pytha-

goras, before coming to Metapontum from the island of Samos in 535 B.C. had observed a similar process employed in Egypt during his early travels there. GHN

RAVEN, E. J. P. The Leucaspis Type at Syracuse. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 77-81.

Three groups of late fifth century drachms of Syracuse feature the hero Leucaspis with sword, shield and Attic helmet as the reverse type. On the evidence of the signed tetradrachms, the first group of drachms should be dated ca. 415 B.C., at the time of the Athenian invasion. The second group is probably a victory issue of 412 B.C., and the last group belongs a few years later. This obscure type was probably not the model for a similar Ajax on coins of Locrian Opus. Since Leucaspis was a pre-Greek hero, the type may have been used in efforts to win over the native people of eastern Sicily (the Sicels) at the time of the Athenian invasion and later, when Syracuse was threatened by the Carthaginians. Thucydides and Diodorus, however, relate that the effort was only partially successful, many natives joining the invaders in both instances. CCV

ROBINSON, E. S. G. The Date of the Earliest Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 1-8.

On the evidence primarily of the so-called Basis Treasure from Ephesus, a large deposit of miscellaneous objects and a number of coins found in a stratified context in the earliest structure under the Croesus temple of ca. 550 B.C., it was concluded (JHS 71, 1951, pp. 156 ff.) that coinage as we know it was not produced before ca. 650-625 B.C., some decades later than the normally accepted date. The late Dr. C. T. Seltman questioned this later dating (*Greek Coins*, 2nd ed., pp. 16 ff.; *Num. Circ.*, 1955, p. 167), and its defense involves restudy of Dr. Seltman's statements and of the reports on the site itself. The Basis Treasure cannot be debris of the questionable Kimmerian raid under Lygdamis, which occurred in 652 B.C. when there was no temple on this site, and the currency in the Basis Treasure and the pot-hoard found nearby cannot have been issued more than a generation after the invention of coinage, an event which cannot be placed before ca. 640-630 B.C.

Both the Basis Treasure and the currency found in a crock in a stratified context contained pre-coins (lumps of metal made to weight) as well as early electrum coins struck by engraved dies. Coin no. 43 of the Basis Treasure, dated ca. 615 B.C. because of an inscription usually interpreted as the name of Alyattes, was condemned by Dr. Seltman as

an accidental, recent intruder from the unstratified coins outside the Basis, but D. G. Hogarth was an extremely careful excavator and B. V. Head catalogued the coins with such care and thoroughness as to make such a possibility unlikely. Dr. Jacobsthal's conclusions, based on the beads, pins, brooches, figurines, etc. in the Basis Treasure, that the contents cover the seventh century down to its end and overflow into the earliest years of the sixth remain unchallenged. Re-examination of the passages in Hesychios and Kallimachos suggests that the temple of Artemis burned by Lygdamis might have been at Sardis rather than Ephesus. CCV

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Some Early Nineteenth-Century Forgeries of Greek Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 15-18, illus.

A group of extremely skillful forgeries fall into two groups, but a common hand seems to be at work in both. Coins of a number of different places and periods are linked together by dies, since all the forgeries are struck, not cast. Group I (described in detail) comprises tetradrachms of Samos and one of Antiochos IX, with a common reverse die (Infant Herakles and snakes). Group II includes Samos, Samos-Chios (Archaic lionscap facing/Sphinx 1.) and Chios (Sphinx and incuse). There is also a coin seemingly of Athens (Owl on rock/incuse), in the Berlin collection.

The first group is far more dangerous, containing pieces which, if genuine, would be of historical importance. For instance, use of no. 3, probably overstruck on a coin of Athens, as evidence for especially close relations between Samos and Athens at the moment of Konon's victory must now be abandoned. CCV

ROUVIÈRE, DANIEL. Notes techniques sur les statères de Cyzique. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 38 (1957), pp. 11-16, pls. 2-5.

Cyzicene electrum is subjected to microscopic analysis to study the composition and the manner of striking. The weights (taken from Fritze, *Nomisma*, VII, 1912 p. 34) are extremely precise, but the proportions of gold and silver vary considerably. The author reaches the conclusion that the four-part incuse square was the anvil die instead of the punch. He shows three stages in the evolution of the incuse, all means to technical improvement in the striking. DR

SCHWABACHER, W. Zur Technik der Stempelherstellung in griechischen Münzstätten klassischer Zeit. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 521-528.

It was formerly common belief that the only method of die manufacture known to the Greeks was that of engraving the design into metal, this

being later hardened in order to make it sufficiently durable to resist the striking of blank planchets. Only a few such dies have come down to us (cf. article by C. C. Vermeule in issues of *The Numismatic Circular*, 1953/54).

The use of die comparison in modern numismatic research forms the basis for establishing the relative chronology of a particular coin series, on the theory that the rapid wear of the dies necessitated their frequent replacement. Schwabacher, however, believes that the Greeks were familiar with the technique of hubbing (a theory not entirely new and promulgated as early as 1922 by Sir George Hill), supporting his belief with reference to two coins of Amphipolis which (he states) show evidence of hubbing. HG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Trésor monétaire de Nisibe. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 85-128, pls. 1-2.

M. Seyrig describes a hoard of 624 coins, all save one of bronze, found on the site of ancient Nisibis in 1955. The hoard was buried in or shortly after B.C. 32/31, although parts of it are earlier: the Antiochene block in it ends abruptly with coins of 53/52 and was probably put together at the time of the Battle of Carrhae (12 May 53). The coins are mainly of the preceding half-century, the mints chiefly represented being Antioch in Syria and Seleucia on the Tigris. The issuing authorities are principally Seleucid or Armenian kings, with a sprinkling of coins of the cities and of minor dynasts. The presence of Armenian coins in the hoard gives the author occasion to examine the classification of the coinage of the Artaxiad dynasty. He gives good reasons for attributing to Tigranes the Old a bronze coin formerly ascribed to Tigranes II, which would place the origins of Armenian coinage in the second half of the second century B.C., and he shows that a group of dated coins ascribed to Tigranes III really belong to Tigranes II. The coins of Tigranes I were shown by Newell to have been struck in three mints, Antioch, Damascus, and either Artaxata or Tigranocerta; Seyrig makes it clear that Artaxata is much the more probable of the two latter, that the coins of this mint are dated by Tigranes' regnal years as king of Armenia, and that a further group of coins, struck in Upper Mesopotamia and probably at Nisibis, is to be added to the series established by Newell. PG

SIMONETTA, ALBERTO. An Essay on the so-called "Indo-Greek" Coinage. In: *East and West*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (April, 1957), pp. 44-66, illus.

Coinage of the Greek, Saka and Parthian rulers of East Iran and Northwest India in the period ca. 165 B.C. continues to throw light on the dynasties and events of the area. The same holds true for the period

down to the end of the Roman Republic. Tables show chronologies of Indo-Parthian kings and contemporary kings of other dynasties, 315 monograms and symbols of kings from Eucratides I through Azes II, and a synopsis of the Greek and Bactrian rulers of Bactria, Northwest India and adjoining regions, the last table arranged to show dynastic and/or family relationships. The mints or mint areas of Bactria, the Kabul Valley, Arachosia, Taxila, and Bucephala are classified in relation to groups of monograms and resulting groups of kings. An appendix to the essay, to be published soon, is promised in the light of new evidence and certain publications. CCV

SIMONETTA, ALBERTO. Notes on the Parthian and Indo-Parthian Issues of the First Century B.C. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 111-121, illus.

The classic work of Wroth on Parthian coinage needs revision for the period from Mithradates II to the accession of Orodes II, for new numismatic and archaeological evidence has changed our ideas about the history of Parthia in the period from 91 to 55 B.C. In discussing specific coins of the period in various public and private collections, a new set of attributions for certain rulers is proposed; the nine classes discussed indicate variations in inscriptions, portraits, types, and details of style. Class A is assigned to Orodes I (91-77 B.C.); Classes B, E, and F to Gotarzes I (91-87 B.C.); Class G to Sinatruces (80-70 B.C.); Classes D, H to Phraates III (ca. 75-57 B.C.); Class I to Sinatruces or Phraates III (ca. 75-70 B.C.); and Class C to Pacorus I (?) (issue of 40-39 B.C.). The dates on the coins of Orthagnes (14-13 B.C.) and Abdagases (A.D. 37-38) are given in the Arsacid not the Seleucid era and provide evidence for the chronology of the Indo-Parthian dynasty. CCV

SIMONETTA, B. A Note on Vologeses V, Artabanus V and Artavasdes. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 77-82, illus.

The uncertainties in the royal chronology of Parthia are as great as ever in the years of that kingdom's decline and fall. Identification of a misattributed tetradrachm of Vologeses V, A.D. 228-229, in the Cabinet des Médailles (Paris), however, leads to the following regal dates: Vologeses V: A.D. 208-209 to 228-229; Artabanus V: A.D. 213-214 to 226-227; and Artavasdes: A.D. 226-227 to an uncertain date, perhaps as late as A.D. 260. The Artavasdes, king of Armenia in the period of the humiliation of Valerian, was more probably a cousin, the son of Artabanus' brother, rather than the king listed above. CCV

SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. Deutschland. Sammlung von Aulock: Pontus, Paphlagonien, Bithynien. Fascs. 1 (Nos. 1-332), 2 (Nos. 333-676), 3 (677-1049). Berlin, 1957. [32] pp., 32 pls.

Following a detailed introduction by G. Kleiner, the plates feature excellent reproductions of the rich series from the von Aulock collection of the coins of Asia Minor. Of outstanding interest in this beginning of the German section of the *Sylloge* are the coins from Herakleia Pontus (519-530), Nikaia (531-735), Nikomedeia (736-866) and Tios (919-1049). They come from new finds and hoards of Filios (Tios) and Izmit (Nikomedeia) and include many previously unknown types. KC

VERMEULE, C. C. Greek Coins in the Elisabeth Washburn King Collection at Bryn Mawr College. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 19-41, illus.

In 1951 Mrs. King presented to Bryn Mawr College a collection of 141 Greek coins of exceptional importance. Many of these coins come from famous collections and a number are the best known specimens of their type. These coins are now exhibited in the Ella Riegel Memorial Museum of the Department of Classical Archaeology at Bryn Mawr.

Each coin is described in detail and illustrated by direct photographs of obverse and reverse.

ZOGRAF, A. N. *Monety Tyry* (Coinage of the City of Tyra). Moscow, Academy of Sciences SSSR, 1957. 129 pp., pls.

This monograph, posthumously published, represents the first attempt at a complete corpus of ancient coins of one of the Black Sea coast cities. In preparation for the work Mr. Zograf investigated and studied numerous public and private collections in the SSSR, Europe and the United States, bringing to light a substantial amount of new evidence concerning the Tyra coinage and currency system which he interprets against a background of archaeological and epigraphical source material. There is a listing of all known coins, complete with full numismatic data and description.

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, M. R. A nemzeti múzeum ritka Maxentius-kisbronzai (Some Rare Small Bronzes of Maxentius in the National Museum). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 52-54. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 81.

These small bronze coins have helped in tracing the development of the style of the Rome and Ostia mints in the first decade of the fourth century. During the first and second tetrarchies certain characteristics of decadence appeared on the coins issued in the former mint; the same

is not true of Ostia, although the personnel employed there had come from Rome. Because the coins struck at Ostia during this period attain a high artistic level it is conjectured that a mint master of more than average ability began his career there toward the end of A.D. 307.

BABELON, JEAN. L'enfance de Néron. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 129-152, pls. 3-5.

The author describes the practice in Hellenistic and Roman times by which rulers either designated their children as their successors or associated them on the throne while still of tender years, and shows how this is reflected in the representation of children on the coinage. He examines in detail the appearance of Nero on coins while still a child, and relates these representations to the portrait busts of the future emperor. PG

BARKÓCZI, L. Újabb éremlelet Intercisából (Recent Coin Find at Intercisa). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 3-6. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 79.

In the course of construction work on the site of ancient Intercisa (Dunapentele) in 1954, a hoard of fifty-nine Roman imperial coins (the third to be found during work in the locality) was discovered. The latest specimens included were antoniniani of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus, and since the most recent were issued by Volusianus at Rome in 253 it is thought that the hoard was buried in the spring of that year — probably in May, the month in which Trebonianus and his son were assassinated. The pieces are listed and described in brief, with pertinent RIC references.

BOLIN, STURE. Der römische Denar und Greshams Gesetz. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 577-588.

A discussion on whether Gresham's law that "bad money drives out good" can be applied to the Roman denarius, and, further, whether this coin constituted standard or fiduciary money. Mommsen has pointed out that the older denarii with a higher intrinsic value remained in circulation for a long time, which fact clearly establishes that the Roman denarius must have been accepted independent of its inherent value. The author concludes that the modern terms standard and fiduciary cannot be applied to Roman numismatics, and views the denarius simply as a coin valued at more than its intrinsic worth. HG

BRAICHEVSKII, M. K voprosu o proiskhozhdenii Obolonskogo klada (On the Problem of the Origin of the Obolonski Hoard). In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, Vol. 66 (1956), pp. 59-64, map. In Russian.

The hoard was accidentally discovered in Kiev (Ukraine) in 1876.

From study of fifty-seven specimens preserved in the coin cabinet at Kiev University and two in private collections an attempt is made to reconstruct the invasion route followed by tribes from the northern Black Sea coast into the heart of Asia Minor ca. A.D. 264. Emperors Maximius II, Constantius I and II and Procopius are represented on Roman imperial coins from the hoard, the remainder consisting of issues of Pisidia. Although hampered by poor condition of the specimens, the writer makes the following attributions: Philip the Arab (3), Trajan Decius (1), Volusianus (28), Aemilianus (5) and Gallienus (7), and concludes that the hoard was taken out of Asia Minor by invading Goths, Scythians and other tribes.

CARSON, R. A. G. and J. P. C. KENT. Constantinian Hoards and Other Studies in the Later Roman Bronze Coinage. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 83-161, illus.

Hoards from Preshaw Park, Llangarren and Bromley are restudied and 801 coin types listed by issues in efforts to determine the chronology of the folles, the new bronze coins introduced by Diocletian in his reform of A.D. 295. The mints of Londinium, Treveri, Lugdunum, Ticinum, Rome, Carthage, Ostia, Arelate, and Siscia are concerned. The Bromley and Preshaw Park hoards stop in A.D. 307-308; the Llangarren hoard continues well into the 320's; and an Italian hoard studied stops early in A.D. 310.

Statistical analysis strengthens the notion that London was the mint of the earlier unmarked folles. ccv

CORBITT, J. H. The Goddess Coventina and her Well at Carrawburgh, Northumberland. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), cols. 417-418.

Examination of 106 Britannia asses of Antoninus Pius from the well shows only two varieties: sixty coins with AVG PI-VS, and twenty-six coins with AVG PIVS-PP. Twenty coins are illegible. Sixty-eight coins of Marcus Aurelius show all but eight were struck under Antoninus Pius; of 112 coins of Faustina II, only one was not struck under Pius. The coins are in the process of being examined, but so far there seems to be considerable difference between the statistics of earlier reports and those suggested here. The author lists his coins with references to RIC. ccv

EHRENDORFER, FRIEDRICH. Der Denar des Aurelian. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 12-15.

An attempt to bring some order to the complicated metrology of the coinage of Aurelian, the confusion in which is due to the frequently misunderstood coinage reform which took place under this emperor. The author proves that the coins with indication xx must be considered the

denarii of the time, and explains how to recognize fractions of the denarius. HG

FABRE, G. and M. MAINJONET. Trésor de Brion (Yonne). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 281-282.

A summary note on a hoard of 2738 antoniniani (discovered in 1953) of the second half of the third century A.D. Coins of Gallienus (1090 specimens), Claudius II (582) and Salonina (103) account for two-thirds of the hoard, the remainder being mainly coins of the Gallic emperors Postumus, Victorinus and Tetricus. The date of burial was the early 270's, before 274. A brief comparison is made with the contents of the Auvilliers (Loiret) hoard. PG

GEBHART, H. [and others]. Bemerkungen zur kritischen Neuaufnahme der Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 9-71.

In 1953 the Numismatic Commission of the German Federal Republic commenced preparation of a corpus of ancient coin finds. The editors and contributors taking part present here a preliminary report on conditions entailed and methods used, beginning with a survey of the frequently sparse and scattered publications formerly available. In explaining the framework of the new corpus — in essence a compilation of all finds of ancient coins known to have been made on German soil — reference is made to a planned collection of all pertinent literary sources, to be presented with references after RIC and Cohen. A second part consists of critical remarks concerning methodology and the numismatic and historical evidence brought to light by coin finds. KC

HERBIG, REINHARD. Aes signatum. In: *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung*, Vol. 63 (1956), pp. 1-13, pls. 1-7.

Professor Herbig examines from the point of view of the archaeologist the much discussed and diversely assessed group of aes signatum (not identical with the aes signatum of Pliny, Nat. Hist. XXXIII 3, 13), found in northern central Italy, Etruria, Umbria, Latium, Bosnia and Croatia. They constitute flat cast bronze bars, decorated on both sides with rich figurative reliefs (I: Bull-Bull, II: Eagle with Thunderbolt-Winged Horse, III: Elephant-Sow, IV: Hens-Dolphins, V: Trident-Kerykeion, VI: Tripod-Anchor, VII: Tripod-Ear, VIII: Sword-Scabbard, IX: Shield-Wheel), the style of the figures being purely Greek and originating from the period of early Hellenism in the first half of the third century B.C. It is not yet known where the bars were produced; if in Rome, as has been suggested, they would constitute historical evidence for the Hellenization of Central Italy.

Herbig's attempts to interpret the animal bars in association with historico-political allusions are remarkable, though largely hypothetical. The second series bears the attributes of certain gods, while the weapons and wheel of the third do not seem to relate to any fixed situations. Various former conjectures are indicated (latest: Mattingly, 1940, Sydenham, 1952), and although the original purpose of the bars remains obscure it is evident that they were sometimes used as votive offerings. The arguments concerning the chronology — that the bar types do not antedate the aes grave series with its employment of Central Italian-Etruscan and early Roman types up to the second third of the third century B.C. — have been affirmed by Professor Herbig using historical, and, for the first time, stylistic interpretation of their metaphorical language. IM

HOWE, L. L. Roman Coin Portraits in the Early Severan Age. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 5 (May, 1955), pp. 467-477, 3 pls.

Against a well-etched background of Roman history centered about the late second and early third centuries A.D., Professor Howe discusses the varying coin portraiture. Illustrations include portrait coins of Septimius Severus, his wife Julia Domna, their sons Caracalla and Geta, and Macrinus. GHN

HOWE, L. L. Roman Coin Portraits in the Later Severan Age. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 643-650, illus.

An excellent sequel to Dr. Howe's fine article *Roman Coin Portraits in the Early Severan Age* which appeared in the May, 1955 issue of the *Numismatist*. JRF

KERÉNYI, A. Magyarországi szarmata pénzek (Sarmatian Coins in Hungary). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 14-20. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 79-80.

The existence of coins in the region of Sarmatia has been verified from hoards, specimens from which date from the time of Nero to the fourth century. Sporadic finds show that money circulated there over an even longer period — from Republican days down to the reign of Heraclius. Kerényi's article deals with these Roman coins found in Sarmatia, also with their Sarmatian imitations, classifying the latter in two categories: (1) Imitations struck to serve local needs, and (2) amulets of a sacerdotal nature. Although imitations from this district are known from the days of Augustus, most date from the third and four centuries A.D.

KRAFT, KONRAD. Zur Auswertung und Bereitstellung der römischen Münzfunde. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 175-179.

In discussing the scientific exploitation and accessibility of Roman coin hoards, the writer groups them in two distinct categories: (1) Those buried to escape the hands of an onrushing enemy or some other impending disaster, and (2) miscellaneous hoards which have been discovered accidentally. The latter, if found within a Roman settlement, he designates "settlement hoards"; if outside, "scatter hoards". In contrast to those in the first group (which have been expertly studied by numismatists), those in group two have been somewhat neglected. It is suggested that better and more detailed treatment would, if accorded them, materially benefit archaeologists and at the same time help to clarify the picture of monetary circulation in Roman times. In conclusion Kraft formulates the following demands: (1) Critical revision of older hoard summaries, (2) uniformity of references, (3) accessibility of material frequently buried in non-numismatic periodicals, and (4) more extensive publication of "settlement hoards" found within the boundaries of the Roman empire.

HG

LAFaurie, JEAN. Médaille constantinienne. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 227-250, pls. 9-11.

An examination of a small bronze medallion, furnished with a loop at each side for attachment, which was discovered during dredging operations in the Loire in 1922 and is now in the Musée Thomas Dobrée at Nantes. The medallion shows two large busts, three small ones, and a Christogram. M. Lafaurie identifies the large busts as Constantine and Helena and the smaller ones as the emperor's sister Flavia Julia Constantia and his sons Constantine II and Constantius II. He fixes the date as 327/330. The medallion is discussed in the general setting of the coinage of the time and with reference to family groups on cameos and similar objects from the time of Augustus onwards. The article includes a very convenient detailed genealogical table of the Constantinian dynasty.

PG

LEUTHOLD, ENRICO. Bemerkungen zu Elmers "Gotenmünzen." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1957), pp. 15-17.

Two Roman asses of Vespasian in the Vienna coin collection were attributed by the well-known Roman scholar Georg Elmer to the Goths. The writer believes this attribution to be erroneous, basing his argument on the observation that one of the coins has been counterstamped XVII. This signature was used exclusively by the Vandals, whom Leuthold believes responsible for these somewhat crude bronze coins bearing the portrait of a Roman emperor.

HG

LONGUET, H. and A. BANDERET. La trouvaille de Bischoffsheim, près Strasbourg. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 153-226, pls. 6-8.

This hoard of 8075 Roman bronze coins, mainly of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus and Claudius Gothicus, was found in 1947; the coins were enclosed in an earthenware pot, and the date of burial was ca. 275 A.D. The coins, which are identified and described, are not in themselves of great interest, but the chemical and statistical analyses to which the contents of the hoard have been subjected, and the pertinent observations of M. Longuet on the operation of mints in the late third century, make this article one of capital importance for the student of Roman numismatics, and indeed one which might almost be regarded as compulsory reading for all numismatists. The chief points of interest, so far as the third century coinage is concerned, are the deterioration in the alloy of the coins under Postumus, the disproof of much of Elmer's metrology, and the rejection of a great part of his chronological system and of the customary attribution of a high proportion of the coins of this period to forgers or private mints. Of more general interest are the discussion of the measures taken for the diffusion of the emperor's portrait at the beginning of a reign and a warning against excessive readiness on the part of scholars to discern die identities where they do not in fact exist. M. Longuet's experience as an oculist and his use of modern optical instruments in his examination of coins lends great weight to his views on such a matter. He likewise insists that the presence of a group of coins from the same dies in a hoard is not necessarily proof of local striking, as it is often assumed to be; to this the qualification must be added, however, that it all depends upon whether the coins are uncirculated or not. PG

LÜDERS, ANNELIESE. Eine kartographische Darstellung der römischen Münzschätze im freien Germanien. In: *Archaeologia Geographica*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 85-86, pls. 1-6.

Based on a monograph by Sture Bolin but presented without notes or documentation are six clear maps illustrating locations of the above hoards from the first to the sixth century A.D. KC

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. A Fourth-Century Roman Hoard from Egypt. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 179-188.

1,484 coins of Constantius II (1,069), Constans, and Constantius III Gallus Caesar, purchased by Mr. C. A. Hersch, comprise only a part of the hoard, but they give a clear picture of the mint-marks of the Eastern mints in the years A.D. 349-354. The coins are described according to legends and mint signs. All coins are of the *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* class

which was mostly withdrawn in A.D. 355, a reform which possibly cut the hoard off where it ends.

Alexandria dwarfs all other mints, accounting for well over half the coins examined. There are only handfuls of coins from the Western mints; Rome is not too badly represented, but Cyzicus, Constantinople, Nicomedia and Antioch show much larger and longer ranges of mint-marks. The succession of mint-marks in the several mints results from the types and sizes of the *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* issues. CCV

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Rare and Unpublished Roman Coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 163-177, illus.

The Roman coins in the Cambridge University and a number of college collections have been recently amalgamated into one series. A number of fine and unpublished specimens are listed in detail. These include Romano-Campanian or Romano silver didrachms (1,2), Roma gold (3), Roma silver didrachms (4 and a-d), silver denarii of ca. 235 B.C. to well into the second century (5-12), denarii serrati (13-15), denarii non serrati (16-19), silver quinarii (20, 21), and silver denarii from ca. 99 B.C. to ca. 82 B.C. (22-37a).

Also included are serrati from 82 to 59 B.C. (38-46), silver denarii non serrati to ca. 66 B.C. (47-56d), and aes of the Roman Republic (57-62). The selection concludes with aurei (63, 64), a denarius (65), two cistophori (66,67), and two aes of Augustus (68,69). There is a short list of addenda. Mr. C. A. Hersh and the editors have added several comments in the footnotes. CCV

MATTINGLY, HAROLD B. The Denarius of Sufenas and the *Ludi Victoriae*. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 189-203.

Absolute dating in individual issues of late Republican denarii is still far from achieved, and a firm, close chronology is a prime task for students of Republican numismatics. A small group of denarii is closely connected and has the legend s.c. or ex s.c. as a characteristic feature; the denarius of Sufenas, dated 63/62 B.C., is a starting-point, since the coin was issued by special decree of the Senate when Sufenas was urban quaestor. On the reverse he commemorates the first quaestorian games given at Praeneste by Sulla's nephew Sex. Nonius in 81 B.C. (the legend on the coin being read as *Praeneste ludas Victoriae primus fecit*). Denarii of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (68 or 67 B.C.), M. Laterensis (64 B.C.), and P. Lentulus Spinther (70 B.C.) were also struck by quaestors on occasions when the Senate voted special funds for the *Ludi Victoriae*.

Since Sulla instituted his games in 81 B.C. in pursuance of vows to Venus, Hercules and possibly Fortuna, other days were added on the

occasions of later victories by the Sullan generals, Metellus Pius, Pompey, and Crassus. The issues of M. Plaetorius and P. Lentulus probably celebrated the victories of Metellus and Pompey in Spain over the Sertorians, and of Crassus over Spartacus in Italy. The issues of Laterensis, Sufenas, and Considus Nonianus were connected with events which brought the games to their full duration of seven days. Caesar preferred to establish new games after 46 B.C., because the old games were involved with the gods and memories of Sulla, Pompey, and their supporters. ccv

MAULL, IRMGARD. Ein unveröffentlichter Sesterz des Lucius Valerius Acisculus aus dem Jahr 45 v. Chr. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 2 (1956), pp. 433-436, illus.

This new and interesting coin of the well explored Republican series is the first known sestertius of Acisculus depicting the head of Aphrodisian Sibyl on the obverse (as on denarii of himself and Titus Carisius) and presenting a new third variant reverse type — his personal symbol of the double-headed pick with legend ACIS-CVLVS in two lines, one on either side of the handle.

The fine and well preserved coin is described, classified and interpreted, and its issue, types and contemporary connections considered (e.g. laurel in the obverse field, and Caesar's triumph after the Spanish war of 46/45 B.C.). KC

MERRIFIELD, R. An unpublished Portion of the Lime Street Hoard found in 1882, Reconstructed from the Collection and Records of the Guildhall Museum. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 247-254.

A total of 210 Roman denarii of the emperors Commodus through Traianus Decius can be identified as having come through the James Smith collection from a hoard of about 400 denarii found by laborers employed on excavations in Lime Street, in an urn of coarse black pottery at a depth of seventeen or eighteen feet from the surface. Later publication (*Num. Chron.*, 1883) brought the number, in addition to those now identified, up to 590 coins, making a total of at least 800 pieces.

A list of the Guildhall Museum denarii adds nothing new to the evaluation of the hoard; it merely confirms the composition and terminal date originally recorded (*Num. Chron.*, 1882) by Sir John Evans. ccv

MITREA, B. Contribuții numismatice la istoria triburilor Daco-Getice din Moldova în a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea e.n. In: *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie veche*, Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 159-171.

Surveys the regional distribution of hoards of the second century A.D. found in Moldavia. Their existence is interpreted by the author as evidence of settled life there while findless zones are seen to signify areas

of nomads (*bastarni*). Mitrea demonstrates three hoard horizons (under M. Aurelius, Commodus and Septimius Severus) and compares them with the literary and archaeological tradition of the incursions and migrations. KC

PEKÁRY, T. Kunfehértói éremlelet a III. századból (Third Century Coins Discovered at Kunfeherto). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 50-52. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 81.

Study of a private collection in Budapest has confirmed the discovery of a hoard of Roman antoniniani found at Barbaricum (a district inhabited by the Jazygi in the third century), the date of which has been established by pieces issued at the end of A.D. 251. At the end of this year (and probably at the beginning of 252) certain Roman troops stationed in Pannonia were absent from their posts. Since several hoards of A.D. 252 are known to have originated in this province it is thought that the Jazygi, living on the border, took advantage of the soldiers' absence to invade the territory and carry away coins as booty.

PINK, KARL. Die Medaillonprägung unter Kaiser Probus. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 16-25, pl. 1.

The Roman medallions were treated in corpus form in Gneecchi's monumental work of 1912 and more recently by Jocelyn M. C. Toynbee in her *Roman Medallions* (American Numismatic Society, Numismatic Studies No. 5, 1944). In the present article, intended as a contribution to a proposed general work on the subject, Pink follows a chronological arrangement in his detailed cataloguing of forty-two Probus medallions. He includes references to previous recordings, mint names, locations of preserved specimens, also valuable data on weight, size and fabric. HG

SEABY, H. A. A Find of Coins of Carausius from the Little Orme's Head. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 205-246.

The late Dr. Willoughby Gardner acquired 424 and saw 152 coins of a hoard of about 700 bronze antoniniani of Carausius. This important find was made in rubble being excavated along a road near Llandudno in Wales. Mr. Seaby publishes a detailed catalogue with commentary on the coins, including the necessary feature of a classification by style and degree of barbarousness. Part III (Tables and Notes) includes a list of Frequency of Types, one of Style of Workmanship and Alignment of Dies, one of Style of Workmanship Percentages, and a final Comparison of Obverse and Reverse Styles. There are nine unpublished types and a number of unpublished minor varieties or pieces with new obverses for a given reverse. Mr. P. Seaby notices that one antoninianus has the same obverse die as that used for the rare aureus of the R.S.R. mint with Wolf

and Twins reverse, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The Romans worked the copper mines on the Great Orme, and the deposit in the reign of Carausius suggests the coins were a government hoard. ccv

STEVENS, C. E. Some Thoughts on 'Second Carausius'. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 345-349.

Since publication of the Freckenham hoard in 1953, numismatists have rightly connected the so-called second Carausius with Magnentius and his usurpation. Magnentius, revolting against Constans in 350, threatened the structure of the Constantinian succession, especially Constantius II and his share of the Empire in the East. Carausius may have been elevated to the rank of Caesar with Constantius II's permission, in an effort to hold Britain against the usurper in the way in which Vetricius, Master of Soldiers in Illyricum, seems to have assumed the purple to keep the Illyrian troops out of Magnentius's hands. The British troops may have refused to cooperate and may have brought later blame on themselves by liquidating the man designed to hold them on the side of Constantius. The 'second Carausius' was not mentioned in the writings of Ammianus and others presumably because of his failure.

The name Carausius, in spite of its connection with wars against the grandfather of Constantius II, was appropriate to rally the men of the 'Saxon Shore' and to recall memories of victories over Franks and Saxons, both of whom claimed Magnentius as a relative. The name which we read as GENSERIS on a coin from Richborough similar to those of 'Carausius' may be Gaisaris, which could be conjectured as a Teutonic version of Genseris or even of Carausius. ccv

BYZANTINE

ADELSON, H. L. *Light Weight Solidi and Byzantine Trade during the Sixth and Seventh Centuries*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1957. 187 pp., 14 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 138).

The light solidi of the Byzantine emperors have until now been studied only sporadically and without any conclusions as to their function. Adelson has collected all the known examples (183 pieces) and has carefully catalogued and described each, distinguishing the official pieces from the barbarian which in the past confused some scholars. Most are illustrated.

The light weight solidi are gold coins of ordinary type, bearing in the reverse exergue not the usual CONOB but several new marks: BOXX, OBXX, BO+K, OB***, OB+*. They were struck to three weights, twenty, twenty-two and twenty-three siliquae (as against the normal twenty-four). These

lighter coins could not have circulated within the Empire; most, in fact, have been found in Germany, the Lowlands, England or in European Russia. The difficulties arising in Persia in the early sixth century had compelled the merchants of Constantinople to turn to trade with the West. The coins occur especially along the trade route to Frisia and were meant for peoples accustomed by a declining economy to dealing in smaller gold, the light solidus exchanging easily against the Gallic triens of seven scruples. The rise of Chlotar II in Gaul and continuing troubles in the East may have turned the traders toward Russia, thereby explaining the considerable number of light weight solidi found there. TVB

DIKIGOROPOULOS, A. I. A Byzantine Hoard from Kharcha, Cyprus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 255-265, illus.

A hoard of 169 folles acquired by the Cyprus Museum in 1944 contains nearly all coins of Heraclius (nos. 2-80, in the author's list) and Constans II (nos. 81-169). Sixty-five folles (40 nummi) and two half-folles have Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine on the obverse; ten folles include Heraclonas. All Heraclian coins were restruck and have marks of value and/or monograms, many of which are of interest.

The coins of Constans II fall into four main types; these also include new varieties and were likewise all probably restruck. The worn condition of the coins suggests they were in use for at least some time after the first Arab raids on the island, which took place in the years A.D. 647-654. The coins are described in detail. CCV

Lesbos . . . In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 79, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 284-286, illus.

Found in the vicinity of the airport at Hagia Paraskevi, a small treasure trove of gold and silver included thirty-two gold coins of the seventh century Byzantine emperors Phocas and Heraclius. Gold jewelry and two of the coins are illustrated, as well as silver lamps, candlesticks, plates, bowls and spoons used in religious ceremonies, all of which appear to be in excellent condition. DMB

LHOTKA, J. F. Introduction to East Roman Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67 (1954), Nos. 1, pp. 4-20; 2, pp. 137-147; 5, pp. 453-463; 8, pp. 809-814; 9, pp. 945-956; 12, pp. 1293-1297; Vol. 68 (1955), Nos. 1, pp. 28-33; 2, pp. 145-153; 4, pp. 368-372, illus.

In his opening paragraph the writer states the reasons for this compilation: "In the earlier part of this century and in the later part of the nineteenth century a number of good texts were issued on Byzantine coins.

The two most popular ones in English are those of Wroth (British Museum Catalogues) and Goodacre (published by Spink and Son). However, at the present, these are almost impossible to obtain and the average collector is unable to find any adequate basic reference on the Byzantine series unless he has access to one of the large numismatic libraries. The complete absence of a basic reference to the coinage of the Byzantine empire, coupled with a desire to present this fascinating coinage to the average collector, decided the preparation of this paper. This is not an original work but more of a compilation of earlier works, simplified, and reorganized for the collector who has no experience with Byzantine coins. A general knowledge of the Roman coinage is assumed but is not necessary to understand the general approach of this work."

Scattered throughout the text are tables which give the representative obverse and reverse legends of the coinages of the various Byzantine dynasties. Also included are the coinages of Nicaea, Trebizond, Thessalonica and Epirus, barbaric imitations (Vandals, Ostrogoths, the Lombard Kingdom and the Duchy of Benevento) and the Moslem-Byzantine coinage. This compilation, excellently culled from the standard sources, should enable the collector to identify any Byzantine coins which may come his way, at least by ruler, if not by denomination.

LHOTKA, J. F. Notes on Common Byzantine Bronze Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 923-941, illus.

Presents further information useful in attributing the commoner Byzantine bronze coins. Descriptions are more detailed than those which appeared in the author's previous article *Introduction to East Roman Coinage* (*Numismatist*, 1954/55). JRF

SCHINDLER, LEO. Die Reform des Kupfergeldes unter Konstantinos IV. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 76 (1955), pp. 33-35.

Following a chronological survey of the various copper denominations struck at Constantinople under Konstantinos IV, the author discusses the general metrology, placing particular emphasis on the relationship of the gold, silver and copper issues. HG

EUROPEAN

BEISSER, JOSEF. Aus der Münzgeschichte Russlands. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1957), pp. 24-29; No. 4 (1957), pp. 37-40.

An article based on the author's lecture before the Austrian Numismatic Society in November, 1956. Coupled with the language barrier, the fact that the science of Russian numismatics is still in comparative infancy increases the difficulty of writing any history of the subject, and Beisser bases his article mainly on notes in von Schrötter's *Wörterbuch der Münzkunde*. Because of the slow development of cities and states, no coins were struck in Russia until the fourteenth century. Ingots were the only coins to be used as a medium of exchange up to the end of the century, and although firmer ground was reached with the accession of Ivan IV (instigator of the first coinage reforms) in 1530, the coinage remains generally obscure until 1535. The article is to be continued in a later issue of the *Mitteilungen*. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Beiträge zur deutschen Münzkunde des 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 207-223, pl. 12.

Preserved in the Göttingen archives among the correspondence of Hermann Grote (1802-1895) are some lists of eleventh century hoards discovered in Poland during the nineteenth century. Eight of them are reconstructed by the author and relevant numismatic problems discussed. A second section, *Münzen des Grafen Konrad II. von Werl zu Arnsberg*, includes a catalogue of the silver coins struck with the Cologne type by Count Konrad II of Werl (1077-1092) at the mint of Werl (Westphalia).

BERGHAUS, PETER. Beiträge zur deutschen Münzkunde des 10. und 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 23-29, pls. 2-3.

Publishes a hoard of Cologne coins from Wermelskirchen (Rhineland) buried ca. 960. Following an examination of their weights the author takes up the subject of coining techniques, and later identifies a silver coin from the beginning of the eleventh century as an issue of Meppen, a mint of the abbots of Corvey known previously only from a document of 945.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Schüsselpfennigfund von Mulhausen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 337-342, pl.

Extensive supplement of 903 silver coins additional to a hoard published previously by the author (cf. NL No. 22, 1953, p. 218). Thirty-six specimens are reproduced.

BISSON, T. N. Coinages and Royal Monetary Policy in Languedoc during the Reign of Saint Louis. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (July, 1957), pp. 443-469.

Following a survey of the various coinages of Languedoc in the first half of the thirteenth century and the delineation of their areas of cir-

culatation, Bisson traces the establishment of royal mints in the south of France and the rapid spread of royal coinage struck on the standard of Tours. The death of Raymond VII in 1249 brought the County of Toulouse into the hands of the royal family in the person of Alphonse of Poitiers. Alphonse utilized the standard of Tours within his territories, and after his death in 1271 the administration cleared the way for direct royal control.

During the latter half of his reign St. Louis laid down three principles: (1) Royal coins to be current throughout the kingdom, (2) seignioral coins to be restricted to their issuing principalities, and (3) use of all foreign coins to be forbidden. Monetary rights of the local nobility were respected (beneficial in that there was an insufficiency of royal coinage), and a fixed rate of exchange was established for conversion of seignioral coins into tournois. St. Louis also invoked the principle of overlordship, thus ensuring himself against being considered successor to the local counts in the Midi, and late in 1264 prescribed that three coinages only (tournois, parisien and loevésien) should be current throughout the kingdom. Following a further insufficiency of royal coins however, he provided for a fixed rate of exchange applicable to four other widely used currencies — an edict which was later applied in Languedoc with special rates of exchange for conversion of local currencies into tournois. HLA

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Refontes de métaux précieux. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 251-258.

A series of references, mainly from French records, of the melting down of royal and sometimes of private plate to supply the needs of the mints for precious metals. PG

BOTTLO, B. Pénzérték jegyzék 1751-ből (List of Monetary Values of 1751). In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 57-60. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 82.

Publishes a contemporary source from the year 1751 giving names of the coins in circulation in the territory of the Austrian hereditary provinces, their official values, and a list of coins withdrawn from circulation.

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Le monete napoletane di Filippo V e di Carlo VI illustrate da documenti inediti. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 40 (1955), pp. 7-33, illus., pl.

The coinage of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the days of Philip V (1700-1707) and Charles VI (1707-1734) is listed, described and illus-

trated. From unpublished documents in the Neapolitan archives new information has come to light concerning the mint officials responsible for issuance of these coinages.

BRAUN von STUMM, GUSTAV. Die Münze als Hilfsmittel der mittelalterlichen Kulturgeschichtsforschung. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 313-320.

While the use of coins as aids to classical studies has become common practice, little has been done in the way of cultivating a similar approach to the mediaeval field. Braun von Stumm here advocates such an endeavor, pointing up numerous instances in which the detailed study of the coinage of the Middle Ages might be expected to increase our knowledge in areas of mediaeval history and civilization little known at present. HG

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Der Basler Münzprozess von 1474-75. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 38 (1957), pp. 21-40, pl. 6.

A detailed study of the prosecution and aftermath of a financial scandal closely connected with the activities of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. After a brief historical sketch and a description of the importance of Basel as a financial and political center at that time, the author discusses the accusation against the mintmaster of the city, the exchange officer and a prominent business man. The identities, activities and associates of the three are investigated; the charges against them are discussed; the proof, or lack of it, and the credibility of the witnesses are examined; the sentences are enumerated. The three seem to have used their official status to profit by debasing the coinage, exchanging over-shrewdly, and even melting down some coin.

However, restitution was made, some actions were justified, and, so great was the political and financial danger of the time that seven months after the trial the three men involved were again acting officially in Basel. They seem to have led blameless lives henceforth, both in Basel and Zurich. The author remarks in conclusion that the Burgundian danger outweighed the culpability of useful men. DR

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Dating of Bohemian Coins by Alleged English Prototypes. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 159-162, illus.

The hypothesis of Czech scholars that there exist certain relationships between the coins of Boleslav I and the Anglo-Saxon coinage of the tenth century (especially the types bearing a sword or an arrow), is doubted. The author considers their relationship to Arabic and Papal coins much more probable. PB

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Fourteenth-Century Groats from Flanders. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 281-283, illus.

Ten coins, forming part if not the whole of a hoard, were stated to have been found in a derelict building in Flanders during the First World War. One German groat of Cologne, Archbishop Walram, is dated A.D. 1344; two Dutch groats of Count William V are placed ca. 1360-1365. The seven coins remaining are Flemish groats of Louis de Male (coinage of 1351-1366). Little of numismatic importance can be deduced from the coins, which may have been concealed as late as 1370. The coins are all described and illustrated. CCV

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Ein bisher verkannter Schriftbrakteat des Grafen Werner II. von Lüchow (1184-1223/24). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955/56), pp. 167-169, pl. 7.

Discusses and illustrates the above bracteate from the Weeze hoard (ca. 1185). PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Die Königskette der Möllner Schützengilde. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955/56), pp. 61-79, pl. 4.

An account of the royal chain of the Shooting Guild of the city of Mölln (North Germany), which during the period 1575-1687 was enlarged by the addition of twenty-nine coins, fourteen medals and thirty-two silver ornaments. The coins and medals are listed. Two rare specimens are discussed in detail — a $\frac{1}{4}$ mark of the city of Lüneburg (1546) and a shekel proved by the author to have been struck by Andreas Metzner of Hamburg in 1574. Both coins, and the chain itself, are illustrated. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Unedierter Kippertaler der Herrschaft Chateau-Renault um 1625-29. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 343-347, illus.

An anonymous crown published and illustrated (an imitation of the crowns of the city of Lüneburg and dated 1612) is proved by the author to have been struck by Louise Margarethe of Château-Renault during the period 1625-1629. Some numismatic history of Château-Renault, source of numerous forgeries, is given. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Unedierter sächsischer Kipper-VI Flitter 1622. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 193-195, pl. 7.

Reproduces and publishes a hitherto unknown coin struck probably in 1622 by Duke Frederick of Sachsen-Altenburg. PB

ERLANGER, H. J. Die Nürnberger Kreuzer von 1763. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 363-366.

Relative numismatic history is brought in to help explain the differing legends NACH DEM CRAIS SCHLUSS and CONVENTIONSMÜNZE on the two types of 1763 Nuremberg kreuzers. PB

FORSSLUND, A. F. Till Gustav V:s mynthistoria. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 99-102, illus.

Deals with some variations in the coinage of Gustav V of Sweden (1907-1950). Among other things found by the author are traces of a "1" in the last figure of the date 1950 on 2-kroner coins. The explanation for this is believed to be the fact that dies for the 1951 2-kroner piece were in preparation at the time of Gustav's death in the autumn of 1950; since the new coins of Gustav VI could not immediately be completed, coins of Gustav V bearing the date 1950 were minted during both 1951 and the greater part of 1952, necessitating re-engraving of the aforementioned 1951 dies to read 1950. LL

FRITSCH, RUDOLF. Münzenfund von Varloh, Kreis Meppen, II. Teil, vergraben nach 1795. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 202-204.

Catalogue of 238 silver coins (chiefly from the Netherlands and France) forming part of the above hoard. PB

GAETTENS, RICHARD. *Das Geld- und Münzwesen der Abtei Fulda im Hochmittelalter unter Auswertung der Münzen als Quellen der Geschichte und Kunstgeschichte, der Wirtschaftsgeschichte und des Staatsrechts*. Fulda, 1957. 224 pp., 32 pls., 2 maps.

An urgent need in the field of German mediaeval numismatics and published here for the first time is a comprehensive catalogue of the coins of the abbots of Fulda, with volume one (covering the period 1019-1249) listing thirty-five types of two-sided coins for the years 1019-1130. From the middle of the twelfth century bracteates were struck in the mint of Fulda. Eighty-two types are listed (among them numerous anonymous issues and thirteen royal coins), and from the mints of Hameln and Gerstungen belonging to the abbots the author quotes thirty various bracteate types. The often enigmatic identifications are treated at length, as are other bracteates (similar to the Fulda types) and the activities of the famous engraver Luteger. The big Fulda hoard of 1897 is discussed and its contents held to be the treasure of a convent there. Bracteates of the twelfth century are cited in proof of the activity of goldsmiths among the monks of Fulda who provided the cathedral of Fritzlar with its famous treasure. The plates reproduce all of the types, several of which are illustrated by drawings within the text, and of the two maps one shows the origins of the coins of the Fulda hoard while the other illustrates mints in middle Germany and hoard locations where bracteates were struck. PB

GAETTENS, RICHARD, Jr. Ein Doppeldukat aus Harzgold. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (1956), pp. 501-502, illus.

A previously unknown Doppeldukat, a mining coin from the Harz. It was struck in 1727 by August Wilhelm, duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel. DS

GILIBERTI, LUIGI. La monetazione salernitana e gli studi numismatici inerenti. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 40 (1955), pp. 3-7.

The Salerno mint, first established by Lombard princes, issued coins from the time of Siconolfo (839) to the days of the last Lombard ruler Gisulfo II (1052-1075). It continued under the Norman domination of Robert Guiscard and Ruggeiro Borsa. Many small copper coins, characterized by a regional type of art, emanated from this mint until its abolishment in 1194-1197 by Henry VI of Swabia.

The writer holds that the coins from the Salerno mint are of much historical and political interest in that they constitute a valid documentary auxiliary for a somewhat obscure period in the mediaeval history of southern Italy; also because their artistic characteristics attest the passage from the Byzantine to the Carolingian style. Listed and discussed in some detail are books and articles on the coinage of Salerno published during the last hundred years.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Zum Ursprung der karolingischen Goldprägung in Nordwest-Europa. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 199-206.

Replying to a paper by W. Hävernicks which dealt with the problems of gold coinage in the Carolingian period, Grierson doubts the authenticity of two gold coins identified by Hävernicks as solidi of Charlemagne, one of them supposedly struck at Dorestad. He goes on to discuss the money described in the *Leges Barbarorum*, maintains that there exists no evidence for a gold coinage of Charlemagne, and finally, relative to the mint of the gold solidi of Louis the Pious, prefers Aix-la-Chapelle whereas Hävernicks, in a short appendix, indicates Dorestad. PB

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. *Mennica Bydgoska* (The Bydgoszcz Mint). Torun, 1955. 291 pp., 24 pls., illus. In Polish. With German and Russian Summaries.

The author, a distinguished Polish historian and numismatist, presents a detailed survey of the history and rise of the Bydgoszcz mint from its inception in the fourteenth to a position of major importance in the sixteenth century. Compiled from documentary sources and rich coin collections is a chronological list of all coins issued from the mint, while shifting ownerships and political changes are reflected in the various chapter headings. They include: The City Mint, The Private Mint, The Royal

Mint of Zygmund III, Wladislaw IV, Jan Kazimierz, Michal Korybut, and Jan III Sobieski. There is, in addition, valuable information concerning commemorative coins and medals, and supplementing the work a list of symbols, coats of arms and monograms together with references to literary sources and an index of names.

HÄVERNICK, WALTER. Der Brakteatenfund von Tann, Kreis Hersfeld, vergraben um 1280. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), p. 197, pl. 7.

Sixteen bracteates from the above hoard belong to three types and are identified by the author as coins of the abbots of Hersfeld. The types are reproduced. PB

HÄVERNICK, WALTER. Epochen der deutschen Geldgeschichte im frühen Mittelalter. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 5-10, pl. 1.

German coins of the tenth and eleventh centuries, while frequently found in Scandinavian and East European hoards, are rarely found in Germany itself. From the twelfth century on however, they appear almost exclusively in German hoards. A sketch illustrates this turning point and the author discusses its relationship to German economic history of the early Middle Ages. PB

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Nachtrag zum Denarfund von Köln-Dünnwald, vergraben um 1275/80. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 231-239.

Supplement of ninety-six coins from the hoard of Köln-Dünnwald buried ca. 1280 (cf. NL No. 10, 1950, pp. 61-62). The author lists pieces (some unpublished) of Cologne, Attendorn, Schmallingenberg, Soest, Münster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Büren, Arnsberg, Kleve, Mark, Aix-la-Chapelle, Brabant, Namur, Flanders, Holland, Nijmegen, Utrecht and Geldern. PB

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Der Siegburger Münzfund kurz nach 1418. In: *Heimatblätter des Siegbereiches, Zeitschrift des Geschichts- und Altertumsvereins für Siegburg und den Siegbereich e. V.*, Vol. 23 (1955), pp. 1-6, illus.

A jug containing twenty-three gold and 226 silver coins was found by children at Siegburg (Rhineland) in 1953. Among the pieces were florins of Jülich and Geldern, an anonymous imitation of a noble, groats of Cologne, Trèves, Jülich and Aix-la-Chapelle and bracteates of the city of Hannover. The hoard is catalogued in detail, its composition and dating discussed, and three specimens reproduced. PB

HATZ, GERT. Münzfund von Grönwohld, Kreis Storman, vergraben nach 1810. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 205-207.

The find, consisting of 250 silver coins of Mecklenburg, Hamburg, Lübeck, Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, was discovered in 1954. PB

HATZ, GERT. Der Münzfund von Hamburg-St. Pauli, vergraben ca. 1829. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 141-152, map.

Catalogues a hoard of 174 silver coins (the latest dated 1829) unearthed in the city of Hamburg in 1954. They derive chiefly from North-German mints. The pieces are listed with care and there is discussion of the find spot and historical background. PB

HATZ, GERT. Münzfund von Rantzau, Kreis Plön. In: *Wagrische Heimatblätter* 1956. [4 pp.]

Florins of Nördlingen, Cologne and Saxony and silver coins of North Germany were amongst the above hoard of three gold and 114 silver coins discovered in 1851 and thought to have been buried ca. 1500. In cataloguing the hoard the author compares its contents with those of other contemporary finds and quotes frequently from sources in the archives of the Schleswig museum. PB

HATZ, GERT. Über dänische Bürgerkriegsmünzen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 171-192.

From the new edition of Mansfeld-Büllner's *Danske mønter fra 1241-1377* (edited in 1954 by Joh. Chr. Holm), the author deals with the Danish "Borgerkrigsmønter." In addition to a useful concordance relative to Mansfeld-Büllner's work and other publications on the same subject, references are given to new identifications. PB

HATZ, GERT. Zur mittelalterlichen Münzgeschichte der Niederlausitz (bis zum Beginn des 14. Jahrhunderts). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 241-308, 2 pls., 2 maps.

His cataloguing of a hoard of late thirteenth century bracteates (issues of Lower Lausitz, Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Saxony, Anhalt, Silesia and Poland) induced the author to make this further detailed study of the mediaeval numismatic history of Lower Lausitz.

In dealing with the hoard and its significance he quotes no less than 106 mediaeval hoards from the same region, beginning with that of Ragow (ca. 1010) containing German, Anglo-Saxon, Italian, Byzantine and Oriental coins. From the year 1050 Sachsenpfennigs constituted the common currency of Lower Lausitz, with bracteates becoming the generally used type a century later. Numerous documents are quoted through-

out the study and the author supposes mints at Beeskow, Cottbus, Guben, Luckau, Sommerfeld, Sorau and Spremberg. PB

HATZ, GERT. Zur Münzprägung des Grafen Adolf IV. von Holstein (ca. 1225-1239), Nachlese aus dem Fund von Meckelstedt. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 227-230, pl. 12.

Two bracteates from the Meckelstedt hoard, here published and discussed, may have been struck by Count Adolf IV of Holstein at the mint of Hamburg. PB

H[OLZMAIR], EDUARD. Die Kriegsverluste des Salzburger Münzkabinetts. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 8 (1956), p. 59.

Through the ravages of World War II some 2500 coins of Salzburg (including 450 gold pieces) were lost. The coins belonged to the Carolino-Augustean Museum in Salzburg, and their recovery is considered to all intents and purposes impossible. The loss sustained is a severe blow to this regional museum which strove for completeness in its local field. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Unbekannte österreichische Gepräge im Stockholmer Münzkabinett. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (1957), p. 36, illus.

Five hitherto unknown Austrian gold coins were found by the author in the Royal Coin Cabinet at Stockholm during his visit on the occasion of the International Exhibition of Modern Medallion Art held there in 1955. They include: Double ducat 1630 and ducat 1645 from the mint of Glatz, ducat 1621 and 1646 (Prague), and double ducat (Piedfort) 1723 from Breslau. HG

HORVÁTH, T. A. and L. HUSZÁR. Kamaragráfok a középkorban (The Comes Camerarius of the Middle Ages). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 21-33. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 80.

Hungarian coins of the Middle Ages present a variety of marks and effigies, the first of which indicate the mints and the second the *comes camerarius*; thus from a listing of these high officials the chronology of the coinage can be established. The article contains such a list — tentative and incomplete at best because of lacunas in the historical sources — beginning in the twelfth and ending in the sixteenth century.

HORVÁTH, T. A. Pénztörténeti források a XVII. század második feléből (On Sources Relative to the Monetary History of the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 40-45. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 80.

Publishes archival documents which refer specifically to the monetary troubles experienced in Hungary at the end of the seventeenth century.

HUSZÁR, L. A XV. századi soproni pénzverés kérdése (The Problem of the Coinage of Sopron in the Fifteenth Century). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 36-39. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 80.

During the period 1459-1460 Emperor Frederick III granted the right to strike schinderlings to several of his partisans in western Hungary, among these retainers being one Ulrich Grafenecker who became head of the *comitatus* of Sopron. Cited by the author are documents which mention coins struck by Grafenecker in Sopron during the years 1460-1463, also a letter from the emperor dated May 14, 1463 in which the monarch ordered that coins of the value of a florin struck at Sopron be sent to him for purposes of assay. At the present time no schinderlings struck at Sopron are known.

In Österreich seit 1924 geprägte Silbermünzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (1956), pp. 72-73.

A listing of Austrian silver issues since 1924 based on information which appeared in *Mitteilungen des Direktoriums der Österreichischen Nationalbank*. Pertinent facts relating to alloy, weight, diameter, etc. are incorporated. HG

JESSE, WILHELM. Nachtrag zum Fund von Teistungen, vergraben um 1265. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 367-368, pl. 12.

Thirteen bracteates from Goslar, Brunswick, Hildesheim, Stolberg and Nordhausen (part of the Teistungen hoard, ca. 1265) are described; also an enigmatic specimen struck possibly in Fritzlar. The latter is reproduced. PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Eine neue braunschweigische Kippermünzstätte. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), p. 349.

A discussion, provoked by archival material, on whether a mint of Friedrich Ulrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel existed at Herrhausen (Lower Saxony) in the *Kipperzeit* (1618-1621). PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Probleme und Aufgaben der Münzmeisterforschung. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 31-60.

Outlines the many problems connected with the history of German moneyers since the Middle Ages. The author rightly demands a comprehensive study on the subject which would include a catalogue of all

moneyers, their signs and initials, and quotes numerous examples in his discussion of relevant names, signs, seals, initials, social, economic and juridical problems. PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Ein Witten- und Hohlpfennigfund von der Altmarkgrenze, vergraben um 1390. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 319-322, 2 pls.

Catalogues a hoard, discovered in Lower Saxony in 1953, containing 6415 silver coins of the fourteenth century. Of these, 515 were "Witten" of Lübeck, Hamburg, Lüneberg, Wismar, Rostock, Güstrow, Parchim and Stralsund; the remainder comprised small bracteates of Salzwedel, Lüneburg, Hamburg, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, Stendal, Frankfurt/Oder, Sweden and the Teutonic Order. PB

KALUS, JAROMÍR. Zwei Varianten des Prager Sechskreuzerstückes vom Jahre 1800. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1957), pp. 29-30.

Two previously unknown varieties of the six kreuzer pieces struck in Prague in 1800 are found to differ from the known issues both in size, and in the legend in which the name of the emperor is latinized. HG

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein neuer Würzburger Obol des 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 163-166, pl. 6.

Discusses three small silver coins found during excavations in Nuremberg in 1954. They are: Würzburg, obol ca. 1000, Regensburg, obol ca. 1003, and anonymous obol ca. 1000. The first named, formerly unknown, is treated at length. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Beiträge zur mittelalterlichen Münzkunde von Oldenburg und Jever. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 333-336, pl.

A silver coin of the counts of Oldenburg, discussed, may have been struck ca. 1383 at the formerly unknown mint of Wehnen (near Oldenburg), and a countermarked silver coin of the counts confirms the supposition that monetary difficulties arose in Oldenburg at that time. PB

KIRÁLY, F. Barcsai Ákos pénzének szánt koholt dénár (The False Denar, Alleged Coin of Akos Barcsai). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 55-57, illus. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 81.

The Esztergom Museum owns a Vienna denar similar to a piece published by Luschin in his *Die Wiener Pfennige* (Vol. 1, No. 39). The original representation on the denar is difficult to decipher inasmuch as

it has been countermarked, both on obverse, with the coat of arms of A. Barcsai, prince of Transylvania (1658-1660), and on reverse, with the mark of the city of Brasso (Kronstadt). It would appear from the dated Barcsai countermark that the denar was a Brasso siege piece, but since Barcsai struck only ducats and talers this conjecture cannot be maintained. Furthermore, since the Barcsai coat of arms on the talers struck at Brasso under Barcsai differs from that on the denar in question, it is concluded that the latter is counterfeit and fabricated by a certain Faus de Nagyenyed.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein Halbbatzen Philipps V. von Hanau-Lichtenberg vom Jahre 1594. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (1956), pp. 481-482, illus.

Known previously only from archival sources, this Halbbatzen was part of the great find of Hainburg a.d. Donau, Lower Austria. DS

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein Koblenzer Denar des Erzbischofs Egilbert von Trier. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 225-226, pl. 12.

Publishes and illustrates a silver coin of archbishop Egilbert of Trier (1079-1101) of the Cologne type. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein Kreuzerfund zu Böheimkirchen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1957), pp. 13-14.

Describes part of a hoard unearthed in 1955 at Böheimkirchen, a small village in Styria. The find contained mostly kreuzers struck under Albert VI at the Linz and Freistadt mints, and time of burial is estimated at 1459. HG

LAFaurie, JEAN. Monnaie du X^e siècle à identifier. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 278-280, illus.

Note on a north French coin which can be dated ca. 980/990 and of which two specimens are known, one from the Puy hoard and the other found in a grave at Saint-Leu-d'Esserent (Oise) in 1955. The coin is struck on one side only, the legend running in two lines across the field and appearing to be ENS SCI AV, with an uncertain letter before the E. The attribution of the coin is still undetermined. PG

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Documentos sobre el reinado de Carlos II. Rendición de cuentas de la ceca de Valencia en 1693-1700. In: *Numisma*, No. 21 (July-August, 1956), pp. 19-30.

Reproduces and discusses three documents from the reign of Charles II which refer to the striking of *vellon* and gold coins at the Valencia mint. The metals used were obtained from Castilla and from demonetized coins of Cataluña and Ibiza.

METS, N. D. Moskovskaia den'ga novgorodskogo tipa (Moscow Denga of the Novgorod Type). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 124-127, illus. In Russian.

A. V. Artsikhovskii, in a work on the much discussed Novgorod denga published in 1948 explained one of the two human figures depicted on the coin as representing the symbolic ruler of Velikii Novgorod — the holy Sofia. P. L. Gusev had earlier reached the same conclusion, noting a resemblance between the coin figure and that of Sofia on the icon in the Novgorod cathedral. The Moscow-type coin (imitating the Novgorod denga) exists in two varieties. One, with serpent, is discussed here by Mets; the other, without serpent, was described by Oreshnikov in his *Russkii Monety do 1547 g.* (1896) and connected with the mint of Vasili Temnyi. The symbols of the serpent, dragon and Sofia are analyzed and compared with those found in Russian iconography.

MOLNAR, IMRE. Rambles around a Piece of Paper of 1447. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68 (1955), Nos. 9, pp. 961-972; 10, pp. 1072-1076; 11, pp. 1218-1222; 12, pp. 1341-1345, illus.

A Hungarian numismatic document dated 1447 and now in possession of the writer is used as a platform in this survey of the coinage and history of fifteenth century Hungary. In the document, the obverse of which is illustrated, John Hunyadi (at that time governor and regent of Hungary) orders a uniform coinage system for the kingdom consisting of denarii at the rate of 200, and obuli at the rate of 400 to the gold florin. An English translation of this interesting document is included.

NORBERG, P. *Avesta under kopparbrukets tid*. Stockholm, 1956. 2 vols., illus.

The town of Avesta in central Sweden rose to prominence during the years 1632-1872 as a center of copper manufacture. Copper coins were struck at the mint there from 1644 to 1832 (a year longer than was previously supposed, although the issues of 1832 are now known to have been struck from 1831 dies). The mint — moved from Säter in 1642-43 — was important both to the founding and growth of Avesta, and the person largely responsible for its efficiency of operation during the early years was Marcus Kock. Kock was brought to Sweden from Liège in 1627 for the purpose of improving the copper coinage. He became mint-master of several towns in succession and was followed in the work by his sons, later elevated to the nobility under the name of Cronström. The buildings of the Avesta mint were destroyed by fire on several occasions and the town never regained its importance after the conflagration of 1803. In 1832 the mint was transferred to Stockholm. Two chapters devoted to

the manufacture of large copper plate and smaller coins are illustrated with contemporary pictures showing phases of the processes employed, and there is mention of tokens struck at Avesta for both local and outside use. LL

OHLY, RICHARD. Der Hellerfund von Ober-Moos, Kreis Lauterbach/Hessen, vergraben Mitte 14. Jahrhundert. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 304-317, 3 pls.

Describes 299 Heller (some reproduced) from the above hoard discovered in 1947. The types are catalogued; some discussed. PB

OHLY, RICHARD. Ein Laubtalerfund vom Büdinger Wald (Oberhessen), vergraben nach 1790. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), p. 370.

List of twenty-one French écus (1726-1790) out of various mints, found at the above site in 1934. PB

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Zwei Salzburger Unica. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1957), pp. 14-15.

Two previously unpublished taler strikings of Salzburg were discovered by the author in a private collection at Graz — one an undated double taler of Johann Jakob Khuen of Belasi, the other a triple taler klippe dated 1586. HG

REY, RICHARD van. Der Münzfund von Aachen-Burtscheid, vergraben nach 1610. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), p. 369.

Lists four silver coins (Brabant 1575 and 1597, Tournai 1598, Gelders 1610) found in 1952. PB

ROHWEDDER, OTTO. Beiträge zur Schleswig-Holsteinischen Münzgeschichte. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 351-362.

Modern (sixteenth to eighteenth century) numismatic history of the duchy of Holstein-Gottorp (North Germany) and the bishopric of Lübeck includes an outline of their respective historical backgrounds. In a discussion of the development of coinage, archival material is frequently quoted in helping to identify the moneyers concerned. PB

SCHLÜTER, MARGILDIS. Ein Münzfund von Weissenthurm, Kreis Koblenz, Rheinland-Pfalz, vergraben um 1360. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 129-140, pl. 5.

Four hundred and six coins contained in the above hoard are listed thus: France (85), Besançon (3), Laon (1), Tours (52), Burgundy (1), Provence (2), Poitou (2), Achaia (2), Genève (1), Chiny (1), Hammerstein (1), Trèves (2), Strasbourg (9), Frankfurt (32) and Schwäbisch Hall (212). Fifteen pieces are illustrated, and rare or hitherto unknown specimens (Chiny, Hammerstein, Trèves) described and discussed at length. PB

SCHOLL, GERHARD. Ein Siegener Münzschatzfund aus dem Jahre 1869. In: *Siegerland, Blätter des Siegerländer Heimatvereins e. V.*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (1955), p. 34.

From the above hoard (buried probably ca. 1385) only four silver coins could be catalogued — a gros tournois from the mint of Bergheim and three Prague groats (Charles IV and Wenzel III). PB

SHCHUKIN, E. S. Rezhiki monetnykh shtempelei vtoroi poloviny XVII veka Fedor Baikov i Iurii Frobus (Engraved Coin Dies from the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century. Fedor Baikov and Iurius Frobus). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 128-131, illus. In Russian.

Next to the Russian medalist and silversmith Vasilii Andreev (designer of the patriarchal die for the year 1698 and the pattern dies for the silver half-ruble of Peter I dated 1699) the medalists Feodor Baikov and Iurius Frobus deserve special mention. Their names have been found on documents relating to coins issued in the second half of the seventeenth century. The writer attributes to Baikov a ruble of Aleksei Mikhailovich, the obverse of which shows the Tsar on horseback, facing front, while the reverse depicts an eagle with two heads. Although works of Frobus have not as yet been definitely located, it is thought that they are probably to be found among gold coins issued in the second half of the seventeenth century.

SIMONETTI, LUIGI. Una moneta di Carlo Emanuele I da ritrovare. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 40 (1955), pp. 35-38, illus.

The first examples of commemorative issues of the House of Savoy date from the distribution of coins by Emanuele Filiberto in honor of the baptism of Carlo Emanuele I in 1567. The custom was resumed by Carlo Emanuele himself toward the end of his life. According to authorities on the numismatics of the House of Savoy, the duke, on his birthday, was accustomed to give the fathers of the Sanctuary of the Consolata (Turin) gold scudi to the number of his years (one authority, Guichenon, adding that in 1630 the annual gift was rendered with silver coins struck from a special die). No examples of these pieces have yet come to light. There are known, however, gold ducats struck from a die similar to that described

by Guichenon. Descriptions of them are presented here, taken from the relevant CNI volume.

SPASSKII, I. G. Ocherki po istorii russkoi numizmatiki (Notes on the History of Russian Numismatics). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 34-108, pls.

Publication of Chertkov's *Opisanie Drevnikh Russkikh Monet* in 1834 established Russian numismatics on a firm scientific basis. Prior to that time there had existed a systematized collection of coins and medals in the Kunstkammer, the first printed catalogue of which — in Latin — was published in 1745. Other early publications included articles (ca. 1777) on the Kunstkammer collections, and an illustrated catalogue of Russian coins (1819). In the Hermitage Album — an illustrated catalogue with text partly in Russian, partly in German — we find late eighteenth and early nineteenth century numismatic activity outlined, and among the collections surveyed the earliest is that of Peter I which was presented to the Kunstkammer in 1742. A second copy of the Album is owned by the State Public Library and a third was taken out of the country late in the eighteenth century.

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Der Münzfund von Niederrieden. In: *Memminger Geschichtsblätter* (1954/56), pp. 6-10, 2 maps, pl.

Describes one of the rare finds of South German bracteates, discovered in 1954 near Memmingen (Swabia). The following are represented: Konstanz (fifty regal and episcopal issues from the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century), St. Gallen (27), Lindau (21), Überlingen (14), various other mints (four, in the Swabian style). Time of burial is placed at 1300-1330. Concluding the article are considerations on the geographical, political and economic circumstances of the region in which the find was made, together with general remarks relative to the numismatic background of the area in which the Swabian bracteates circulated.

STRIDE, H. G. The Maria Theresa Thaler. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 339-343, illus.

The Maria Theresa thaler, first coined by the Vienna mint in 1751, continues as a medium of exchange over a wide area of the Middle East. In the period to 1866, these coins (bearing the date 1780, the year of Maria Theresa's death, on all posthumous issues) were struck at eight imperial and Austrian mints. From 1866 the thalers were minted exclusively at the Vienna mint. The connections of the Holy Roman Empire with Middle Eastern and African trade originally projected the coins into areas far beyond Austria, and the beauty and quality of the coins kept the thalers in demand in the Ottoman Empire and beyond.

In 1935 Austria was forced to hand over the dies for the thalers to Italy, and British and other traders were cut off from fresh supplies. The Royal Mint prepared dies and struck thalers for British interests, and these products were closer to the original thaler than the attempts of other national mints. In 1940 and 1941 approximately twenty-four million Maria Theresa thalers were produced at the Royal Mint and in India for military and other operations in Eastern Africa. Since World War II about six million thalers have been struck in England, indicating that traders, merchants and customers in Africa and along the Arabian coast still prize faithful copies of the coin of 1780.

It is agreed that when Austria surrendered the dies to Italy in 1935 and Italy refused to coin freely for all nations, the rights of monopoly traditionally accorded to Austria ceased to exist. The Royal Mint is therefore not violating Austrian law or the International Currency Convention of 1929 in continuing to strike Maria Theresa thalers. ccv

UBIETO ARTETA, ANTONIO. Las monedas de Navarra. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 89-94.

Spanish coins with the legend NAVARA, issued by García de Nájera (1035-1054), Sancho de Peñalen (1054-1076), Sancho Ramírez (1076-1094), García Ramírez (1134-1150) and Sancho el Sabio (1150-1196) have been assigned to Navarra. From study of mediaeval documents, vocalization and orthography the writer reaches the conclusion that Navara is a variant of Nájera (Navara-Nauara-Nagera-Nájera), to which place these eleventh and twelfth century Spanish coins should hence be assigned.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unbekanntes 20 Kronenstück Kaiser Franz Josef I. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 8 (1956), p. 60.

In the author's collection is a 20-Kronen piece with Bosnian Arms (arm with sword) dated 1914, similar to the 1916 specimen published by Freytag (*Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (1943), pp. 1-4). Wenzel believes that these coins were struck for purposes of foreign payment, which during World War I could be made only in gold. [Note: Since the addition of the Bosnian Arms could not have taken place prior to 1915 (the year in which the imperial patent granting the addition was promulgated), only the 1916 date exists, and those pieces dated 1914 are forgeries]. HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Weniger bekannte Typenunterschiede bei den Talern Josefs I. in der Münzstätte Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1957), pp. 22-23.

The principal distinguishing marks of a newly discovered Viennese taler variety of 1710 are: Omission of the inner circle separating the legend from the center of the coin, and M.H. instead of the customary I.M.H. mintmaster initials. HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Fund Strassburger und Bonner Münzen aus Reihen, Kreis Sinsheim a. E., vergraben 1340-45. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9/10 (1955-56), pp. 198-201, pl. 8.

Description of the Reihen hoard, unearthed in 1955, which comprised seventy-five silver coins of the fourteenth century. Included were issues of Cologne (mint: Bonn), Strasbourg and Üsenberg. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Zwei oberrheinische Probierzettel aus dem Jahre 1503. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 38 (1957), pp. 47-54.

By a study of the tested coins in a list securely dated to 10 January-February, 1503, of coins tested for the cities of Basel and Zurich, the author was able to determine the date of a similar list from Strasbourg. The duplications in the two lists are of greater importance than such a discrepancy as Italian coins in the one and coins of Lorraine in the other, particularly since the coins are roughly contemporary, and show the different systems of reckoning fineness. There is nothing about the Strasbourg list to gainsay it the same date, 1503, as for the Zurich-Basel list. Such lists are of considerable importance for studies in trade and commerce of a given area at a given time. DR

YANIN, V. L. O nachale pskovskoi monetnoi chekanki (On the Beginning of the Pskov Mint). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 21-23. In Russian.

Following an outline of the chronological problems of fifteenth century Russian coinage the article prints a previously unpublished document discovered by A. V. Oreshnikov. The discovery permits dating of the monetary reform in Pskov to the first half of the year 6933 (Sept., 1424 - Feb., 1425).

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and J. S. STRUDWICK. A Note on the Mint of Torksey and on Some Early Finds of English Coins from Nottinghamshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 293-302.

Throsby, *History of Nottinghamshire*, illustrates a coin of Aethelraed II (First Hand type, ca. 979-985) which is a product of Torksey rather than a Continental imitation. The eleventh-century coins of Torksey

demand a more detailed study, in view of a number of important unpublished coins in Sweden and elsewhere.

Details of five new or little-known hoards of mediaeval coins can be culled from Merrey's *Remarks on the Coinage of England* (1789) and contemporary issues of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. These include twenty silver pennies of Edward the Confessor, five more of the Pointed Helmet and Sovereign Martlets types, about 200 silver pennies of Henry III (Classes I-VIII; concealed ca. A.D. 1220), about 100 pennies and half-pennies of Edward I and II, and a group of gold coins of Edward III, Richard II, and Philip IV of Burgundy. The last was deposited ca. 1390; they are in excellent condition, and their removal from circulation was one of the many factors which contributed to the monetary crisis at the end of the fourteenth century. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Provisional Note on the Origins of the Leicester Mint. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 285-291, illus.

The British Museum has acquired an unpublished penny of Aethelstan of the relatively common 'circular' class (Brooke 5=B.M.C. V), believed to have been introduced early in his reign. The moneyer is Torhtelm, otherwise known from coins of Aethelstan and one of Edward the Elder. The coins of Torhtelm with *DOR CRVT* are probably to be attributed to Canterbury in Kent, rather than to one of the two Dorchesters, but the new coin is one of a small group which can be given to Leicester, the nearest of the 'Five Boroughs' to Watling Street.

Coins of Torhtelm and Thurstan are not the earliest-known coins of Leicester; that honor belongs to a halfpenny in the collection of Mr. C. E. Blunt (ex Carlyon-Britton, 1913, lot 353). ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Shaftesbury Hoard of Pence of Aethelraed II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 267-280, illus.

In the BNJ for 1941 Mr. A. H. Baldwin recorded sixty-five coins of Aethelraed II's Long-Cross type. Details of a total of ninety-two coins from the same hoard have recently come to light, and the twenty-seven additional pieces provided by Mr. N. Teulon-Porter of the Shaftesbury Museum include seven further moneyers, including five coins of the Chester moneyer Aelewine not represented in the original parcel, and three further mints, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Milborne Port.

The date of the deposit, made just outside the mediaeval limits of the town, was between A.D. 998 and 1003. During that period the Danish raiders were very active in the area, although the presence of Danelaw mints in the hoard suggests it might have been the property of a merchant from Lincoln and York who concealed it before entering Shaftesbury on

business. The coins, listed in detail, are in the possession of A. H. Baldwin and Sons, Mr. F. Elmore Jones, the British Museum, and the Shaftesbury Museum. Others studied by Mr. D. F. Allen have been since dispersed. ccv

HILL, L. C. The Coinage of Edward VIII. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 159-162.

Important information concerning patterns, coins, paper money and unauthorized coinage bearing the name or portrait of Edward VIII. A list of Edward VIII coins issued for use in the British possessions is included. JRF

SEABY, H. A. *The English Silver Coinage from 1649*. 2nd ed. London, 1957. 136 pp., illus.

Among the principal changes incorporated into this new edition of Seaby's work are inclusion of the coinage of Queen Elizabeth II and minor omissions such as the questionable sevenpence of George III. Illustration remains profuse and degrees of rarity are indicated for each issue. HG

STEWART, I. H. Unpublished Scottish Coins: II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 303-312, illus.

The numbering of the coins is continued from that of the eighteen pieces described in *Num. Chron.* XIV, 1955, p. 11; most coins are illustrated and are in the writer's collection. The new items, which are described and discussed, include: William the Lion, Roxburgh pennies, third coinage; Alexander III, Ayr penny, first coinage; David II, second coinage, Edinburgh groat; Robert III, Edinburgh penny, second issue, colon stops; Robert III, Edinburgh groat, first issue, stops three pellets/saltires; James II, Edinburgh billon penny, second coinage, s. mule I/II; James III, Edinburgh groat, s. group II; and James IV, Edinburgh billon half-plack, s, class I.

Also (no. 27) Francis and Mary, testoon 1558, first issue, countermarked with crowned thistle; similar half-testoon 1560, s, second issue, var. 2; James VI, billon plack, s, mule 2/1; and a group of coins struck after the English accession. These include (no. 30) a James VI, thirty-shilling piece, second coinage; Charles II, first coinage, two-merk piece, 1664, leaved thistle below bust; William and Mary, ten-shilling piece, 1690 (o over 9); and three Anne five-shilling pieces with overdates. These coins are important in showing that any dies dated 1704 must be errors made in 1705, the year Anne's Scottish coinage commences, rather than evidence that the Warrants of 1705 appointing James Clark engraver in the Mint and opening the Mint are inaccurate. ccv

YARWOOD, S. R. Model Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 471 (August, 1957), pp. 342-345.

The term "model coin" usually refers to English pieces, designed in a combination of two metals (a center core of gold or silver encircled by base metal), the purpose of which was to demonstrate the possibility of lessening coin weights without lowering their intrinsic values. The author describes in detail a crown (types 1 and 2), penny and halfpenny executed ca. 1848, and further discusses other so-called "model" coins (some dated as late as 1887 and 1902) which were issued in the form of miniatures. These were usually of silvered copper or bronze, and are considered to be trifles made for sale rather than designs for intended currency. GHN

UNITED STATES

BROOKS, R. E. "In God We Trust." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2111-2113, illus.

On November 13, 1861 the Rev. M. R. Watkinson of Ridleyville, Pennsylvania wrote to Secretary of the Treasury Chase suggesting "that the Almighty be recognized in some form on our currency." Favoring the idea, Chase had the mint prepare patterns expressing some such sentiment, as a result of which the motto "God Our Trust" appeared on the half dollar and eagle of 1861. In 1863 two cent patterns were coined bearing the motto "God and Our Country," and in the following year "In God We Trust" appeared for the first time on the new two cent pieces. Public Law 140, approved by the 84th U. S. Congress on July 11, 1955 provides that all United States currency shall now bear this inscription. Dollar bills so inscribed are already in circulation, and the program is expected to be completed in about four years. GHN

FREEMAN, S. W. Two Cent Pieces of the United States. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 6 (June, 1954), pp. 562-574, illus., pls; Vol. 67, No. 7 (July, 1954), pp. 699-705, illus.; Vol. 67, No. 8 (Aug., 1954), pp. 819-824, illus.; Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 688-691; Vol. 70, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 799-802; Vol. 70, No. 8 (Aug., 1957), pp. 942-945.

A listing of varieties encountered by the author over many years is presented with the hope of stimulating further study of the series by other collectors. In addition to the history of the two cent piece, the article includes a rarity scale and extremely detailed guides to die variations. DTF

[GLICKERT, H. C.] "Doubled" Dies Common on Mercury Dimes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2345-2348, illus.

During the striking of coins, inaccurate registration between blows on the hydraulic press in transferring the impression from the master hub to the die blank often results in a slight doubling of edges on certain letters and figures. Listed are 138 pieces from a collection of doubled die dimes (1917-1945) once formed by Mr. Glickert. GHN

HILLWERTH, M. C. Coin Prices of 1859. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 1464-1467.

Fascinated by a catalogue of coins auctioned by E. Cogan in Philadelphia on December 19/20, 1859, the author set out to gather information on contemporary life in that city. He publishes here the interesting results of his search, together with a table of price comparisons (present-day prices as against those of 1859) of eighty-one U. S. coins and experimental pieces from the above catalogue. GHN

KAGIN, A. M. Spanish American Style Brasher Doubloon. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2097-2103, illus.

The "1742" Spanish American style doubloon, coined by Ephraim Brasher probably in 1792, is rated by the author the most valuable American coin. Two specimens only are known. Description and history of the piece are reprinted from the late B. Max Mehl's catalogue of the Ten Eyck sale (May 2, 1922) at which a specimen was auctioned for the first time. GHN

LODGE, L. G. The Eagle on our American Coins. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 11, No. 6 (Nov., 1957), pp. 155-156, illus.

The original U. S. coinage law of 1792 specified that the eagle — recognized as the national bird — be depicted on coin reverses. The writer discusses the various eagle designs which have been used since then, concluding with mention of the nine on U. S. commemorative issues. GHN

MILLER, MARIANNE F. Meet Mr. Hillegas. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2117-2119.

Biographical notes on Michael Hillegas. Before being named United States Treasurer — the first to be appointed — in 1777, Hillegas had acted both as joint Treasurer of the United Colonies and Treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania. GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. The Discovery of Gold in California. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 1873-1877, illus.

The first important discovery of gold in California took place in 1848 on the property of John Augustus Sutter. Swiss-born and a former professional soldier, Sutter had emigrated to the United States following the French Revolution of 1830 and settled in the vicinity of what is now the city of Sacramento. By 1851 California's annual gold output had reached fifty-five million dollars, and within ten years of the discovery a total of \$600,000,000 is estimated to have been taken out. The writer mentions the inflationary prices brought about by the discovery, the quarter eagle of 1848 with CAL (California gold) above the eagle, also the \$50.00 slugs and smaller private gold coins produced during the 1850's. GHN

STIRLING, F. M. New 1798 Silver Dollar Variety. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1957), p. 651, illus.

Mr. W. G. Balenhofer of Springfield, Ohio has discovered this new variety — a muling of known dies, but unknown in this combination. DTF

YEOMAN, R. S. *1958 Guide Book of United States Coins*. 11th ed. Racine, Wisconsin, Whitman Publishing Co., 1957. 254 pp., illus.

Differs only slightly from the 1957 edition, except in relation to prices quoted. Their increase reflects the growing demand for U. S. coins, especially those in choice condition, and explains the spectacular rise in prices of all the proof series. HG

CANADA

BOWMAN, FRED. Canadian Essais or Trial Pieces. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 150-153.

Mr. Bowman responds to inquiries resulting from his previous article on Canadian patterns (*Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Jan., 1957). He lists, and comments on, Canadian and Newfoundland coins of unusual metal and design. JRF

CHARLTON, J. E. *1958 Standard Catalogue of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins, Tokens and Fractional Currency*. 6th ed. Toronto, 1957. 36 pp., illus., pls.

Incorporated into this new edition of Charlton's catalogue are a graphic representation of the four varieties of the figure 9 in the 1859 Province of Canada cent and illustrations of some variations of the 1952 and 1955 silver dollars. A noticeable change is to be found in the valuations, these in many instances showing increases of up to 50% above previous quotations. The twenty and ten dollar gold pieces of British Columbia (unpriced in the fifth edition) are now listed arbitrarily at \$3,000. HG

WATTS, M. W. The Hobby of Collecting Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 95-98.

Written for new collectors concerned primarily with the coins and tokens of Canada. Information is given relative to coin condition, numismatic publications and the housing of a collection. JRF

WILLEY, R. C. The Coins and Tokens of Canada before Confederation. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 111-120.

An article dealing with the early coins and tokens of Canada, in which interesting historical facts and descriptive material are included. JRF

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. Deux poids forts omayyades en verre, datés de l'an 88 H. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 37, Fasc. 2 (1954-55), pp. 25-30, illus.

Description of two glass *thikl* weights with the identical legend, bearing the date 88. Despite some doubts about the epigraphy, which appears to be later, the author assigns these pieces to the year 88 H. (706/7 A.D.). GCM

DOMINGO FIGUEROLA, L. Dirhemes de Hixem II. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 33-46, illus.

This is a tabular presentation of eighty-four dirhems of the Umayyad Caliph of Spain, Hishām II, with reference to Vives and Miles. The ownership or location of these specimens is not indicated; they are designated simply as the "aportación" of the author. Approximately thirty specimens bear ornaments or combinations of ornaments not recorded by Miles. A dozen pieces, including one of "Elota," are illustrated in half-tone photographs. GCM

JAZDZEWSKI, KONRAD. Wazniejsze osiagniecia badawcze Lodzkiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego w Dziesiecioleciu 1945-1955 (Report on the Scientific Activities of the Lodz Archaeological Center 1945-1955). In: *Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi. Seria archeologiczna No. 1* (1956), pp. 9-27, pls. In Polish. With French and Russian Summaries.

Collections at the Lodz Center were enriched during the above decade by the contents of eleven early mediaeval hoards found in various parts of Poland. They consisted of coins, ornaments and silver casts, the largest (from Klukowicze, Bialystok province) containing some 2,000 early tenth century Arab dirhems. Nine hundred of these have been preserved in the Lodz museum

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Les empreintes sur verre (estampilles, poids, jetons, etc.). In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 473-475.

A brief general statement of the value of glass weights and measure stamps as historical documents, particularly in Islamic times. The author stresses the continuity of these objects from ancient times onward. Their extensive use in mediaeval Egypt was but an application and development of Graeco-Roman practices. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL and JEAN LAFAURIE. Trésor de dinars découvert à Meslay-le-Vidame (Eure-et-Loir) en 1694. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 17 (1955), pp. 265-278, pl. 12.

Although we know from the written records that marabotini — i.e., gold coins of the Murābiṭ dynasty and their derivatives — were in occasional use in Christian Europe during the twelfth century, very little material evidence of their circulation has survived. A small hoard of such coins was found at Meslay-le-Vidame in 1694, and drawings of twelve of them are preserved in a manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Unfortunately we do not know whether these represent the whole hoard or only a selection of coins from it. The drawings are with one exception complete and legible, and show that the hoard covers a period of just over half-a-century: six are of the Murābiṭ ruler 'Alī b. Yūsuf (1106-43), five of Muḥammad b. Sa'd of Murcia (1147-72), and one (dated 1180) of Alfonso VIII of Castile. PG

RIVERO, CASTO M. del. La ceca musulmana de Córdoba y sus acuñaciones. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (April-June, 1955), pp. 49-69, illus.

A summary of the activity of the Arab mint of Cordoba (and Madīnat al-Zahrā') from the time of its founding until the Muwahḥids. A general historical discussion is followed by a simple listing of issues, with references to Miles, *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain*, from 229 H. to 406 H.; to Prieto y Vives from 406 H. to 480 H. (i.e., until the Murābiṭs); and to Vives from 486 H. to the undated issues of the Hūdids of Murcia early in the seventh century H. Omitted from the list of coins bearing the mint-name al-Andalus are those which because of their distinctive style Vives judged to have been the products of mints other than Cordoba. Four half-tone plates illustrate typical examples of the coinage. GCM

SANTOS JENER, SAMUEL de los. Monedas carolingias en un tesoro de dirhemes del Emirato cordobés. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 79-87, 10 pls.

The article describes a hoard found in Cordoba in the quarter known as "La Sagrada Familia." The hoard consisted of 170 silver coins and a

quantity of fragments, the total weighing 1355 grams. The bulk of the coins consisted of dirhems of the Umayyads of Spain, ranging in date from 157 to 298 H. A table presents the distinguishing characteristics of these dirhems, and seventy-six of them are illustrated in the plates. In addition there were deniers of the Marca Hispánica: four whole coins, five fragmentary coins and a lot of minute fragments, the attributable pieces assigned to Charlemagne (Arles), the rest to Louis the Pious and Charles the Bald. A sketch of the political situation in northern Spain in the late eighth and early ninth centuries is included. GCM

YANIN, V. L. and S. A. YANIN. Nachal'nyi period riazanskoi monetnoi chekanki (The Initial Period of Ryazan Coinage). In: *Numizmaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 109-123, illus.

Among several problems concerning the fourteenth century coinage of the Russian duchies which still remain unsolved is that of the location and date of the first Russian mint.

In its early days the mint at Ryazan issued a considerable number of Jujid coins, the Jujid dirhem gradually evolving into an official Russian coin (the so-called *tamgi* or *modki*) bearing additional Russian letters or heraldic marks. Discovery of a hoard in the village of Dubovka (Moscow district) in May, 1949 has contributed to our knowledge of early Russian monetary history. The hoard, totaling 433 silver coins, included 344 Tartar specimens as well as issues and imitations of Jujid dirhems. A table lists the coins in chronological order, the earliest (of Toktu) dating 710 H. (1310 A.D.), and the latest (dirhems of Maḥmūd, Tīmūr and Beg Pūlād) dating 795 and 796 H. (1392-1394 A.D.) The writers conclude that although the beginning of the Ryazan coinage can now be dated to the second half of the fourteenth century, no proof of what constituted the very first Russian coinage has yet been established; hence they label incorrect the earlier classifications made by Markov and Il'in.

INDIA

JENKINS, G. K. Azes and Taxila. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 123-130.

A new classification can be made of the coins of the Saka kings of Northwest India, particularly those issues with the name of Azes. This rearrangement reinterprets the coin finds from Taxila (Sir John Marshall, *Taxila*, Cambridge, 1951) and consequently modifies our knowledge of the history of Taxila itself. The coins of Azes I and Azes II fall into two well defined groups, the second much larger than previously expected; on the basis of analysis of types, the coins from Taxila in this period (ca.

50 B.C. and later) are only five per cent Azes I and most of the rest Azes II. This means that the transformation of Taxila into a fortified capital must have been carried out by Azes II, not Azes I, near the end of the century. Under Azes II the center of gravity of the Saka empire in India shifted to the east of the Indus, due to Parthian pressure westward; under these circumstances, Taxila may have become the new capital of the Saka empire. ccv

KAUS, HURMUZ. A Unique Half-Anna of Asaf Jah V of Hyderabad. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 6 (June, 1957), cols. 247-248, illus.

This coin was struck in A.D. 1867, ten years after the Mughal imperial legends were replaced by those of the Nizam on the coins of Hyderabad. The half-anna denomination is not mentioned by Manik Rao, chronicler of Hyderabad in the nineteenth century, and must have been introduced at a date later than the coins of the reforms brought about on the termination of the Indian Mutiny in 1858. ccv

SHORTT, H. de S. A Bull-and-Horseman Hoard from India. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 314-325, illus.

The contents were current in north-western India about A.D. 1250, when the hoard of Indo-Sasanian coins of north-western type, bull-and-horseman coins of Hindu rajas, and Muslim coins based on the latter were deposited. Although the 505 coins vary from good silver to copper, they were minted as silver currency of one denomination; the hoard, listed in detail, is now in the writer's collection.

The coins are predominantly of Hindu origin and all of Hindu types. They may have been buried by a Hindu in the restricted area still controlled by Chāhaḍa Deva of Ajmīr and Narwar, who as late as 1253 was being attacked by Ulugh Khān, the general of Nāṣiru' d-dīn Mahmūd. ccv

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some New Nāga Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 47-51, pl. 7.

Previously unpublished, the coins described are in the collection of the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior. They include two issues of Bhava-Nāga, five of Vibhu-Nāga and two of Virasena.

WALKER, JOHN. John Allan (1884-1955). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 351-360.

The career of Dr. John Allan extended beyond the periods of 1908-1948 when he was an Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society and 1907-1949 when he was a member of the Department of

Coins and Medals at the British Museum. At the time of his sudden death, he was lecturer in Sanskrit at Edinburgh University.

Dr. Allan was an acknowledged world authority on oriental numismatics, the author of important British Museum Catalogues, and a contributor in the fields of English coinage, medallic art, and ancient coins. His writings from 1909 to 1955 are listed chronologically in detail. ccv

TOKENS

BEISSER, JOSEF. Die neuen Kölner Ratszeichen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 8 (1956), pp. 60-61.

Brings to our attention a new token of the city of Cologne, issued in commemoration of the reconstruction of the Gürzenich destroyed during World War II. The type, following tradition, is similar to the older tokens with city shield and wineglass, and is the work of the well-known goldsmith and numismatist Heinrich Pilartz of Cologne. One hundred and sixty-five specimens in silver and twelve in gold were issued to persons attending the opening ceremonies. HG

FARNELL, J. R. John Howard's Half Pence. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 473 (Oct., 1957), pp. 431-432.

W. A. Waters considers the Howard token of Bath (Somersetshire No. 35 in Dalton & Hamer) a mule possibly issued by Gye, a printer of that city. The writer believes it to be a genuine tradesman's coin, with evasive edge reading, issued by Francis Heath who operated a hardware and repair service at No. 2, Bath Street, Bath towards the end of the eighteenth century. GHN

FARNELL, J. R. Some Unpublished 18th Century Tokens. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 472 (Sept., 1957), pp. 392-393.

A list of thirty tokens (twenty-six English, three Scottish and one Irish) which includes new dies, mules and edge readings. Some die description is included, with references to Dalton & Hamer's *Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century*. GHN

FERGUSON, J. D. and R. C. ATWOOD, comps. Check List of Canadian Transportation Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 136-141.

Descriptions and current prices are included in this up-to-date listing.

JRF

FERGUSON, J. D. Transportation Tokens of Canada. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 133-136.

History, with brief descriptions, of the bridge and ferry tokens of Canada. JRF

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Tentative Listing of Foreign Rubber Store Cards. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 6 (June, 1955), pp. 617-618.

Thirty-eight foreign rubber store cards and tokens in the collection of Max M. Schwartz of New York are listed and described in brief, and further information concerning these pieces (most of them English and South American) solicited. JRF

NOTT, R. A Mystery Seventeenth Century Token. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 6 (June, 1957), col. 249, illus.

A token of Wil. Clare, an innkeeper, recalls The Spaniards, Hampstead Heath. Coach services from all over southern England ran to this tavern, and this and like facts are commemorated by a number of other tokens. ccv

NOTT, R. A Silver Token of Anderston Cotton Mill. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 474 (Nov., 1957), pp. 474-475.

During the first half of the eighteenth century Anderston cotton mill operated in Cheapside, Anderston, a small burgh independent of the city of Glasgow. The above token from the writer's collection is believed to be one given to mill employees in lieu of wages, and to have been issued prior to 1813 — the year in which an Act of Parliament prohibited the manufacture and use of silver trade tokens. GHN

MEDALS

FITZ, J. Székesfehérvár ábrázolása XVII. századi emlékérmeken (Székesfehérvár represented on Seventeenth Century Commemorative Medals). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 46-49, pl. 3. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 80-81.

Several medals depicting the fortress at Székesfehérvár were struck in commemoration of its liberation from the Turks in both 1601 and 1608, the representations being taken from contemporary engravings. On three (designed by Valentin Maler and struck in honor of the 1601 victory) the fortress depicted was from an engraving by Wilhelm Zimmerman, an Augsburg artist. Also identifiable are three others on medals commemorating the 1608 victory (the first signed by I. G. Laufer and George Hautsch, the second unsigned). Four of the medals and three engravings are illustrated.

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Leonhard Posch. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (1956), pp. 520-525, 2 pls., illus.

Brief description of the work and technique of the medalist Leonhard Posch (1750-1831). The author publishes some formerly unknown specimens from his own collection, an original gypsum medal depicting Napoleon I, and a plaster cast of Posch's famous Goethe medallion. DS

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Die Medaille der Renaissance als Quelle der Ikonographie. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 3 (1956), pp. 502-520, illus.

An introduction on the beginnings of German medallic art is followed by a series of excellent medal portraits of Count Palatine and Elector Ottheinrich, presented in illustration of the iconographical meaning of German renaissance medals. DS

LUPPOL, A. N. Plaketa v chest' A. V. Oreshnikov (Plaque in Honor of A. V. Oreshnikov). In: *Numismaticheskii Sbornik*, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 24-33, pls. 1-5.

In 1913 a silver plaque was awarded to A. V. Oreshnikov in commemoration of thirty years' activity in the field of numismatics, beginning with publication of his *Zur Münzkunde des Cimmerischen Bosporus* in 1883. Oreshnikov's portrait appears on the obverse, and on the reverse the reproduction of a stater. The plaque is a work of the Russian medalist E. I. Malyshev.

MARTIN, J. S. The Maharajah's Well. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), col. 416, illus.

The Maharajah of Benares commemorated his friendship with England by gift of a public well to Stoke Row, Ipsden, Oxfordshire. A medal was struck by Joseph Moore of Birmingham, which shows the well enclosure and which also recalls the Maharajah's charities to the village in 1872, when the Prince of Wales recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. The medals may have been given to 150 laborers to be exchanged for pints of beer. CCV

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein bisher unbekannter Goldabschlag einer Wiener Medaille Carls VI. von Donner. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (1957), pp. 6-7, illus.

Publishes a gold medal of the famous court medalist Matthäus Donner relating to the Viennese Institute of Technology and issued in 1739. Weighing twenty ducats, the medal shows on obverse the emperor's initials on altar, while the reverse depicts Minerva against a background of the Institute. HG

DECORATIONS

ARNONE, CARMELO. *Ordini cavallereschi e cavalieri*. Milan, 1954. 244 pp.

A detailed history of knighthood forms the subject of part one of the above work, part two describing the various orders which evolved from the crusades. Parts three, four and five deal with honorary knighthood and its orders, papal orders of knighthood and autonomous orders respectively, and a sixth section entitled *Patologia degli ordini cavallereschi* discusses the many pseudo-orders, having for their basis the exploitation of human vanity, which have sprung up in Italy. Contained in the appendix is a dictionary of ancient and modern orders of knighthood which should prove helpful in matters of identification.

ETIENNE, F. E. *Les décorations haïtiennes à travers l'histoire*. Port-au-Prince, 1954. 120 pp., illus., pls.

Descriptive catalogue of the decorations and awards of Haiti, together with the edicts, laws and decrees promulgated at their establishment. The following are included: Military and civil colonial decorations (1765); the Royal and Military Order of Saint Henry (1811); decorations of the second Haitian Empire (1849 and 1856); the Imperial and Military Order of Saint Faustin (1849); the Civil Order of the Legion of Honor (1849); the Order of Saint Madeleine and Saint Anne (1856); the Military Medal (1918); the Distinguished Service Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, the Civil Decoration of Honor and Merit, and the National Order (1926); the Petion and Bolivar Order (1939); the National Order of Education (1952) and the National Order of Health (1954). Scattered throughout the text are excellent full-length colored plates showing the various decorations attached to their respective ribbons.

FERGUSON, J. D. Canadian Decorations and Medals. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Oct. 1956), pp. 200-204.

Outlines the many groups of Canadian medals and decorations available and encourages collectors to explore this area of Canada's history. JRF

FINK, C. M. Merit Awards from the World of Heroism. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 1474-1478, illus.

Frequently enlivening his article with interesting anecdotes, the writer begins with reference to the history and origins of present-day military and naval decorations and awards, earliest of which is believed to be the Elizabethan Naval Medal issued to combatants in commemoration of the English defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Numerous U. S.

decorations are described, their interest from the collector's point of view outlined, and current dealer prices listed. GHN

K[ARLSON], W[ILLIAM]. Serafimerordens kraschan. In: *Kulturen 1956*, [Lund, 1957], pp. 118-119, illus.

Publishes a Grand Star of the Swedish Order of the Seraphim, with original case, formerly belonging to Werner Gottlob von Schwerin, a royal court equerry who was appointed Master of Ceremonies of the Royal Orders in 1796. The institution and rise of the order are briefly related. LL

Österreichisches Ehrenzeichen und Ehrenkreuz für Wissenschaft und Kunst. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (1957), pp. 5-6.

Reprints an article which appeared in the November, 1956 issue of *Österreichische Hochschulzeitung* describing the Austrian Badge and Cross for Arts and Sciences created on May 25, 1955 and bearing the motto LITTERIS ET ARTIBUS. This decoration, the highest award which can be bestowed by the Austrian president, can be conferred on eighteen Austrian and a like number of foreign persons, who by exceptionally creative work have distinguished themselves in the fields of science or art. HG

RUBBI, UGO. *Ordini cavallereschi. Nuova disciplina delle onorificenze in Italia*. Rome, [n. d.]. 78 pp., illus.

The change of institutional forms in Italy has imposed upon the new regime a complete reorganization of national decorations. Some have been suppressed or are no longer conferred, and others with their statutes necessarily modified have been absorbed by the Italian Republic. The laws and decrees of the new orders entitled *Merito della Repubblica Italiana*, *Ordini Militare d'Italia*, *Stella della Solidarietà Italiana* and *Merito del Lavoro* are contained in part two of this publication. Part three discusses the present legal status of the Italian orders of knighthood, together with the laws and decrees issued since World War II in an attempt to prevent abuses, while part four describes both the old and new Italian national orders. A fifth part discusses the papal orders and a concluding section is devoted to those under the protection of the Holy See.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Nye norske belønningsmedaljer. In: *Gullsmedskunst*, No. 2 (1957), 2 pp., illus.

The same subject — that of new Norwegian medals of reward — was dealt with by the writer in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 76-80 (cf. *NL*, No. 42, 1958, p. 61). Noticeably clearer illustrations are presented here. LL

VALKÓ, A. Zichy Mihály éremterve (Medal Proposed by Mihaly Zichy). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 64-67, illus. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 82.

At Paris in 1879 Mihaly Zichy proposed the striking of a medal, to be awarded by the Hungarian government to those foreigners, especially the French, who had helped victims of the Szeged flood. The proposal was made with authorization of a French committee and a sketch sent to the president of the Hungarian council. The council, however, refused to accept the proposal on the grounds that a new decoration was not needed.

MINT REPORTS

Canada. Department of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1956*. Ottawa, 1957. 20 pp.

Production of coins at the Royal Canadian Mint in 1956 showed a 40% increase (reflected in all denominations except the silver dollar) over that of the previous year. The average number of pieces struck per pair of dies increased from 102,882 to 146,546. During the year the new Great Seal of Canada was produced from the design submitted by the artist Eric Aldwinkle — marking the first time that the seal had been made in Canada — and a new process was evolved for production of the model by means of a three-dimensional pantograph. ssc

CURRENT PERIODICALS

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- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE** (Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W. C. 1). 6th Ser., Vol. 16 (1956).
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- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 31). Vol. 23 (1957), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
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- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT** (Dr. P. Berghaus, Münster/Westf., Domplatz 10). Vol. 6 (1957), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.).
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- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 5, Dec. 7, 1957, 394 lots, 15 pp., 4 pls., Roman, Byzantine, European, Medals.
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- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). Nov. 1-2, 1957, 2651 lots, 96 pp., illus., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Gold.
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GENERAL

CHAVES, LUÍS. A moeda na etnografia. As moedas com aproveitamento e adaptação a usos e costumes populares em Portugal. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April-August, 1956), pp. 21-56, illus.

A discussion of some of the popular uses to which coins (and in some instances counterfeits) have been put in Portugal. Direct use as jewelry, clothing ornament and charms is mentioned, also their use in sport, popular art, speech and story telling.

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Les fonctions externes du Cabinet des Médailles de La Haye. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 597-600.

Out of the Royal Netherlands collection grew the present-day Cabinet which answers directly to the museum's Service of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts. This gives the national collection both an equality with other museums and an opportunity to serve the public. The Cabinet has met the challenge of public interest and education by arranging selected exhibits on its premises, by cooperating with provincial museums in improvement of their permanent numismatic exhibits, by providing instructive booklets, film-strips and slides featuring selected groups of coins for schools, and by preparing mobile teaching exhibits to be viewed by schools in cooperation with local museums. The aim of the whole program is to transpose numismatic museums from "private cabinets of rarities" into "public institutes with a civic function".

CCV

FAVRO, P. S. Gold Coins of the World. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept., 1957), pp. 170-172.

Principal types of modern gold coins, together with a table listing approximate values of their gold content.

JRF

GALSTER, GEORG. Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 155-160, illus.

Deals with the activities and acquisitions of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen for the year 1954. Among the forty-one finds received are noted a barbarized solidus of the type of Theodosius II found on Bornholm, and a ½ noble struck in London under Edward III (1362-69), the latter discovered at Aarhus. Also listed are several loose finds of mediaeval coins made during archaeological excavations at various sites. LL

GALSTER, GEORG and RUDI THOMSEN. Den Kongelige Mønt- og Medaillesamling. In: *Danmarks Nationalmuseum* (Copenhagen, 1957), pp. 303-323, illus.

In conjunction with the celebration of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1957 the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen published this handsome volume describing and illustrating objects from various of the museum's departments. It includes ten illustrated articles from the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals; six, by Thomsen, relate to Greek and Roman coins; the remaining four, by Galster, deal with Scandinavian renaissance medals and with Danish coins which feature royal portraits and architecture. LL

GRAMBERG, WERNER and GERT HATZ. *Das Buch vom Geld, Erster Band. Eine Kulturgeschichte der Münzen und des Münswesens*. Hamburg, 1957. 112 pp., illus.

Following a short introduction this small volume offers excellent enlarged photographs of coins in the collections of the Hamburger Kunsthalle and Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte. They range from a didrachm of Caulonia (550 B.C.) to the United States dollar of 1878. LL

HOLST, HANS. Pengefunnet fra Kaldal. Revidert og omarbeidet beskrivelse. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 93-105. With English Summary.

Holmboe's publication of the hoard from Kaldal i Nord-Trøndelag, Norway, appeared originally in *Trouvailles de monnaies du 10^e siècle faites en Norvège en 1848*, published in Koehne's *Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Archéologie* (Vol. IV, St. Petersburg, 1850, pp. 361-370). Amongst other things, the hacked silver was not included in the description. Holst now presents a critical and augmented revision of Holmboe's publication of this hoard from the Viking Age. It consisted of 250-260 coins, and since the writer has been able to identify 253 in the Oslo collection it follows that not many have been lost. All specimens are listed and described anew, and seven illustrated. They include ten cufic

issues ca. 934-53, forty Anglo-Saxon (Aethelraed II, before 1000), approximately 194 German (ca. 950-1010), three Danish Hedeby coins (ca. 940-985) and five barbaric imitations of foreign originals. LL

HOLST, HANS. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo 1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 163-165, illus.

The activities and acquisitions of the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo for the above year are reported by the late Keeper, Dr. Hans Holst, whose death occurred in 1956. Illustrations include a new medal by Arne Durban portraying Chr. Wriedt, researcher in Norwegian heredity, and Loevental's medal of Sir Winston Churchill. The most important finds mentioned have already been published. LL

LANGE, KURT. Photography Serves Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 29-36, illus.

Reprints an article which appeared originally in the magazine *Photographie und Forschung*, published by Zeiss Ikon AG, Stuttgart. On the subject of coin photography the author discusses the use of daylight as opposed to artificial light and the advantage of coins over plaster casts. JRF

MOREAU, H. H. Counterfeiting. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 231-238.

Tells of the methods used by manufacturers of bogus coins and paper money, and suggests ways in which counterfeits may be detected. JRF

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. La numismatique en Tchécoslovaquie depuis 1945. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 627-630.

Since 1945 numismatic activity in Czechoslovakia has centered around the Numismatic Department of the National Museum in Prague and the Czechoslovakian Numismatic Society, which institutions have always worked in conjunction with the courses and lectures in numismatics offered at the Charles University of Prague and the University of Brno; the National Museum in Prague and the Moravian Museum at Brno also employ younger numismatists in official capacities in their respective coin rooms. Principal numismatic publications appear in, or comprise: *Actes du Musée National de Prague, Série A, Histoire, Journal du Musée National, Revue Tchécoslovaque de Numismatique* and *Bulletin Numismatique* — the last two journals of the Numismatic Society. A number of monographs are listed and exhibitions described, especially those designed to show the importance of hoard evidence to historical studies. Branches of the Society are found in all of the country's major cities. ccv

POTTER, G. R. L. Collecting Coins. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept., 1957), pp. 177-179.

Reprint of an article which appeared in the *Montreal Star*, written in the hope of stimulating interest in numismatics. JRF

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 166-176, illus.

Among the acquisitions of the Stockholm Royal Coin Cabinet in 1954 were two interesting Swedish coins; the first, a variant of a King Johan Sverkerssons bracteate with tower, was perhaps the same specimen as that published — but wrongly attributed — by R. von Höfken in *Der Fund bei Rom (Archiv für Bracteatenkunde, II, 1890-93, p. 390 ff.)*; the second, a 1571.krongyllen of Johan III of Sweden, was a loose find from Svartsjö, Uppland. Although no specimen of this gold coin had hitherto been known, minting statistics show that a small striking of the denomination took place in 1571.

A second specimen of a unique Swedish penning dated ca. 1320-40 and published for the first time by N. L. Rasmussen (*Fornvännen*, 1946, p. 44 ff.) and a Swedish L-bracteate of Thordeman's group XVI, unusually small and perhaps a half penning (obol) were both found in the ruined church at Agnetorp, Västergötland; both are illustrated.

Among other acquisitions may be mentioned a medal-like, wooden playing-piece or checker struck with the obverse die of a medal of Carl XI of Sweden (1660-97) and showing a perpetual calendar as reverse, and the wax models for the obverses of the coronation medals of 1844 and 1860 which were deposited by the Swedish Riksbank; the latter, as well as the medals themselves, are illustrated. LL

RIIS, P. J. *Fortidens kultur belyst ved billeder af genstande i danske museer. I. Antiken og dens østlige udløbere*. Copenhagen, 1957. 51 pp., 51 pls.

Photographic illustrations of ancient objects include coins from the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen. Among them are the obverse of a half-shekel of Sidon (ca. 400 B.C.), issues from Lydia (seventh century B.C.), Persia (Darius I), Athens (fifth century B.C.) and Alexandria (331-318 B.C.), and oriental coins of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries found at Hama, Syria. LL

SMITH, D. ELLIOTT. How to House and Record Your Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), p. 1321.

The author, an Australian from New South Wales, discusses methods he has successfully employed in cataloguing and protecting coins. JRF

STRUDWICK, J. S. Saxon and Arabic Coins found at Dean, Cumberland. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 177-180, illus.

A letter written to the editors of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1790 brought to light a hitherto unknown find consisting of Anglo-Saxon and Arabic coins and one Italian issue. The Anglo-Saxon pieces list as follows: three pennies of St. Eadmund, one of Alfred (Danish imitation), two of Edward the Elder and one St. Peter's penny. In addition to nineteen unknowns, the Arabic coins included a dirhem of Harūn al-Rashīd, two of al-Muktafi and one Sāmānid coin; the Italian specimen was an issue of Lambert (king of Italy, A.D. 894-98). The plate of coins engraved for publication in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is reproduced. An 'Abbasid coin of Harūn al-Rashīd and a Sāmānid coin from the find are illustrated in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*.

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Finlands Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 161-162.

Two hoards were acquired by the Helsinki Coin Cabinet in 1954: one, from Pielisjärve (northern Karelia) consisted of 537 kopeks of Ivan the Terrible (1533-83); the other, from Rovaniemi (Lapland) contained 907 copper coins of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A few mediaeval coins (Thordeman, *Sveriges medeltidsmynt*, 1936, group XXIII) were amongst loose finds totaling 114 coins made during excavations at Storkyro church, and a small number of bracteates (Thordeman, groups XVI and XXII) came to light during excavatory work at Kauskila, Lappvesi parish. LL

WOODSIDE, W. W. The Museum's Coin Collections. In: *Carnegie Magazine* (Sept., 1955), pp. 229-231, 249, illus.

The origins, history and present status of the coin collections in the Museum of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh are presented in some detail. While special attention has been given to the United States and Chinese collections — in which the museum is now quite strong — the article points up inadequacies in the fields of paper money, medals, decorations, and coins of the Latin American countries.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Revendication de droits. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 593-596.

The discipline of the history of numismatics and the origins of the modern, scientific interest in coins are important topics which must not be neglected either at future congresses or in omnibus works on numismatics. As an example of the possibilities in each country, the archives

of public collections in the Netherlands and the numismatic manuscripts of the Meermanno-Westreenianum Museum in The Hague provide a rich source for all periods from Greek numismatics onwards and for the numismatic histories of most Western European countries. Early collections now incorporated in public numismatic cabinets, catalogues of collections offered at auction from the late seventeenth century onwards, files of numismatic correspondence and facts concerning those engaged in numismatic commerce all make excellent potential for studies of various kinds. A number of articles on these subjects are cited or described. ccv

ANCIENT

BREGLIA, LAURA. Problemi di Emporion e Rhode. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*. Annali, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 247-250.

Comments on de Guadan's *Algunos problemas fundamentales de las amonedaciones de plata de Emporion y Rhode* (*Numisma*, No. 13, Oct.-Dec., 1954, pp. 9-47, illus.). The article anticipates some conclusions reached in a study of the coinage which will be published at a future date.

There appear to have been four major influences on the coinage: Greek (Phocaeen), Phoenician (Punic), Iberian, and Celtic — this last the most important. The types are largely Punic (the Libyan horse) or Greek and Syracusan (Pegasus), but the human-headed horse Chrysaor and the Rhodian wheel are probably Celtic. There is a detailed metrological discussion in which the author suggests a Phoenician (instead of Phocaeen) origin for the drachma of 3.62 gr. since the coins are distinct from those of Phocaeen type issued before 544. A gradual reduction in weight in both cities seems to enable the author to adopt a rather close relative chronology. A possible source of the Iberian weight is suggested in the pre-Philippian coinage of the Thraco-Macedonian area. The base weight seems to have been between the Attic drachma of 4.37 and the Thracian of 5.47. The weight of the Thraco-Macedonian standard as given is too high; in the sixth century it was ca. 4.91. The author does not explain the motives which led the Iberians to adopt a "Punic" standard, but connects the change with the battle of Alalia in 545-44. Breglia suggests an examination of the possible relation of the Roman denarius to the problem of the weight standard of these cities. DR

BREGLIA, LAURA. Problemi museografici di Magna Grecia. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 621-626.

The writer has devoted considerable time and energy to the study of monetary circulation in Magna Graecia, both in the period of the Greek

colonies and during the expansion of Republican Rome. This, and other studies of problems deriving from hoard evidence and the proper collection of hoards, necessitate a well organized system comprising a principal collection and secondary accumulations in local museums. The Medagliere in the Museo Nazionale, Naples, is the major center for that region, incorporating two principal collections, the Santangelo and the Fiorelli. The former is on deposit from the Comune di Napoli; the latter was formed from the Medagliere Farnese, the Zecca Borbonica and material from various other localities. Other collections, notably of hoards, come from a number of sources — including Pompeii — and are for the most part still unpublished. The museums in Reggio and Taranto provide collections on secondary levels, and the numismatic section of the Pesto museum constitutes a collection recently formed from excavations within the city and at Sele, as well as from the systematic exploration of Velia. ccv

CLARKE, R. R. A Hoard of Silver Coins of the Iceni from Honingham, Norfolk. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 1-9, pl. 14.

In 1954/55 a hoard of 340 silver coins of the Iceni was found in an arable field on the south side of the Norwich-Mattishall road. With the coins were fragments of an ovoid butt-beaker (partly reconstructed and illustrated). All coins and weights are listed, a map illustrates the East Anglian distribution of coins of the Iceni, and a table shows find-spots of Icenian coins. JSM

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. L'attribution du monnayage à la légende CAMBOTRE. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 5-6 (Oct.-Dec., 1956), pp. 423-424.

Although not satisfied with the traditional attribution of these coins to the Lemovics, the writer still fails to assign them a definite location. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Cambotre ou Cambo(lec)tre? In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 5-6 (Oct.-Dec., 1956), pp. 421-422.

A re-examination of the Gallic silver coinage with CAMBOTRE inscription. The author views the supposed τ in the inscription merely as an ornament of design, and prefers to await further hoard evidence before committing himself to a definite attribution. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Une monnaie d'or pseudo-armoricaine. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 9, Fasc. 1 (Feb., 1957), pp. 95-96, pl. 8.

The writer holds Blanchet's attribution of a Gallic gold stater to L'Armorique to be erroneous, and believes the coin to have been struck by the Arverni. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Les monnaies gauloises du British Museum. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 5-6 (Oct.-Dec., 1956), pp. 425-428, pl. 46.

The Gallic coins listed were found in England and now form part of the British Museum collection. They are carefully described, with references to the standard publications and to find locations. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le monnayage d'or des Aulerques Cenomans. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 9, Fasc. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 205-206, pls. 31-32.

Evidence from recent finds re-affirms the attribution of certain gold staters to the Aulerici Cenomani, and at the same time proves the close connection of this tribe with the region of the Loire. HG

DAYET, MAURICE. A propos des monnaies du Mont-Afrique. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 4 (Aug., 1956), pp. 323-326.

M. Dayet, president of the Société Française de Numismatique, discusses sixty-three coins from isolated finds made at the beginning of the century at Mont Afrique, a mountain south of Divon. While similar coins were formerly classified as uncertain or belonging to the Sequanes, the writer, on the basis of both archaeological and numismatic evidence, would assign them to the Eduens. HG

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Apostillas a "Las leyendas ibéricas en las dracmas de imitación emporitana" de Guadan. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 67-77, 2 pls.

Adds certain new material to Guadan's book on the Iberian drachmas of Emporitan type, and re-emphasises that Guadan has virtually dispelled the myth that a number of place-names are to be recovered from the legends on coins of this class, most of these legends being corrupt or blundered versions of the Greek *Emporiton*, sometimes with a mixture of Iberian letters. The single exception which is a clear and definite Iberian legend is *Illirta* (for Ilerda). GKJ

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Consideraciones sobre los epígrafes monetarios en caracteres ibéricos. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 5-46.

The almost certainly correct transcription of the Iberian alphabet by Gómez-Moreno does not solve all the problems connected with the coins. The author questions strongly whether the legends on the reverses of Iberian coins, (or, for that matter, the various marks on the obverses), really denote mints. Some of the legends look like place-names, but since others seem to be names of tribes (plural forms ending *-cen*, *-cos* and so forth) it cannot be automatically supposed that the legend is that of the mint; the author suggests that it more probably serves to denote

merely the area of legal circulation, though the possibility that it indicates the source of the metal is also mentioned.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Las marcas en la serie monetaria del jinete ibérico. In: *Numisma*, No. 22 (Sept.-Oct., 1956), pp. 6-32.

This article poses some disturbing questions on the subject of the Iberian coinage. The author's primary concern is to see whether any meaning can be attached to the various marks — letters, sometimes whole names, and symbols with or without letters — which occur on the obverses of the coins. In the stage of issues on the uncial standard there is not a great variety of such marks. (Do all those with the same mark come from the same mint? he asks). In the issues on the semuncial standard there is a greater variety, and obverse marks are listed according to whether they seem to refer to the reverse legend of the same coin or to the reverse legend of other issues; also, there are a number which seem to be whole words in themselves (as in the case of *obv. GONQUTQ*, rev. *ACESANQOM*, where it has been suggested though the author apparently disagrees with this — that the obverse refers to Complutum). From his discussion he concludes that the legends on the reverses cannot be regarded as equivalents of mint-names, but represent rather the area in which the coin was legal tender; he suggests the possibility that there may have been no more than three different mints for the whole series of Iberian coins (e.g. Emporiae, Tarraco, Osca), whereas Vives lists over ninety *cecas*.

GRINSELL, L. V. An Inscribed Gold Stater of the Dobunni from King's Weston, Bristol. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), p. 175, pl. 14.

Found during the digging of a garden. The obverse of the stater bears the usual motif resembling a fern, pine tree or stylized ear of corn, while the reverse shows a fine disjointed horse and wheel with the legend *ANTEPRIO* (OV). The type resembles Evans 17, and a coin from the same dies — part of the Nunney hoard — is in the British Museum. The coin is coppery in color, weighs 82.5 grains, and has a specific gravity of 11.83; its maximum diameter is just over 18 mm.

GUADAN, ANTONIO MANUEL. de Comentarios sobre la actual orientación de los estudios de numismática ibérica. In: *Numisma*, No. 25 (March-April, 1957), pp. 47-52.

A general discussion emphasizing the need for more scientific method and less speculative theory in numismatic studies, especially with regard to the Iberian field.

KADMAN, LEO. The Coins of the First Revolt. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 239-248.

In view of renewed attempts to attribute the shekels and bronze coins of the year four to Simon Maccabeus, study of these series and those of the years two and three is found to present several grounds for evidence that all these coins belong to the First Revolt. While attribution to Simon is full of irrefutable inconsistencies, attribution to the first period of struggle with the Romans is in full harmony with archaeological, numismatic and literary evidence — evidence so strong that the question should no longer be held open lest the average numismatist continue to be confused. Three hoards and a find contain both coins of the three ancient Jewish series and Tyrian shekels or other items dated in the Julio-Claudian period; on the other hand, these Jewish coins have never been found with coins of the Maccabees. Regarding the coins themselves, inscriptions, symbols, use of denomination and palaeographic details clearly separate the shekels and related coins from the Maccabean coins of the period (John Hyrcanus I to Antigonus-Mattatia, 135-27 B.C.). Historically, not until after the death of Antiochus VII in 129 B.C. did John Hyrcanus I commence issue of the first Jewish coinage, Simon's rescript with coining rights having been cancelled in the year of its issue. Finally, the dating of the shekels exactly fits the five years from Mercheshvan (A.D. 66) to Ab (A.D. 70), though it does not accord with the six to eight years of Simon's power. ccv

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. Acotaciones a la lectura del numerario ibérico. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 47-66.

Discussion of the coin legends in Iberian script from various viewpoints — the transcription of the Iberian alphabet, the evidence which some of the legends provide for the declensions of the Iberian language, and the elements of Iberian vocabulary given both by coin legends and by inscriptions in other media. Continuing research in this field, the author concludes, tends to strengthen the *Vascoiberist* hypothesis, namely, the essential connexion between Basque and ancient Iberian. GKJ

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La función del Mediterráneo en la historia monetaria antigua. In: *Numisma*, No. 18 (Jan.-Feb., 1956), pp. 9-36, illus.

A consideration of several numismatically significant aspects of the role played by the Mediterranean as an avenue of cultural and economic expansion: (1) The Greek and Phoenician extension of the use of coin by sea; (2) the local imitation of imported types; (3) the progressive expansion of coinage inland from coastal trading centers; (4) the development of monetary zones, defined by commercial ties. The manner of

expansion ended for the most part with the accession of the Mediterranean coast to Roman rule, and the connection of the various coastal areas by land routes. The whole suggests a methodological approach to the problem of the development of the Mediterranean coinages. TVB

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La lengua de las monedas ibéricas. (Aportación a la determinación de sus bases de estudio). In: *Numisma*, No. 25 (March-April, 1957), pp. 9-45, illus.

The background to the language found in the inscriptions on Iberian coins is here considered in the light of geographic, historical, anthropological and cultural factors. Anthropologically, the fusion of races in the Iberian peninsula has left little trace of the Celtic (brachycephalic) type, the Iberiano-peninsular race being essentially Hamitic-mediterranean, reflected particularly in the dolicocephalic type of head which is in fact sometimes shown on Iberian coins (as illustrated in an appendix) with a pre-Hamitic substratum related to Africa. Linguistically, the affiliations of Basque do not entirely solve the question of the Iberian race, and although there are many similarities between Basque and Iberian, direct equivalents remain elusive. A certain Celtic element is present (as in place-names ending *-briga*), but its extent is not always well defined; other elements such as Ligurian are more dubious. The different character of the northern and southern areas as shown by the coins is a valid reflexion of natural cultural regions. GKJ

MARÉCHAL, J. R. L'application de la spectographie à l'étude des origines de la métallurgie. In: *Revue des Sociétés Savantes de Haute Normandie*, No. 2 (April, 1956), pp. 31-39.

Subject of the article is the spectrographic analysis of ancient coins recently performed in Italy by the Italian metallurgist Franco Cremascoli.

VERMEULE, C. C. Classical Numismatics and Archaeology in Middle Eastern Studies 1937-1957. In: *Middle East Supplement to Research Bibliography*, 1957, pp. 27-36.

Reviews the work in applied numismatics done in the Middle East during the last two decades. The material covered concerns the use of Greek and Roman coins as aids to the solution of archaeological and historical problems, and there is brief discussion of literature pertinent to the following fields: Archaeology and Art History, Greek Sculpture in the Middle East, Roman Republican and Imperial Subjects (Art, Civic, Triumphal, and Cult Statuary Types), Late Antique and Provincial Art and Archaeology, Iconography (Studies in Portraiture), Geography, Topography and Architecture, and Related Works in the Fields of History, Politics and Religion.

VERMEULE, C. C. Minting Greek and Roman Coins. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (Summer, 1957), pp. 100-107, illus.

In discussing the processes employed for the striking or casting of Greek or Roman coins the writer includes illustrations of a plaque and two reliefs to show the various tools and equipment used. The caption of a map showing find-spots of ancient dies reads: "Most of the known coin dies belong to the first century of the Roman empire and come from central and southern Gaul and northern Spain. None are recorded from Greece or the Aegean islands, and Italy has produced only two dies, neither of them from Rome."

ALLOUCHE-LE PAGE, TH. *L'art monétaire des royaumes bactriens. Essai d'interprétation de la symbolique religieuse gréco-orientale du III^e au I^{er} s. av. J.-C.* Paris, 1956. 246 pp., 14 pls.

The plan of this book, being to investigate the Bactrian and Indo-Greek coinage, not exclusively from the historical point of view but to bring into focus the significance of the coin types as evidence for cultural and religious developments; these are the aspects of the subject to which most space is devoted. At the same time, a full discussion is presented of the numismatic background, that of the Achaemenid, Greco-Macedonian and Seleucid coinages; there follow chapters dealing with the sources of metal used by the Bactrian mints, the development of portraiture, and of the royal titlature as it occurs both in Greek and in Prakrit. The main section of the book, *La religion et la numismatique bactrienne*, begins with a consideration of the cult of the ruler, then proceeds to an extended discussion of *Les divinités tutélaires dynastiques*. These divinities are mostly of a Greek or partly Greek character, with some assimilation to oriental deities; some definitely non-Greek deities and certain symbols relating to Buddhism also occur. A further chapter deals with city-deities in relation to prominent cities of the Indo-Greek area. Other topics covered include: The artistic style of the coins and its relevance for chronology, the question of monograms and their interpretation, problems of geography, a judicious discussion of whether any significant relationship exists between the Indo-Greek coins and the art of Gandhara, and finally a summary history of research in the field (in which greater justice is done to the pioneers than to many newer studies and discoveries). Since their accuracy is variable, it is unfortunate that the book is illustrated only by line drawings of coins and monograms.

BREGLIA, LAURA. La coniazione incusa di Magna Graecia e la sua attuale problematica. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3, (1956), pp. 23-37.

An examination of the incuse coinages of Magna Graecia, the purpose of which was to discover the source of the style and its relative and absolute chronology; the relation of the various series to one another, and any clues to the political and economic history of the area involved. The coinages may be divided into three groups on the basis of the relative completeness of the series: the first, comprising Sybaris, Crotona, Caulonia, Metapontum and Poseidonia, is quite precisely dated between 580 and 480 B.C., the second, including Tarentum, Zancle, Laos, Sirino-Pisuntum, is important but undated; the third, a small group consisting of Sontes, Asilo, Pal (inurus?), Mol (pa), and Rhegium, must be studied for its relation to the other two. These series used four different weight standards, — thereby giving a different grouping — and a division by types results in still another arrangement.

The author suggests that the political and economic relations may be indicated as follows: Tarentum was closely bound to Apulia, Rhegium to Sicily, and Poseidonia to the Tyrrhenian coast, while trade routes linking Sybaris with Etruria ran through the center of the peninsula. The change in the politico-economic equilibrium brought about by the destruction of Sybaris warrants further study.

BREGLIA, LAURA. Le monete e i problemi delle diverse Hyblae ed il Pervigilium Veneris. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 250-254.

In *Una moneta di Hybla ed il n. 45 del Pervigilium Veneris* (*Studi Classici e Orientali di Pisa*, IV, 1955, pp. 134 ff. H. Cazzaniga) succeeded in removing a non-existent Hybla (Magna) from Sicily and indicated a possible center for the worship of Demeter in southeast Sicily. Breglia does add another coin to Cazzaniga's list and cites another instance of the importance of the small, insignificant coin in conjunction with other sources as a help in clarifying many areas of our knowledge of the ancient world.

CAVALLARO, GIUSEPPE. Entella Elmica e le sue monete. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 39-42, pl. 1.

Cavallaro shows how the coinage of Entella reflects both the invasion of Hannibal in 408 and the subsequent arrival of the Campanian forces which expelled him. He concludes that the area actually suffered more under the Campanians than under the Carthaginians. The earlier types were similar to those of other Elymiote cities, differing only in style (more barbarous) and inscriptions (through ignorance of Greek letter forms) from the types of Eryx, Segesta, etc. representing various sacrificing

divinities. The later types include Pegasus, a horseman, a helmet. Two transitional bronze coins are described, which C. dates to the period directly after 404 B.C., one having as obverse a youthful male head and as reverse a woman sacrificing, the other a bearded head with taenia on the obverse and a female head on the reverse. All of these figures, he says, represent people rather than divinities. DR

CURTIS, J. W. *The Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt*. Chicago, Hewitt Bros., 1957. 188 pp., illus.

A monograph, originally published in the form of articles in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*; a detailed manual of coins of Roman Egypt. Contents: lists of the major reverse types, both in billon and potin; separate listings, first of billon then of potin reverse types; a rarity table, by issuers; description of major reverse types; a note on dates; a catalogue of the author's collection, by issuers, with missing types numbered X- and references to the British Museum Catalogue and to Milne; finally, a price list. DR

ELAGIN, WLADIMIR and H. A. C[AHN]. Drachme rare d'Aspendos. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 27 (Oct., 1957), p. 58, illus.

This fine specimen of a rare type of drachma (on the Persian standard) has a horseman r., on the obverse, and a boar l., with raised head and the inscription ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΣ on the reverse. There is in Copenhagen a coin with the same obverse die, and the Hunter Collection contains one with the same reverse die. They should probably be dated near the beginning of the fourth century. DR

FRANKE, P. R. Dareiken aus dem Meere. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 27 (Oct., 1957), p. 57.

A translation of a letter of Alciphron (from Naubates to Rhothios, I, 5th ed. Schepers) which refers to the recovery of a large number of gold darics with a haul of fish. The fisherman-writer thinks at once of the battle of Salamis. There is, of course, an appropriate moral touch added to the letter. DR

GARABETIAN, B. M. Monnaie de bronze inédite de Tigrane le Grand, frappée à Démétrias. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 133-136, illus.

A bronze struck at Demetrias-Damas in Syria can be dated to the period ca. 70-69 B.C., i.e. in the brief interval between the expulsion of Aretas III and the arrival of Lucius Lucullus in Armenia. Until the advent of the Romans following the departure of Tigranes the city appears

to have borne the name Demetrias (in honor of Demetrius III Eucærus, 95-88 B.C.), which supposition eliminates the need for postulating two separate cities during these years. ccv

GENTILI, G. V. Tesoretti monetali rinvenuti a Siracusa. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 101-111, pls. 7-9.

An account of two hoards found in the vicinity of Syracuse in April, 1955. The first, of twenty-one silver coins, contained two tetradrachms of Carthage, six staters and two hemidrachms of Corinth, seven staters from various Corinthian colonies, three tetradrachms and one stater of Syracuse, all of Agathocles. The coins date between 396 and 307 B.C., and since the hoard contains no coins of Agathocles with the title *Basileus* it was probably buried shortly after the latter date.

The second hoard, of eight silver coins, contained two tetradrachms of Ptolemy I and four didrachms and two eight-litra pieces of Syracuse. The didrachms were struck by Hieronymus shortly before 215 and the eight-litra pieces during the three years of the democracy, 215-212. The little treasure was probably hidden during the last free life of Syracuse, when Rome was threatening. DR

GUÉPIN, J. P. Apollodotos I et Eukratides. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 1-19, pls. 1-2.

The writer argues that the coins of Eucratides with the Apollo reverse type are an early issue of the king who later issued the Dioscuri type, and not the coinage of a hypothetical second Eucratides. The Apollo type and the title *Soter* which appears on the first issue of all are, it is suggested, both adopted from the coinage of Apollodotus I. It is argued that Eucratides, on his way to conquer Bactria, followed the route taken by Alexander, and that his first conquest was of Apollodotus' kingdom in the Kabul region. GKJ

JENKINS, G. K. Recent Acquisitions of Greek Coins. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (July, 1957), pp. 38-41, pl. 11.

Among the Greek coins recently acquired by the British Museum is a coin of exceptional importance and of an entirely new type, namely, a silver tetradrachm of Cyrene which Jenkins labels "the most impressive acquisition made in the field of Greek coinage since the museum obtained the piece bearing the portrait of Tissaphernes in 1947". The obverse shows the head of Zeus, upon which rests Zeus-Ammon's great ram's horn. The writer states that "the placing of this splendid head on the obverse, instead of on the reverse of the coin, is a noteworthy feature — it has no

precedent at Cyrene. The engraver responsible for this head is clearly one of the masters of his time: his Zeus-Ammon is perhaps the finest surviving image of the god, of unrivalled grandeur and force. The reverse is also interesting. It shows the head of a bridled horse looking at a silphium plant. In this connection the writer continues: "This design follows the Cyrenaic mint's earlier tradition of displaying such composite types as a gazelle-with-silphium or a lion's head-with-silphium: but the bridled horse is a new addition to the repertoire. It might conceivably refer to a victory with horses at one of the great Hellenic games." On stylistic grounds the coin is dated shortly after the Persian wars, ca. 480-475 B.C. Among the other Greek coins acquired may be mentioned a didrachm of Hyria, a didrachm of Tarentum, a very rare didrachm of Thurium, a small but important coin of Rhegium, a didrachm of Gela and a silver tetradrachm struck in Punic Sicily. These specimens are described in some detail and illustrated on the plate.

KADMAN, LEO. The Coins of Aelia Capitolina, In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 249-258.

The writer has catalogued 195 different coin types — nearly two and a half times the number previously known — dating from the first founding of the Hadrianic colony in A.D. 130/131 (i.e. prior to Bar Kochba's revolt of 132-135) to the reign of Valerianus (253-260). It seems that the name of the colony was lengthened not in the reign of Commodus, but either in the last years of Septimius Severus or under Caracalla and Geta. Aelia Capitolina was planned both as a Roman colony and a Hellenistic town; the coin types show Roman divinities and symbols (wolf, Jupiter Capitolinus, vexillum, legionary standards, etc.) and Eastern designs (Astarte, a Syrian temple with central arch, and the sacred stone of el-Gabal). The latter reflect the beginning of Aelia's transformation back to the Jerusalem of the East.

KADMAN, LEO. *The Coins of Caesarea Maritima*. Tel-Aviv, Schocken, 1957. 243 pp., illus., 19 pls. (Corpus Nummorum Palaestinensium Vol. 2).

The second volume follows the format of the first, with the historical background given as completely as the sources allow. The corpus itself contains all currently-known, definitely assignable coins of C. M., from 67/68 to 254, and preliminary remarks cover the customary details of a coinage; not the least interesting of these is the presence of counter-marked coins, chiefly of Nero. Of the 230 types included, ninety-four are new; the latter are also catalogued separately, with cross-references to the main list. Thirty-four coins, formerly or dubiously attributed to

C. M. are excluded, for explicit reasons. Of considerable value is the list of museum holdings of the various types in the catalogue. In deference to critics of the first volume, the photographs, where possible, are from casts. DR

KRAAY, C. M. Epis de Métaponte - un supplément. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 28 (Dec., 1957), pp. 73-77, illus.

The author discusses some fourteen pieces in the Ashmolean Museum, from the same hoard as those published by Welz (*SM*, 1956). Three are from Sybaris and eleven from Metapontum, among the latter being further examples of the obverse die which links incuse reverse with reverse in relief. A better preserved example shows that the symbol described by Welz as a mouse is really a mule's head. All coins are from the transitional period and suggest that a larger than usual number of fractional pieces was issued at that time. The two obols from Sybaris are probably to be dated ca. 475, and the third, with a value sign, is to be associated with the refounding of Sybaris in 453. The coinage of that city, after 510, seems to have consisted almost entirely of small pieces issued for local commerce. DR

MILDENBERG, LEO. Les inscriptions des monnaies carthaginoises. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 149-151.

Carthaginian coins and Jewish issues, as well as the coinages of Sidon, Tyre, Tarsus, Cyprus and other areas, bear inscriptions in the old Northern Semitic cursive script. This writing is found on the *stele* of king Mesa of Moab from the first millenium B.C. (now in the Louvre, Paris), in Phoenician and Hebrew inscriptions, and was used at the time of the Jewish wars against Nero and Hadrian (this last a remarkable renaissance). Although sources for the history of Carthage are scanty and inscriptions few, an important hoard of Lybian didrachms overstruck on Carthaginian didrachms of the third century B.C. has come to light. It contains certain base pieces which point to an early-dated inflation, and the inscriptions, when translated into or equated with Greek place names in Sicily and North Africa, indicate the important Carthaginian coining centers. CCV

MIOCENIÉ, RENDIÉ. Quelques remarques sur les monnaies de Dalmatie. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 83-87, illus.

Greek colonies became a feature of the Dalmatian coast in the fourth century B.C. when Issa and Pharos, both island cities, were founded from

Dorian and Ionian regions respectively. Heraclea is among the other cities about which we know something from coins or from writers such as Pliny the Elder. The countermark **DI** or **DIM** on coins of Pharos and Issa has been suggested as representing a city about which we otherwise know nothing, but since it is impossible to think of a Dalmatian city important enough to counterstamp but not issue coins, these letters are more probably the marks of a magistrate. CCV

STAZIO, ATTILIO. La monetazione argentea di Alba Fucens. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 43-64, pl. 2.

Five silver coins in the National Museum at Aquila represent the complete series of the emissions of Alba Fucens. A list of type combinations, gathered from all known examples of this series, shows that the Aquila group lacks one pair of types, but adds a new one with a retrograde inscription. A curious feature of the series is the fact that all the inscribed coins come from one pair of dies per type, while anepigraphic pieces come from more dies. The author raises the question of the possibility of the counterfeiting of the latter, but dismisses it as unlikely because of the small size and brief life of the issue.

A more important question is that of the metal used in these coins. The towns of Signia and Cora, not far distant, also used silver at about the same time, in an area otherwise characterized by bronze money. Possible sources for the types and the standard are vague and general; one must conclude that the area had close relations with Apulia and Roman Campania because of the types, and with Samnium and Campania because of the weights. The coins were probably diobols, obols and hemiobols from a didrachm of ca. 7.50 gr. called Phocaeian. They were probably struck early in the first half of the third century. In 303 Alba Fucens had been made a Latin colony, with a larger than ordinary number of colonists. Recent excavations show the relative importance of the city, whose geographical position gave it strategic value with regard to both military and economic activity. The issue of coins was rather brief, for the vacuum caused by the fall of Tarentum was soon filled by Rome with her own coins. DR

WELZ, KARL. Unedierte und seltene Münzen aus dem griechischen Westen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 28 (Dec., 1957), pp. 77-81, illus.

A description of fifteen fractional issues from Sicily and Magna Graecia, some few of which are from the same hoard as those of Metapontum and Sybaris published earlier by Welz and in this issue by Kraay. Cities represented include Laos, Poseidonia, Sybaris, Thurioi, Terina, Tyndaris and possibly Thermai Himeraiai. DR

ROMAN

ADELSON, H. L. A Note on the Miliarensis from Constantine to Heraclius. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 125-135.

The first record of the miliarensis is found in a law of 384 A.D. which names the bureau in charge of its production, and although no mention of the coin itself is found in official records until after 536 A.D., nevertheless it is certain that the miliarensis was first issued during the reign of Constantine. The character and rarity of these heavy silver pieces indicate that they could not have constituted a very significant segment of the monetary system, although, in the words of the author "they could not well have been struck without regard for the underlying premises of Roman monetary policy". Because of the bimetallic quality of Roman currency, certain deductions may be formulated from weights and mint ratios. During the fourth century, heavy silver coins were issued at weights of one sixtieth and one seventy-second of a pound, but toward the end of the century striking of the heavier pieces ceased. In the latter half of the fifth and first half of the sixth century, the only heavy silver pieces issued weighed one seventy-second of a pound. From the legal and metrological sources it is evident that in the sixth century the miliarensis was a coin of approximately one thousandth the value of a pound of gold — i.e. one fourteenth of a solidus — the mint ratio being 1:14.4. In the fourth century the problem was more complicated, but a survey of the significant sources encourages the belief that during the first half of the century, when the ratio stood at 1:18, both heavy silver pieces fitted conveniently into the monetary system. In these circumstances however, the heavier coin, valued at two siliquae and hence being slightly overweight, was no longer issued in quantity and soon disappeared.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Las monedas antiguas de Zaragoza. In: *Numisma*, No. 20 (May-June, 1956), pp. 9-40, illus.

The author first describes briefly the Hispanic copper of Zaragoza, as and semis, with the usual horseman reverse and legend SALDUIE (the pre-Roman name of the city) in Iberian letters. The greater part of the article lists the Roman coinages — bronze produced under Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula — in precise detail, by denomination, type, and variations of legend. Although the material is newly collected and considered in its entirety, the article is in effect a detailed criticism of Octavio Gil Farrés' *La ceca de la Colonia Caesarea Augusta (Ampurias, Vol. 13* (1951), pp. 65-111, 16 pls.), with which it should be read. Beltrán differs significantly in many of his conclusions, e.g.: (1) The arrangement of the duumviri (who sign the coins) under Tiberius must

be altered entirely; the two issues with MONTANVS are of the same magistrate, his colleague having died in office and been replaced, so the two issues with LVPVS to be dated to 33; (2) the hexastyle temple on the dupondius of 28 was dedicated not to Octavia but to Augustus; (3) the tetrastyle temple of the as of Lupus was perhaps a shrine of Pietas; (4) the metrology of the Zaragozan bronze cannot be fathomed; the weights are too erratic (e.g. Gil Farrés wrongly takes light semisses for trientes); (5) similarly, the distinction neatly made by Gil Farrés between coinages in bronze and orichalcum, valued in the ratio 2:1, is not supported by sufficient evidence. His sesterces are for Beltrán dupondii, his dupondii frequently asses. Beltrán also differs occasionally in considering the difficult problem of the expansion of the abbreviated names of the duumviri.

TVB

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. On the Retariffing of the Roman Denarius. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 57-65.

At some time during the latter half of the second century B.C. the value of the Roman denarius in terms of the as was reassessed, and the denarius changed from ten to sixteen asses in value. Buttrey shows that many of the difficulties involved in this retariffing are understandable if the as is taken as the current unit of account. He also points out that the retariffing involved no change in the market value of bronze and silver; it was merely a recognition of an already existing ratio — not an inflationary move — since it neither created new values nor increased the amount of money in circulation. The evidence and views of the various scholars on the dating of this reform are discussed, the writer suggesting the most logical point as being ca. 140-130 B.C.

HLA

CAHN, H. A. L'aureus de Brutus avec EID. MAR. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes* (Paris, 1957), pp. 213-217, illus.

An aureus in a private collection in Italy comes from Athens; the type corresponds exactly to the celebrated denarii of 42 B.C., and the coin was probably one of a very few in gold destined for high officers of the Republican army defeated at Philippi. The corresponding denarii can be divided into two groups of obverse dies, A-C and D-F, but show sixteen reverse dies which are more difficult to group; the reverse daggers probably reproduce those drawn by Brutus and Cassius against Caesar, the whole design a last emotional plea by Brutus to his troops on the eve of the decisive struggles. Both obverses and reverses document artistically the transition from the last phase of Hellenistic baroque to Augustan classicism, although, with the possible exception of a denarius (Van Vleuten sale, Cologne, 1926, No. 947), the aureus dies do not

seem to occur among those of the denarii. The issues of Brutus and Cassius are divided into Groups I-VI, the denarii and aureus discussed here coming at the end of the last; Group VI stems from Group III (winter of 43-42 B.C.), gold and silver of L. Sestius. In his endeavor to present a complete listing the writer makes a request for casts of any denarii or aurei — including plated and false pieces — in collections not known to him. CCV

CAPELLI, REMO. Il tempio di Vesta. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 17-18, illus.

After a short account of the Vestal Virgins the writer discusses the Temple of Vesta as it appears on Republican and Imperial coins. Illustrations show the temple on denarii of Q. C. Longinus (58-55 B.C.) and Nero, also on an aureus of Titus and on a silver medallion of Julia Domna. From his study of coins bearing this representation Capelli reconstructs the temple, his conception differing in some respects from previous reconstructions.

CARSON, R. A. G. Internuntius Deorum. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 259-271, pl.

A new antoninianus of Postumus (whose dates on restudy of the evidence of Valerian's defeat are assumed to be A.D. 259-268), must date by style, diameter, weight and metallic composition to some time in 265. This silver-washed coin comes from a Norfolk find. It shows Mercury with his usual attributes, and hence must refer (according to current deductions) to Gallienus and Postumus who had just reached the stage of conclusive negotiations following the campaign of the months immediately preceding. The coins of Postumus show two distinct and successive styles in the periods 259-264 and 265-268, with a transitional style in 264. Since the transition is gradual we may assume that there was only one mint — Cologne — for which there are signatures in the second style, and although it seems doubtful that the Cologne mint organization should, in its earliest stage, be transferred from Viminacium in Moesia, Milan offers evidence as being the city from which Gallienus, Saloninus, and (as a result of his defeat of the latter) Postumus derived their mint equipment. Since Saloninus held Cologne from 259 until some time in 260, an issue of three policy-making types of Postumus must have been struck elsewhere. A slightly later Minerva Fautrix type suggests that the legionary camp of nearby Bonn may have been the coining center and base for the siege of Cologne. CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. Rare Coins of the Late Roman Empire. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (July, 1957), pp. 44-46, pl. 13.

Detailed descriptions are given of the following rare coins recently acquired by the British Museum: An aureus of Diadumenian (A.D. 217-218), classed as one of the great rarities of Roman coinage, a rare $1\frac{1}{2}$ scripulum of Constantine the Great from the Apostollo Zeno collection, a solidius of Constantius II, a silver coin of this same emperor struck at Aquileia to commemorate the vows celebrated in A.D. 353, a gold tremisis of Arcadius struck at Milan and a very rare solidius of Theodosius II.

CAVAIGNAC, EUGÈNE. L'erreur de Pline XXXIII, 13. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 573-576.

The term denarius was not in general use until the era of the later Republic, and is not documented until the time of Hannibal's war. The error of Augustan and later writers such as Pliny lies in representing the early quadrigatus in terms of the imperial denarius known to them. Algebraic expression of the weights, values and relationships of the quadrigatus, denarius and their basic unit of reckoning (the sexantal as) shows the difficulty of documenting the various changes, and substantiates the fact that the quadrigatus was at one point — in the strictest sense of the word — a denarius. The chronological progress of the coinage in the third century B.C. is as difficult to trace precisely as would be the 1913-1949 relationship between the dollar and the franc were not the documents of these years available for purposes of comparison at any given date. CCV

CHRIST, KARL. Die antiken Münzen als Quelle der westfälischen Geschichte. In: *Westfalen*, Vol. 35, Nos. 1-2 (1957), pp. 1-32, illus.

A profound and methodical essay which demonstrates the useful contribution made by numismatic studies to the history of Westphalia in Roman times since Augustus. The problems of that important German Province are seen in the development of historical research (Mommsen, Regling, Wormstall, Schoppa, Kraft, Berghaus).

Four significant fields are covered: (1) Coin portraits from M. Agrippa to P. Quinctilius; (2) meaning of the reverse types (e.g. the legends DEVICTIS GERM. and GERMANIA CAPTA); (3) representation of common coins (first century A.D.), and (4) utilization of coin finds. All are illustrated with well selected coin types, and six maps compiled by the author show find locations.

Of the topics named, the fourth is treated in greatest detail. The general accessibility of sources is summarized and interpreted, and as a starting point for discussion of some central problems and results already gained Dr. Christ chooses maps of scattered finds and hoards of the

first to fifth centuries A.D. With them he proves the existence of three distinct flowering periods in Westphalia during its Roman era: (1) A.D. 12-16, from the beginning of the Roman occupation to the breaking-off of the offensive; finds show great quantities of money from the Roman camps and a high percentage of Celtic coins; (2) the second century, a time of intensive trade with Rome; finds of copper and silver are copious and widely spread; (3) from the middle of the fourth to the beginning of the fifth century, representing the zenith in the life of early Westphalia; unique gold finds of the hoard horizons of ca. 365-370 and 415-420 are probably the results of tributes paid by the federates of the Roman Empire to the Franks right of the Rhine. The ancient monetary economy of Westphalia came to an end at approximately the middle of the fifth century.

IM

DÜRR, NICOLAS. La confection des coins monétaires romains. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 537-543, illus.

A German version of this paper was published in *Jahresbericht des Historischen Museums* (Basel, 1953). Evidence from the Bachofen find of coins of Gallienus and Postumus struck at Cologne, and the Reichenstein find of denarii and antoniniani of ca. A.D. 250-300, indicates that obverse dies were produced from master punchions for the portraits. This technique, in which letters were added after the punched-out die was finished by engraving, was introduced to Rome under Elagabalus from the East, went out with Aurelian's reforms, and came back under Valens; in the Eastern mints the letters were lightly cut on the matrix and therefore appeared in low relief as a guide on the die before cutting. The whole process is documented, because, in times of extreme demand, punched-out, unfinished dies were cut as reverses and left traces of the silhouetted portrait (and letters) on the actual coins. The process also accounts for the high quality of obverses, especially portraiture, in the period of Gallienus and the Gallic emperors. The evidence for the process however, must, in a future study, be distinguished from re-used double strikings, where the impression of the obverse of the lower coin would appear as the initial reverse of the upper.

CCV

GAGÉ, JEAN. Les Cornélii Lentuli et le "Genius Populi Romani": à propos d'un aspect du culte du "Divus Julius". In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 219-227, illus.

Like the Scipios, the Lentuli (a branch of the gens Cornelia) developed a set of family traditions by the late Republic which are reflected in the reverses of three denarii, two of the Republic and one of Augustus. The first, of Lentulus Marcelli filius ca. 89 B.C. (BMCR, I, pp. 233 ff.) shows

Roma crowned by another standing figure, undoubtedly the Genius P. R.; the second, of P. Lentulus Spinther ca. 74 B.C. (BMCR, I, p. 406) shows the Genius P. R. seated and being crowned by Victoria; the third, of the Augustan moneyer L. Lentulus *Flamen Martialis* ca. 18-14 B.C. (BMCRE, I, Nos. 124 ff.) shows Lentulus as a priest placing a star over the head of an heroic, Victoriola-bearing figure (probably Julius Caesar, rather than — as has been suggested — Agrippa). The cult of the Genius P. R. seems to have received encouragement in the time of Sulla, and the last coin shows its identification with that of divus Julius. The togatus crowning Caesar indicates Lentulus rather than Augustus the princeps, the former probably having received personal permission to unite the cults of Mars and Caesar on this coin. On the other hand, the unique aureus of his colleague Cassus Lentulus shows Augustus raising the Res Publica (in schema later used for libertas, Roma and provinces and cities of the Empire), and may constitute evidence that the divine Caesar is crowned by Augustus, not Lentulus. ccv

GRANT, MICHAEL. The Border-line between Roman Coins and Medallions. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 167-174, pl.

The difference between coins (intended for circulation as currency) and medallions (intended for distribution as gifts) is often hard to define, and recent research indicates the number of pieces in the border-line category to be larger than formerly supposed. The presence of s. c. does not necessarily mean that a piece is a coin; examples struck under Lucius Verus are patently larger than Senatorial aes and are often distinguished by medallic rims; a piece issued by Septimius Severus for Geta is in certain respects no more than a sestertius with an exceptional reverse (Jupiter Sospitator) save that it is made of pure copper and is twice the weight of the normal sestertius. Several sestertii of Titus, Antoninus Pius and Commodus (of an almost medallic nature and with either annona or quadriga reverses) are of such exceptional style and fabric as to suggest that they were distributed on special occasions but in sufficient quantity to make them not exceptionally rare. From the Triumphal aes of Augustus (showing Victoria crowning the bust from behind) onwards, the designers of border-line pieces paid special attention to portraits; medallic sestertii of Titus and Trajan are marked by introduction of the full-dress *aegis* on the bust. A small group of rare aes under Claudius (for the young Nero) and Domitian (quadriga type) borrow their types from aurei and denarii so naturally show no s. c. Since the pieces discussed here enlarge J. M. C. Toynbee's category of medallic coins, these wider groups — pending further classification —

should perhaps be called *Sub-Medallions*, and those antedating Trajan and Hadrian (i.e. prior to the beginning of the true bronze specimens), *Pre-Medallions*.
ccv

GRIFFO, PIETRO. Ripostiglio di monete auree del V. sec. D.C. da Butera (Caltanissetta). In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 167-177, pl. 10.

In January, 1939 a hoard of fifth century gold was found in a vase at Butera, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Antiquities for Agrigento. There seem to have been originally fifty-two pieces; forty-one were recovered from the finders, and six of them given to the owner of the land as a reward. These gold solidi, published briefly in *Arch. Anzeig.* (Vol. 56, Fascs. 3-4, 1941, col. 686), are now carefully catalogued. The hoard contained thirty-one coins of Theodosius II, in three styles; six coins (all of one type) of Marcianus; one of Aelia Pulcheria. The Western Empire is represented by one coin of Galla Placidia and two of Valentinian III.

The remarkable preponderance of coins of the Eastern Empire is not paralleled by other hoards, which are chiefly of bronze. The find may plausibly be connected with military operations on the island, since the years 440-455 constitute a period of conflict between Vandals and Byzantines for possession of Sicily, and seen in this light it does not contradict others. It was probably buried ca. 455-457 in the face of some impending military danger.
DR

HAMILTON, J. R. Roman Coins in the Otago Museum. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Jan.-April, 1955), pp. 50-59, 3 pls.

The collection of Roman coins in the Otago Museum, New Zealand, more than one thousand in number, was re-arranged in 1954 under the direction of Harold Mattingly. Except for imperial issues presented by Archdeacon Gavin, most of the coins were formerly in the collection of the late Willi Fels. In this article, the first of two on the subject, twenty distinctive Republican issues are described and illustrated.

MARCHETTI-LONGHI, G. La "Juno Martialis" nelle monete di Treboniano Gallo e di Volusiano. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 65-82, pls. 3-4.

A new explanation of the Juno Martialis type on the coins of V. Trebonianus Gallus and his son Volusianus, A.D. 251-254. Since there was no known cult of Juno Martialis, the name must result from something not connected with Juno. The type is a seated figure, alone or within a circular peripteral temple. The author connects this type with

one of the round temples in the Campus Martius and the seated figure with the remains of a colossal statue found near it, in the Area Sacra. The figure was probably of a combination of materials, since the parts found are only of such parts of the body as would be exposed and show some signs of having been made to be attached to wooden or metal drapery, a type of composition which has its ancestry in the chryselephantine statues of the Greek period. The temple near which it was found was a temple to Juno Regina dedicated by M. Aemilius Paulus in 179 B.C. It was rebuilt about the middle of the third century of our era, the foundations being strengthened to support the enlarged cult statue. The area in which the temple is located has been variously referred to as "in Circo Flaminio" and "in Campo Martio", from which the author concludes that in the later and confused days of the Empire the temple and its statue could well have been referred to as Juno Martialis without conjuring up the idea of an unknown cult of Juno. DR

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *Roman Imperial Civilization*. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1957. 312 pp., maps, 8 pls.

In covering numerous aspects of the Roman Empire from the accession of Augustus (27 B.C.) to the fall of the Western Empire (A.D. 476) the author makes copious use of coins to show how the knowledge derived from their study can be used to fill existing gaps in the contemporary historical documents. Four maps supplement the text. They illustrate the Empire, (1) from Augustus to its zenith under Trajan, and (2) under Diocletian, cities of the East, and the distribution of legions under Hadrian and his successors. The coin plates themselves are incorporated in illustration of the following chapter headings: Historical Sketch of the Empire, The Empire and its Parts, Cities and Citizenship, The Outside World and the Roman Army, The Army and Social Life, Social and Economic Life, Religion, Literature and Art. In appendix form, preceding the index, are a chronological table of Roman emperors for the period covered and a short bibliography, the latter conveniently divided by the respective chapter headings. GHN

MITREA, BUCUR. Contribuții numismatice la cunoașterea problemei luptei împotriva stăpînirii romane în Dacia (Numismatic Contributions toward Understanding the Struggles against Roman Domination in Dacia). In: *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche*, Vol. 5, Nos. 3-4 (1954), pp. 467-486. In Rumanian. With Russian and French Summaries.

Using the evidence provided by numismatic studies, the writer takes up the problem of the struggles of the inhabitants of Dacia against Roman occupation. This evidence he examines from a double point of view: the types of coin reverses (which allude to the state of warfare), and the

burial of hoards and isolated coins discovered in Dacian camps and fortifications.

The first revolt in Dacia, of which we have reliable records, took place during the years 117-119. In addition to the literary evidence, Mitrea finds the state of war reflected by a series of Roman coins struck in 118, and by hoards and isolated coins buried at Palanka, Varadia, and perhaps Cremenari.

MITREA, BUCUR. Tezaurul monetar de la Ruși-Sibiu și acțiunea Carpilor împotriva stăpânirii romane din Dacia în timpul lui Filip Arabul (The Coin Hoard of Rusi-Sibiu and the Action of the Carpes against Roman Domination in Dacia in the Days of Philip the Arab). In: *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche*, Vol. 4 (1953), pp. 611-640, maps. In Rumanian. With Russian and French Summaries.

A hoard of Roman imperial silver coins discovered at Rusi dates from Septimius Severus to Philip the Arab; it was buried in 247 during the latter emperor's reign. The author recalls twenty-three similar hoards from Dacia which date from this period, an occurrence which may possibly be explained by the uprisings of the inhabitants of that country against Roman domination, both on their own initiative and in unison with the Carpes following their invasion of Dacia in 245-247. After having mapped the various locations where hoards have been found, the author offers a hypothetical reconstruction of the routes followed by the Carpes in the course of their invasions.

PANVINI-ROSATI, FRANCO. Ripostigli di denari repubblicani del Museo Nazionale Romano. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 113-150.

The first of a series of deposits of Republican denarii to be described in the *Annali*.

In March of 1932, during land reclamation, a terra cotta jar containing 1247 Roman silver coins was found. The pieces are listed with (1) references to the *Traité*, (2) the respective datings of Babelon and Grueber, and (3) notes on their condition. (Sydenham's newly proposed dating is ignored, since it has not been universally accepted). The author lists separately those coins with letters, symbols or numbers. The hoard consists only of denarii; some are anonymous, and the remainder together represent approximately 150 *monetarii*. In some cases (e.g. Q. Postumius Albinus) there are as many as sixty examples. There are more than forty coins from each of six other moneyers, but the majority are represented by less than ten pieces. From study of the hoard, which was probably buried ca. 74 B.C., the author offers suggestions on the problems of chronology: among others, that Grueber's dating — rather than Babelon's — is more likely to be correct. DR

STRAUSS, PIERRE. Une monnaie de Constantin et de Licinius frappée à Lyon. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 287-291, illus.

Cohen, Constantinus I no. 321, a small bronze, is republished with the corrected legend P. L. in the exergue. The coin belongs to a group of pieces struck at Lyon probably early in A.D. 317 (prior to the four-year closing of the mint and before the joint issues on the eve of the final split between Constantinus and Licinius in 321). The mint of Arles produced a coin in its first *officina* with obverse of Constantinus and reverse of Licinius, perhaps dated in the year 319-320 and confirming that Cohen no. 321 is not a hybrid but a product of the peaceful period existing at the time of the nomination of three Caesars at Serdica, March 1, 317. Since the corresponding coins of Constantius II and Licinius II are lacking in the Lyon series of vota xx and vota v it is possible that Crispus, for whom there are two types of coins, was nominated publicly — in Gaul at least — some time prior to the date given by the chroniclers. ccv

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. On "Mints" under Augustus. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 229-237.

The term "mint" when used in reference to the early days of the principate is in need of revision, since it cannot refer either to an establishment such as the modern Royal Mint or to the backwoods coining-place suggested by the designations "semi-official" or "barbarous" mint. The tentative pattern of the Augustan mint system has been explained away by recent studies of coin dies found in Nîmes, Northern Spain, Bulgaria and elsewhere. The Bulgarian dies should not be dismissed without further study, although some scholars, from the evidence of discovered dies, have postulated for early imperial Gaul mints at such places as Nîmes and Calahorra. We must, however, consider the possibility that these dies (and perhaps those found in central Gaul in larger numbers) were stolen from mints such as Lugdunum. If this is made untenable by the seeming genuineness of the die from the Nîmes *fontaine*, it is suggested that some scholars have employed too strong terminology for smaller coining centers and that we must think of Lugdunum, in relation to these, not only as the main mint but also as a bullion store and die-cutting center. ccv

TAEGER, FRITZ. Zur Geschichte der spätkaiserzeitlichen Herrscherauffassung. In: *Saeculum*, Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 182-195.

A critical discourse on the religious evolution, forms and symbols of the imperial cult during the third century A.D., especially those of the Aurelianus period. Professor Taeger offers detailed interpretations of the Aurelianus types RIC 305 and 306 with obverse inscriptions IMP DEO ET

DOMINO AVRELIANO AVG and DEO ET DOMINO NATO AVRELIANO AVG. The radiate head and moon on the antoniniani since Caracalla are seen as an expression of the *Aeternitas-Symbolik*, and in surveying the reverse types of Aurelianus the author rejects the idea of his solar monotheism. KC

THOMSEN, RUDI. *Early Roman Coinage. A Study of the Chronology. Vol. 1. The Evidence.* Copenhagen, 1957. 251 pp., illus., maps, pls.

Represents yet another attempt to unsnarl the difficult chronology of the earliest coins of the Roman Republic. Thomsen differs from his predecessors in first collecting, once for all, the pertinent evidence; this first volume contains only the sources. 1. The Literary Sources. Every mention of conceivable significance in the ancient authors is reprinted here (how often have we wanted to know just where Livy speaks of aes, or quadrigati, or denarii?), arranged by subject and in chronological order. 2. The Coin Material. The coins are fully described and illustrated, from aes signatum through aes grave and struck aes; Romano-Campanian issues and quadrigati; the Oath Scene and Mars/Eagle gold; victoriates and early denarii; local issues. Especially useful is the illustration in brief compass of the several series of cast and struck aes, by denomination. 3. Hoards. Those having to do with the earliest coinage — far in excess of 100 — are listed individually by content. A map at the end of the volume illustrates their provenience. 4. Overstrikes. A listing of restriking of Roman or foreign coins which might serve as chronological evidence. With a few changes the list is Hersch's (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1953; cf. *NL* No. 30, p. 179). 5. Type Parallels. Following the arrangement of 2 (above) Thomsen has compared the types of each coin individually with those of "the foreign coins within the Roman contact area displaying a similarity of types suggestive of a certain position of dependence". He suggests hundreds of possibilities — an enormous amount of useful evidence. 6. Metrological Parallels. Again, an exhaustive presentation of the Italian and Sicilian gold, silver, and aes standards by which the Romans might have been influenced. 7. "160 Years of Research". This final section presents the modern scholarship on the problem. Beginning with Eckhel, some eighty of the most important works up to our time dealing with the earliest Roman coinages are epitomized one by one, in chronological order. The result is a very useful résumé of the developments of our attitudes toward these questions.

Thus far the evidence. Vol. 2, to appear, will be concerned with Thomsen's own evaluation. (His paper in the *Actes* of the International Congress, 1953, already contains some hints — e.g. that the Mars/Eagle gold is dated certainly to 209, and the earliest denarius thus to just a few years earlier). Whether or not we agree with any of his later conclusions, this first volume will remain indispensable. TVB

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. The Late Roman Gold Hoard of Beilen. II. The Coins. In: *Palaeohistoria*, Vol. 4, pp. 103-111, pls. 28-29.

The Beilen hoard of fourth century Roman gold consisted of twenty-two solidi recently found and one other which was recovered in 1845; the latter, though lost, is known from an excellent description. All date between 364 and the end of the century. After a brief history of the period, the author discusses the contents of the hoard in detail. It included three reverse types: the *Restitutor Reipublicae* which was inaugurated in 364, the *Victoria Augustorum* begun in 368, and the later *Restitutor* type with a captive under the raised left foot of the emperor but with the *Victoria* legend. The coins are catalogued by date of issue. The fact that they are divided by emperors into virtually equal groups implies that their owner was a fastidious collector, and the nature of the find indicates to the author that he was probably "one of the barbarous chieftains whose support was sought by the Romans to help restore their prestige in the West." This particular chieftain was consistently loyal to the legitimate rulers — at least as far as the pieces in his collection are concerned. A comparison is made between the contents of this gold hoard and an almost contemporary bronze hoard from Hapert. HLA

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. De romeinse muntschat van Balloo. In: *Nieuwe Drentse Volksalmanak* (1957), pp. 68-71.

The contents of an important find of Roman denarii unearthed at Balloo in 1839 — issues of Vespasian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius — are listed with pertinent RIC references. A contemporary account of the discovery, given here, originally appeared in the *Drentsche Courant*, June 18, 1839.

BYZANTINE

PERANTONI-SATTA, GAVINO. Rinvenimenti in Sardegna di monete dell' impero d'Oriente. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 151-166.

A listing, with all available data, of ten hoards (all that are known) found on the island of Sardinia between 1842 and 1921; to this the author has appended a further list, arranged geographically, of all the sporadic finds known to him. The larger number of the coins are gold, and nearly all are issues of eastern emperors; they range from Arcadius to John Zimisces. The writer suggests that a study of these coins would be of great value to a reassessment of the economic life of the western Mediterranean. DR

ROSS, M. C. A Byzantine Gold Medallion at Dumbarton Oaks. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 11 (1957), pp. 247-261, 4 pls.

A medallion from Cyprus, formerly in the possession of Strzygowski. It was part of the widely dispersed Lamboussa treasure which was never published in its entirety, and for this reason Ross describes the other items briefly, some of them bearing on the origin of the medallion. It was undoubtedly struck at Constantinople on the analogy of the imperial medallions, these pieces having on the obverse a type depicting the person being celebrated, and on the reverse the occasion. (Although in the article the writer first calls the medallion "cast", a new technique later enabled him to determine that it had been struck). The obverse depicts the birth of Christ, the reverse His baptism. Ross suggests that the occasion was the epiphany, and the medallion one of a number sent out from Constantinople to help spread iconographic ideas throughout the East. Comparison with coins of the sixth century indicates that it was struck during the reign of either Justin II, Tiberius II or Maurice Tiberius.

DR

EUROPEAN

ABBIATI, A. Caratteristiche e rarità sopra le monete del Sacro Romano Impero. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (March, 1957), p. 19, illus.

A listing and brief description of early seventeenth century ducats and talers struck at Vienna, Kremnitz, Prague, Kuttenberg and Joachimstal, 1609-1619. Degree of rarity is indicated.

ASTENGO, CORRADO. Una curiosa caratteristica della zecca di Genova. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 11-12, illus.

From its inception to the year 1637, a period of five centuries, the Genoa mint, in contradistinction to other Italian municipalities, struck no coins bearing representations of saints. With the dedication of Genoa to the Blessed Virgin in 1637 however, there came an abrupt change of policy. From this year up to the closing of the mint few coins were issued which did not bear some religious imprint; first the Blessed Virgin and Child, then St. George on horseback, later the Immaculate Conception and finally St. John the Baptist. While admitting that the phenomenon of these early Genoese coins without representations of saints is not easily explained, the author offers an hypothesis.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Zum Münzenfund von St. Vith, vergraben nach 1272. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 368-369.

Eleven thirteenth century coins of Trèves, Toul and Lorraine, part of the St. Vith hoard of 1877.

BIANCHETTI, A. Rarità e caratteristiche del 60 baiocchi di Pio VI. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (June, 1957), p. 45.

Because the papal currency of the period was much disturbed by troubles resulting from the French Revolution, the coinage of Pius VI (1775-99) is one of the most varied and interesting of the papal series. Coins characteristic of the reign are the sixty baiocchi pieces struck at the mints of Rome, Macerata and Fermo, nine variants of which are listed.

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Ein feiner Goldschmied aus Überlingen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 27 (Oct., 1957), p. 60.

In 1559, at Ulm, the goldsmith Michael Hager was in the service of Bishop Christopher Metzler of Constance. A letter of Graf Frobenius (1519-1566/7) recounts a flattering incident relating to Hager's honor and probity, but there is no indication of the quality of his work. DR

CASTELIN, K. Chebské mincovnictví v době grošové 1305-1520 (The Coinage of Cheb at the Time of the Gros, 1305-1520). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 73-113, illus. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 262-263.

The above years comprise what is known as the second period of the Cheb mint. The author divides his study into seven chapters — corresponding to seven distinct periods — as follows: (1) The beginning of the gros period and the first municipal issues (1305-ca. 1378); (2) the Cheb pennings; (3) the municipal coinage of the pre-Hussite period (probably 1378-1420); (4) the Hussite revolution and end of the uniface hellers (1420-1444); (5) the monetary privilege of King Frederick in 1444; (6) the new Cheb hellers (probably 1446-1506), and (7) the last municipal issues (1506-1520). Contemporary charters and other written sources — especially the Cheb archives — have been examined and used.

COSTA COUVREUR, RAOUL da. As moedas de cobre para S. Tomé e Príncipe. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April-August, 1956), pp. 13-20.

The pertinent document entitled *Portaria de 3 Novembro de 1854* (*Boletins do Conselho Ultramarino - Legislação Novissimo*, Vol. II) is reprinted in this article discussing the countermarks stamped on the copper coinage for S. Tomé and Príncipe.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Medieval Gold Coins from the Lockett Collection. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (July, 1957), pp. 41-44, pl. 12.

Fifteen mediaeval gold coins from the Lockett collection were recently acquired by the British Museum. They are, as described and illustrated: Eight Merovingian *tremisses*, a 1303 *chaise d'or* of Philip IV, a 1305 *denier d'or à la reine* (a denomination struck for distribution of the alms prescribed in the will of Queen Jeanne), an excellent specimen of the *agnel* of Louis X and one of Philip V (?), an *écu* or *chaise* struck ca. 1340, a late fifteenth century *genovino d'oro* struck for Battista di Campofregoso, doge of Genoa, and an *espadim d'oro* of John II of Portugal.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. En penning fra Magnus den Gode fundet i England. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1957), pp. 253-256, illus.

A penny of the Danish king Magnus the Good (1042-47) found on Salisbury Plain in England, but now lost, is listed in auction sale catalogues of 1855 and 1873. The first named gives the find-spot, and Dolley sees a probable identification with Hauberg No. 9, a cast of which is illustrated. At the same time he takes the opportunity of correcting J. D. A. Thompson, who, in his *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956) registers only two mediaeval Danish coins found in Britain, both from the big London "City" hoard. One of these is, in point of fact, not Danish but a penny from Wilton (cf. *Medlemsblad*, Feb. 1957, p. 47), and the other a penny of Sven Estridsen (Hauberg VIII: 6).

LL

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and R. G. HUGHES. Two Tremisses of the Merovingian Mint of Quentovic. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 176-177, pl. 14.

A triens found in Derbyshire (moneyer Anglus, weight 18.1 grains) and one found at Birchington, Kent (moneyer Dagulfus, weight 21.9 grains and reading WIC IN PONTIO) brings the total number of trientes of Quentovic found in England to nine. The evidence from these two hoards is seen to justify the claim of Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland, who in his *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard* stated that "the mint of Wiccus in Pontio was a mint which supplied more coinage to Britain than any other."

JSM

DREIJER, MATTS. Die Ziernadel von Syllöda. In: *Suomen Museo*, Vol. 63 (1956), pp. 18-31, illus.

In connection with the find of an ornamented silver needle which took place at Syllöda in May, 1956, mention is made of an Anglo-Saxon

silver coin which was discovered in 1914 at a spot three kilometers west of Syllöda. In spite of its being in fragments, the coin has been recently identified as a penny struck by the York mint master Regnald for King Aethelstan (924-936). The piece is offered as further evidence of relations between West European countries and Åland. It belongs to the middle Anglo-Saxon currency, which from the time of Alfred the Great (871-901) to Edgar (959) flowed into the northern regions.

DRESSLER, FRIDOLIN. Bamberger Sedisvakanz-Münzen und -Medaillen. In: *Frankische Blätter*, Vol. 7, No. 9 (May, 1955), pp. 35-36, illus.

A custom which attained great popularity during the seventeenth century was that of striking coins and medals during the interval between the death of an ecclesiastical ruler and the election of his successor. Bamberg issued twelve of these *Sede Vacante* medals. They allude to canonical influence and the past history of the bishopric, and are adequately described by Dressler with references to the standard works of Heller, Zepernik and Schulthess-Rechberg. A few are illustrated. HG

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De 16-eeuwse muntschat van Zuidlaren. In: *Nieuwe Drentse Volksalmanak* (1957), pp. 72-89, pls. 27-28.

In the summer of 1928 there came to light one of the most important coin finds ever made in the Netherlands. During the building of a pavilion in a garden at Zuidlaren, a jar was found which contained more than 2500 small coins of the sixteenth century. The find, important inasmuch as it shows the type of small change then current in the Netherlands, was first published in the *Report of the Assen Museum* for 1928. Further study has since brought to light much new information. The number of types in the hoard — thirty-seven by the first publication — has now reached 131, giving clear indication of its composition. The coins were struck at various places in the Netherlands, the Burgundian Netherlands and the Germanies, and the types are listed and described with pertinent bibliographical references.

ERIKSSON, HARRY. Ett försök till översikt över varianterna bland Oskar II:s svenska bronsmynt enligt 1873 års myntlag. In: *Högbergs Myntkatalog*, No. 9 (Gothenburg, 1957), pp. 60-71.

In dealing with Swedish bronze coins (five, two and one öre) issued from the coinage reform of 1873 to the death of Oskar II in 1907, variants of obverses and reverses are minutely described — both separately and in combination — and their occurrence in different years noted. Eriksson goes into considerably greater detail than did Yngström in his

Översikt över Oscar II's svenska mynt 1872-1907, published in Stockholm, 1955. LL

ERNST, AXEL. Ukendt speciedaler fra Altona 1795. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 1-2, illus.

Beginning in 1787 and continuing for a number of years thereafter, large numbers of 1, 2/3 and 1/3 -specie dalers were struck in Altona and Poppenbüttel for Christian VII of Denmark. Several engravers were employed, but the dies were often carelessly cut and many mistakes appear in the legends and elsewhere. Ernst publishes a specie daler of 1795 which corresponds with Schou No. 5 except that the die-cutter's initial under the king's head is R instead of B. This is construed as a mistake, since no engraver with the initial R is known to have worked at Altona. LL

FERRARO VAZ, J. Numária medieval portuguesa. Moedeiros e amoedação. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April-August, 1956), pp. 3-12, illus.

On the subject of coiners and coining in mediaeval Portugal, the author points out that it is extremely difficult to obtain information concerning the coiners and their technique during the reigns of the kings of the Alphonsine dynasty. Passages from several mediaeval documents are cited in which coiners and mints are mentioned by name, and a document from the reign of D. Alfonso III (printed in extenso in the appendix) refers to various tools and metals used in the striking of dinheiros and morabitinos. The author infers however, that the technique employed in striking mediaeval Portuguese coins can be understood only from intensive study of the coins themselves.

Π F. E. R. T. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 41-42, illus.

Although for six centuries the letters FERT have appeared on coins, seals and standards of the House of Savoy, no duke or prince of this house has handed down their meaning. The letters first appeared on the insignia of the *Ordine Cavalleresco del Collare* established by Amedeo VI in 1362. The writer has compiled a list of coins on which the motto is found, beginning with a quarter grosso of Amedeo VII (1383-1391) and ending with the coins of Vittorio Emanuele III (1900-1946). After a detailed examination of the various interpretations suggested by historians, poets, archaeologists and numismatists, the most probable rendering would seem to be *foedere et religione tenemur* which is found on the reverse of a gold ten scudo piece struck in 1635.

GALSTER, GEORG. Fremmed indflydelse på Danmarks møntvaesen i middelalderen. In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark 1957* (Copenhagen, 1957), pp. 15-24, illus.

In discussing foreign influence on the development of the Danish coins and monetary system Galster dwells chiefly on the effects exerted by the physical appearance of foreign currency. The ninth century saw Charlemagne's Dorestat denarii copied in Danish Hedeby, now the territory of Schleswig. [Concerning some of these imitations, Galster's views differ from those of other scholars who consider them to have been struck in Birka, in which connection see Rasmusson's article *Birkamynt* in *Medeltidslexikon*, Pt. 1]. Again, in the ninth century we find Danish imitations of English sceattas of the eighth century depicting mythical animals on the obverse, which were to return to Danish coins two centuries later. Also noted are the strong English influence of the eleventh century — when Cnut the Great employed English mint masters in Denmark — and the Byzantine effects on the shaping of certain coins of that time, as well as German and Dutch influences. By the early years of the fourteenth century foreign influence had become to all intent and purpose negligible. After re-establishment of the Danish monetary system ca. 1400 the Lübeck system was adopted, but this was largely nominal and left no influence on the physical form of the coinage. The coinage of King Hans comprises, amongst other things, the striking of nobles after an English type — physically an imitation of Maximilian's 1487 gold real from the Netherlands. LL

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Un interregno barcelonés inedito. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5 (1956), pp. 103-106, illus.

Heiss attributed to Philip V dinerillos of Barcelona struck by the archduke Don Carlos. Their known dates however, as found on inedited specimens in the collection of the Museo Arqueológica Nacional, are 1707, -08, -09, -10 and -11, all of which fall within the reign of Charles III. The writer concludes that the issues of these coins reflect a period of uncertainty resulting from an interregnum indicated by absence of the royal name.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. La moneta veneziana nell'economia mediterranea del Trecento e Quattrocento. In: *La Civiltà Veneziana del Quattrocento* (Florence, 1957), pp. 77-97.

Traces the important role played by Venetian currency — especially the ducat — in Mediterranean commerce during the above centuries. The author states that the ducat's influence was largely based on four factors: (1) The will of the Venetian government to maintain unaltered its weight and standard, (2) the capacity of the government to issue

gold coins in sufficient quantities for both the domestic and foreign market, (3) the nature of Venetian trade which permitted the importation of gold from given regions and its exportation into others, and (4) the nature of the competition offered by other coins. All four factors are discussed in considerable detail.

GUEDES, JOÃO LOPES F. Um dinheiro de D. Afonso Henriques. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April-August, 1956), pp. 57-58, illus.

The obverse of this dinheiro of D. Afonso Henriques (1109-1185), first Afonso of Portugal, bears around its edge the inscription R AFONSVS between two dotted circles. The reverse inscription, similarly placed, reads PORTV:GAL; in the field, an equilateral cross. The coin, 18 mm. in diameter and weighing .83 gr., was struck at Coimbra from low content silver and is similar to coins issued by D. Urraca (1109-1126). In the illustration the obverse and reverse are seen both in natural size and three times enlarged.

HAMMARSTRÖM, INGRID. *Finansförvaltning och varuhandel 1504-1540. Studier i de yngre sturarnas och Gustav Vasas statshushållning*. Uppsala, 1956. 498 pp.

An investigation of the Swedish crown's financial administration during the above years, in which material of numismatic interest plays a significant part. State revenues in these times consisted only partly of money, the remainder constituting natural produce, etc., but the importance of money and precious metals to the crown is now considered greater than had hitherto been realized. The silver mine at Sala, active since the beginning of the century, showed an increased production from about 1536, and since large sums of money were required for payment of foreign soldiers serving in the Swedish army, most of the silver produced during the 1520's and 1530's was given to the mint. An added item of interest is noted in the fact that all treasure trove automatically became the property of the king.

LL

HERLIHY, DAVID. Treasure Hoards in the Italian Economy, 960-1139. In: *The Economic History Review*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (August, 1957), pp. 1-14.

From a study of Italian contracts involving actual and authenticated payments during the above years Herlihy measures the use of substitute money, i.e. money other than coin, as opposed to coins proper. After listing the objects which served as substitute for currency — gold and silver, jewelry, furs, fine cloth, swords and books — he points to the numerous texts of the tenth and eleventh centuries which show that hoarded wealth was being brought on the market by the Church in its attempt to restore to itself the lands lost during the preceding century.

The monetary systems of northern and central Italy are described, and it is noted that by the 1120's the Italian economy had achieved a relative stability which it was to retain for fifty years. Herlihy then calculates the ratio of the use of substitute money to coined money, and explains the major changes in the resultant chart; a general rise in the use of substitute money from the 960's to the 1070's he attributes to the appearance of hoarded wealth on the market. After the 1070's, and until stability was reached in the 1120's, the ratio tended to decline. The author also points out that secondary rises within this broad scheme occur during peak periods of reforming zeal relative to restoration of lands to the Church.

HLA

Isidor Adolf Bonniers samling af svenska medeltidsmynt [D. Holmbergs Auction No. 69, Stockholm, 1906]. New Edition. Copenhagen, Johan. Chr. Holm, 1957. 52 pp., illus.

In the absence of a corpus of Swedish mediaeval coins one is referred to works like the above, which, with its numerous drawings of Swedish coins from Olof Skötkonung (d. ca. 1022) to 1520, constitutes an important reference tool. The original limited edition made it a much sought after work, and the Copenhagen dealer Johan Chr. Holm has now published this new but unchanged edition. While recognizing its value, it must be pointed out that the book should not be used without caution, since it contains a great many incorrect attributions, various false coins (including some of the "invented" mediaeval strikings produced for collectors in the eighteenth century) and several pieces no longer classed as Swedish.

LL

K[ARLKVIST], M. Plåtmynt. In: *Bilder från Värmlands Museum. Värmland förr och nu* (Karlstad, 1957), pp. 30-31, illus.

Shows three specimens of Swedish copper plate money dating 1716-1723 and gives a short history of this peculiar form of currency.

LL

K[ARLKVIST], M. En riksdaler. In: *Bilder från Värmlands Museum. Värmland förr och nu* (Karlstad, 1957), pp. 28-29, illus.

Illustrates both obverse and reverse of a riksdaler struck in 1592 by the Swedish king Johan III and gives a brief survey of the origin and history of this denomination in Sweden.

LL

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Danmarks mønter 1377-1448. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 73-92.

In 1886 Hauberg published his study on Danish monetary history from 1377 to 1481. Although the publication is out of print, Mrs. Lindahl

has now revised that part of Hauberg's work consisting of coin descriptions, legend variations and illustrations, to which she has added a list of forty-five finds in which coins have occurred. All included types are illustrated, amongst them two that were unknown in 1886: $\frac{1}{2}$ penning 1405-24, and søsling (?) ca. 1440, the latter struck in Lund. LL

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Till Johan Georg Breuers anställning vid Myntet i Stockholm. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 110-121, illus. With English Summary.

When the managers of the Rikets Ständers Bank (now the Sveriges Riksbank) assumed control of the Stockholm silver mint in 1669 they encountered many difficulties (cf. articles by Torgny Lindgren in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1952 and 1953). The mint master Abr. Cronström, disapproving of the new arrangement, had deliberately seen to it that the mint lacked not only most of its machinery but also much of its staff, and when the new managers contacted Johann Georg Breuer (a German who had been die-engraver under Cronström) they learned that he had received from Cronström the equivalent of three months' salary, paid in an attempt to discourage him from taking service in the bank's employ. Breuer's services were later enlisted, but only after private recompense from the new management had been made. Through him they were able to secure the services of other former staff members, but before long Breuer himself made a sudden departure from the country without accounting for sums of money advanced him by the bank, and these were never recovered. A replica of the contract between Breuer and the bank's managers is included, also a facsimile of Breuer's signature. LL

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. El delito de falsificación de moneda en los Fueros del Reino de Valencia. In: *Numisma*, No. 15 (April-June, 1955), pp. 87-109, illus.

Valencia, after its reconquest from the Moors, had to create its laws *ab ovo*, in part drawing on other sources, but in the main creating a new code. The references to the crime of counterfeiting follow the Catalanian (as against the Castilian) usage in occurring at random throughout the code rather than in terms of one well-defined concept. Counterfeiting was taken to be a crime against the king, in that the forger assumed the king's prerogative. The penalty was death and confiscation of property as repayment of any royal losses. The seriousness of the crime is indicated in its exclusion (along with heresy, sodomy, and lèse-majesté) from the occasional amnesties offered by the king. By contrast, falsification of weights was punishable by fine only, since it was not, although fraudulent, an assault on the king's rights.

The problem of counterfeiting in fourteenth century Valencia was complicated by the royal decision of 1374 to debase the currency. The resulting outcry was so great that the legal tender qualification of the new coin was suspended — a boon to the forger, whose coin became thereby no less valuable than the legitimate. TVB

LÜBBING, HERMANN. Gustav Willers und seine oldenburgische Münzensammlung. In: *Oldenburger Balkenschild*, No. 8 (1954), p. 16.

Short biography of Dr. Gustav Willers (1860-1945), whose collection of Oldenburg and Jever coins was sold at Frankfurt in 1954. PB

MALÁ, A. Příspěvek k počátkům ražby drobné měděné mince v Praze (Essay on the Beginnings of Copper Small Change at Prague). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 123-141, pl. 6. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 263-264.

While pointing out that there has, in the past, been too great a disparity between the cost of manufacture and the sale price of fractional coins, the writer reminds us that on occasions when economy was attempted by diminishing the amount of copper used it was found that the coins did not circulate readily. In 1760, after much trouble with this problem, the Habsburg monarchy commenced issue of a fiduciary coinage with the following denominations: a copper kreuzer, the sous (equal to three quarters of the kreuzer), the half kreuzer, and the pfenning. From 1760 to 1763 the Prague mint struck about one quarter of the copper coins issued by the Austrian monarchy.

MARTIN, COLIN. Le placard monétaire de 1587 de Fribourg et Berne. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 28 (Dec., 1957), pp. 82-88, illus.

Because of the location of these two cities, their commerce was conducted in areas where differing currencies were in use. This placard represents the first attempt to regularize that commerce by setting up an official exchange rate. A preliminary notice by Fribourg in January of 1587, the placard in March of the same year and an official notice by Berne in the following June preceded the more elaborate list of 1588, published elsewhere by Demole.

In the Fribourg placard twenty-eight coins are listed (not geographically but in order of decreasing value), values being given in shillings and pence (sols and deniers). The rates are lower than those of the following year's list, either because the Berne list was more carefully prepared or because complaints followed the first publication. The coins are evaluated in two ways, individually and by weights; the first to facilitate exchange in money admitted as good, the second to evaluate numbers of coins to be withdrawn from circulation.

The document has further interest as an example of early printing technique. The illustrations (engraved on a copper plate instead of on wood as was customary at that time) overlap the text and thus render it partly illegible. Only one earlier such placard — dated 1579 — is known from Switzerland. DR

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. El "Aurum Valencie" en los "Usatici Barchinone". Estudio de las cláusulas penales pecuniarias de los "Usatges". In: *Numisma*, No. 19 (March-April, 1956), pp. 9-32.

The Usatges of Barcelona, the earliest formal legal code of Catalonia (ca. 1060) contain a good deal of material of various origin. The author investigates monetary references in the penal clauses to determine the relative age of the several sections of the code, and to indicate the importance of Moorish coin in mediaeval Catalonia.

Fines were fixed in both gold and silver, indicating that coins of both metals circulated. The earliest references appear to be tenth century; the *uncie auri* are probably the Moorish gold, particularly that brought back later in quantity from the expeditions of Ramón Borrell against Córdoba (1010, 1017-18). The same gold is called *mancuso* (from *manca?* — it weighs less than the *solidus*); Barcelonese imitations were struck in 1041 and 1069. Toward the middle of the century occur the first references to *Valenciani*, the fractions of the silver *dirhem* struck in Valencia; Valencian gold — *unciae*, or *mancusi auri Valencie* — appears ca. 1060 as the largest unit of account. The article concludes with a chronological rearrangement of the Usatges. TVB

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Kilder til Danmarks møntvaesen; Middelalderen I. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 1-72. With English Summary.

Mørkholm publishes extracts, culled from Danish mediaeval documentary sources, which deal with Danish coins and coinage. Part one takes us up to A.D. 1340 and the two following parts will cover the period to 1520. The old Danish provinces of Skåne, Halland and Blekinge are included in the territory covered and there is detailed consideration of economic relations existing between Denmark and foreign countries. The publication, when completed, will be of great value to students of economic and monetary history. LL

MOSETTI, A. Numismatica Gradiscana. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), p. 3, illus.

Gradisca, in northeast Italy, became a principality under the Styrian House of Eggenburg in the seventeenth century. The article lists and

describes twenty-two coins struck by the princes there from 1652 to 1688. The right of coinage was given to this House by Emperor Ferdinand II in 1625 — specifically to Giovanni Ulrico, prince and lord of Krumau and Eggenburg, and his descendants.

MURARI, OTTORINO. Le monete di Bergamo. Nuove varianti nei denari. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 25-27; No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 34-36.

Sixty-eight Bergamo denari — many of them new variants — are listed, illustrated and described with pertinent CNR references (Vol. 4, pp. 31-46). A glance at the list shows the new variants which have come to light.

N[ATHORST-BÖÖS], E[RNST]. Ett Estniskt myntfynd. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 9-10.

At the request of Mrs. Vilma Siert, Tallinn, the writer publishes this hoard of seventeenth and eighteenth century silver coins found in 1954 near Reval on the southern shore of Pirita lake. It was buried during the war between Russia and Sweden — probably ca. 1700-1702 — and consists of Swedish mark and öre coins dating 1664-1700, talers (six single and two half talers dated 1621-1692 from several states in the German Empire) and two coins of Brabant (forty-eight and twenty-four sols, 1613).

LL

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. En sparbössa för guldmynt? In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1957), pp. 273-274, illus.

Publishes a Swedish collection box of gilded silver made in 1707 by Johan Schenk of Stockholm. Because the slot made for the insertion of coins is unusually small for the money then current, the writer believes it to have been designed as a money-box for gold coins.

LL

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Inventář pražské mincovny z r. 1591 (Inventory of the Prague Mint for the Year 1591). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 115-122. In Czech. With French Summary, p. 263.

Inventories of Bohemian mints which operated during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are extremely rare. One such from the Prague mint, found recently and published here, was compiled in 1591 by an official commission at the time of the resignation of the comptroller P. Keck and the assumption of the office by one David Enderle. Although incomplete, it gives important information concerning the administrative divisions, installations and production of the Prague mint for the year in question.

PAGANI, A. *Prove e progetti di monete italiane o battute in Italia dall'invasione francese ai giorni nostri (1796-1955)*. Milan, Mario Ratto, 1957. 159 pp., illus.

Lists and describes in tabular form 478 proofs and patterns struck in Italy from 1796 to 1955 under popular governments, the Napoleonic domination, the restoration, kingdoms, duchies, grand duchies, the papal state, various provisional governments, the Kingdom of Italy and its colonies, San Marino, Vatican City, the Republic of Italy, Somalia and Albania. On pp. vi-vii is found a comprehensive bibliography.

Pietro Tribolati. Bibliografia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 7, No. 10 (Oct., 1956), p. 68.

A listing of forty-six numismatic articles by the above numismatist which have appeared in the following: *Bollettino Italiano di Numismatica*, *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, *Annuario Numismatico Rinaldi*, *Scambi Numismatici* and *Italia Numismatica*.

PILARTZ, HEINRICH. Weisspfennige aus der Zeit der Kurrheinischen Münzverträge (1372-1464) von Köln, Mainz, Trier, Pfalz, Jülich und Berg und Jülich Berg. In: Pilartz, Heinrich. *Katalog* (1957), pp. 4-15, 4 pls., map.

Catalogues a large collection of late mediaeval Weisspfennige issued in the above cities during the years 1372-1464. Of the total 240 pieces, 120 are illustrated, and a map indicates mint sites. The article is of value as reference literature. LL

PINTO DE SOUSA, ANTÓNIO. Malucos cunhados e fundidos. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April-August, 1956), pp. 61-63, pl.

The maluco, a bronze coin with face value of eighty reis, designer unknown, was cast in 1829 during the war against Don Miguel at Castelo de S. Jorge on the island of Terceira (Azores); it was issued by order of the Junta Provisória which ruled there is the name of D. Maria II. Three struck specimens are known. Of the first, Teixeira de Aragão stated: "The model struck in copper is at the present time in the collection of His Majesty, to whom it was presented by Duque de Loulé". The remaining two came from North America some years ago and are now in a Portuguese collection. The writer believes all three to be fabrications, and in support of his contention quotes Bernardino José de Sena Freiras, author of *Arquivo dos Açores*, as follows: "This coin [the maluco which Teixeira called the model for the cast pieces] was struck in England and differs from the cast pieces in weight and fabric."

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Svåröverkomliga baltiska mynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1957), pp. 249-253, illus.

In the revised edition of his *Die Münzen und Das Papiergeld Estlands, Lettlands, Litauens* (published in 1957) Platbarzdis was unfortunately unable to include and illustrate a certain Estonian coin and one peculiar type of note, the Estonian state bill of exchange; he now describes and illustrates both. The coin is a rare ten marka (1926) and the bill a 5,000 marka denomination (1920) used in lieu of bank notes for the payment of large sums of money. The writer also discusses an Estonian twenty-five marka issue of 1926 or 1927, not a single specimen of which is preserved, and the Latvian two santimi (1937); the latter, because of a misprint in the official notification, measures 19 instead of 19.5 mm. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Myntfunnet fra Fjaere kirke. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 106-109. With English Summary.

During restoration of the church at Fjaere (near Grimstad, Norway) in 1939, ninety-four coins were found. They included forty-two Norwegian, six Danish, seventeen Swedish and twenty German pieces. — eighty-three of them mediaeval issues — and were later added to the collections of the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo. The coins — all loose finds — are typical of those generally found during restorations of this kind in that they show frequently recurring types and are of low denominations. The oldest included date from the middle of the thirteenth century, and a poorly preserved $\frac{1}{4}$ witten of Mecklenburg shows a new type not known to either Oertzen or Jesse. LL

SV[ENSON], G[ILBERT]. Fynd från Ämbeskogs medeltidskyrka. In: *Bilder från Värmlands Museum. Värmland förr och nu* (Karlstad, 1957), pp. 26-27, illus.

During the 1820's three coins were found at the Swedish mediaeval church (long since in ruins) at Ämbeskog, Värmland. Thirteen others came to light during excavations in 1954. They date from 1263-86 (a Norwegian coin of Magnus Lagaböter) to 1547 (Sweden, Gustav Vasa); all are illustrated. LL

THORDEMAN, BENGT. Erik den helige i medeltidens bildkonst. In: *Erik den Helige. Historia-Kult-Reliker* [Studies edited by Bengt Thordeman], (Stockholm, 1954), pp. 173-232, illus. With German Summary.

Thordeman's chapter in this notable work on Saint Eric deals with the early Swedish king as interpreted in art; it includes discussion and illustration of coins, seals and pilgrims' tokens.

The many bracteates issued ca. 1200-1500 which show various interpretations of a crowned head are considered as representative of the reigning monarch rather than Saint Eric. After the middle of the fifteenth century, two-sided coins were issued during periods when Sweden, under

a regent, was separated from Denmark; they bear the inscription *scs ERICUS REX* (or some variation of it), and show *inter alia* under Sten Sture the Elder crowned, facing head — a symbol portrait of the country's national saint, the *REX PERPETUUS*. Larger coins struck under Sten Sture the Younger (1512-20) show a beardless, crowned Saint Eric, with nimbus, represented in full, armed figure. Even after the advent of the monarchy in 1523 certain coins bore the aforementioned inscription (the latest was Johan III's örtug of 1590), and larger coins in öre values struck in the 1520's show a bearded Saint Eric which resembles the reigning monarch rather than the idealized and sometimes bearded representation of the saint. Although original pilgrims' tokens have never been found, some cast copies exist on mediaeval church bells. There are in existence various seal interpretations of Saint Eric. The oldest, in the cathedral at Uppsala, dates from 1275, and the seal of the realm from 1435 shows the king in full figure as a beardless knight. LL

W[IDEEN], H[ARALD]. Guldamuletten från Svanskog [and] Ett "Birka-Mynt" från Grums. In: *Bilder från Värmlands Museum. Värmland förr och nu* (Karlstad, 1957), pp. 22-25, illus.

The first article publishes a Scandinavian ornamental gold bracteate of the Migration Period, found probably in Svanskog parish, Värmland, Sweden; the motive appears purely decorative, but is, in fact, a deliberately disintegrated animal type.

The second paper illustrates and describes a ninth century Birka coin of known type, having on the obverse the degenerated legend *CAROLUS* (taken from Charlemagne's Dorestad coins) and on the reverse a Scandinavian motif, a Viking ship and a fish. The coin was found in Grums, Värmland. LL

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Ein kleiner Fund früherbasler Dünnpfennige aus Istein. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 27 (Oct., 1957), pp. 53-55, illus.

In the collection of Leopold of Baden in the Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe, are six Alemannic pfennigs struck ca. 1100; a note by the former Director of the Museum identifies them as coins from the Bishopric of Basel found under the church at Istein. They came to light probably between 1869 and 1871, during construction of a new church following the demolition of the old church of St. Michael, and since the latter building was very old the coins probably have some connection with its early period. The town of Istein, while in the diocese of Constance, was in the possession of the Cathedral Chapter of Basel after 1100.

The weight and technique of the coins are primitive; the flans are of the quadratum supercusum fabric, the type an equal-armed cross with

three dots in each angle. From recognizable traces of previous strikings in the form of a crosier or building the writer concludes that these coins were not struck on either side simultaneously, but that the "building type" coin — probably issued by Burkhard von Fenis — was hammered flat to allow restriking of the planchet with the new cross type. This overstrike places the coins without doubt in the Basel series, and the author attributes them tentatively to Rudolf II von Homberg (1107-1122).

DR

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Notes and Questions on Coin Ornaments. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 453-459, illus.

Other than in passing over the information found on certain of the coins themselves, the ornamental mountings often seen on Roman gold coins, some medallions, and on late antique money medallions or medallic multiples have never been studied. The questions raised include: What coins were used in these mountings? Were coins mounted in periods of economic prosperity or distress? Were the ornaments generally regarded as objects of economic prosperity, or as decorations of fashion? Since answers are difficult, the problems can best be assessed by examination of a limited group of specimens assembled from collections in the Netherlands (most of them undoubtedly from local finds) and which have been classified by mountings, not by the coins themselves. These mountings are divided into pendants, rings and brooches. They generally begin in the third century A.D., flourish during periods of barbarian migration, and enjoy a revival in the Merovingian and Carolingian periods. Sometimes, as in the case of a "coin" of Charlemagne, coin ornaments or pseudo-coins were made for the mountings, and there is more than one instance of mediaeval sentiment displayed in the preservation of an ancient coin. A case in point is an aureus of Antoninus Pius, too worn to have had more intrinsic value than the settings of various later periods in which it was remounted.

CCV

GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. and J. D. A. THOMPSON. Forgery in the Anglo-Saxon Series. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 18-25, pl. 1.

A general survey of the known Anglo-Saxon forgeries, in which, to avoid aiding any potential counterfeiter, certain evidence is withheld. It is suggested that the forger with whom the article is chiefly concerned was in all probability a numismatist of some standing, as well as being an engraver (or one with access to the services of a venal engraver) of

no mean ability. There is considerable discussion of the work of John White, an earlier forger in the English series, but that of Singleton (alias James, alias "Dr." Edwards) is discounted as being of noticeably inferior quality. Illustrated are coins of Aethelbald, the moneyer Tarhtulf, Aethelwulf, Ethered/Archiepi, Egbert of Wessex, Alfred, Edwig, Offa, Icenberht and Aethered. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Contemporary Forgeries of Late Saxon Pence. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 185-189, pl. 14.

Deals with the mutilation of pence found in Scandinavian hoards. The system of pecking to check the authenticity of coins must have been successful, since only two plated forgeries — apparently from official dies or dies cut by an official engraver — have so far been reported. The latest of these is a coin of Aethelred II's second small cross type (Hild. A = Brooke I = *BMC* i) which the writer believes to have been issued ca. 1010-1016. The reverse reads +BYRVHSTAN ON PINCS. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and P. E. LASKO. The Dover Hoard. The First English Hoard with Groats of Edward I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 147-168, pls. 8-12, illus.

In June, 1955, workmen in Market Street, Dover found 685 silver coins and one copper disc in a lead container resembling a money box. The hoard was in generally fine condition and contained 61 English, 266 Irish, 344 Scottish and 54 Continental coins; the three former groups argue strongly for a date of deposit ca. 1295. The four coins from the Low Countries are by no means inconsistent with this dating, and the solitary specimen from Brescia, Italy is dated by the hoard. While the French coins seem to demand a time of deposit as late as 1306, they are still perfectly consistent with the above dating. It is suggested that the hoard may have been buried during the sacking of Dover by the French on August 2nd, 1295. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. E. JONES. An Intermediate Small Cross Issue of Aethelred II and Some Late Varieties of the Crux Type. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 75-87, pl. 4, illus.

A result of the use of historical and hoard evidence is the emergence of a new type — the intermediate small cross, between crux and long cross. Scandinavian hoards have supplied evidence to corroborate the new arrangement. Coins are illustrated, and mints, moneyers and types listed. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Nineteenth Century Scottish Hoard of Edward Pence. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 196-201, pl. 14.

From an unknown find-spot, the hoard comprises at least 807 coins, 797 of which are English pence; 793 are amenable to the Fox classification and are summarized, the remainder consisting of Irish, Scottish and Continental issues. Among the latter is a coin of Flanders, and included in the hoard are a few florin pence of Edward III. The more notable coins are illustrated, and a detailed list of all weights, classes and mints is given. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and J. S. STRUDWICK. The Provenances of the Anglo-Saxon Coins recorded in the two Volumes of the British Museum Catalogue. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 26-59.

Although the two volumes of the *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum* (published in 1889 and 1893) omitted all provenances, it has been possible in many cases to retrace the history of a coin to its original find-spot, early sale catalogue or collection. From the Hans Sloane collection (1753) ten coins only — issues of Canute — have been traced.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Three Late Anglo-Saxon Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 88-105, pl. 5, illus.

1. A new Anglo-Saxon mint: A fragment of a true *First Small Cross* coin of Aethelraed II, part of the 1914 Pemberton's Parlour hoard from Chester, is re-examined. The reading CAST suggests Caistor in Lindsey as the mint, but Doncaster, Horncastle and Castor in Northamptonshire should not be ignored.

2. A probable new mint in Shropshire: Examination of coins of Aethelraed II and Cnut reading BRY, BRYD, BRYDIA, BRYDIGA, BRYGIN, BRYIDGE and BYRDG. A die link between two coins of Aethelraed II reading BRYGIN and NIPAN suggests this new mint.

3. The emergency mint of Cadbury: The writer interprets evidence of die-linking as indicating that the mint of Cadbury lasted only a few years, closing as early as 1017. Lists of known pairs of dies from the national collections at Stockholm, Copenhagen and London are included. JSM

HILL, P. V. A Brief Survey of Anglo-Saxon Sceattas. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 321-324.

In his introductory paragraph the writer states that "the numismatist who decides to take up the study of Anglo-Saxon sceattas is confronted by an apparently insurmountable obstacle — the diversity of their types,

which seems at first sight to have been the results of the whims of individual engravers rather than of a preconceived pattern. However, as he progresses, he realizes that both whim and pattern are present and that all but a very few types may be divided into four distinct groups, which, although they are not always mutually exclusive, make his researches considerably easier. These groups may be conveniently termed the Standard, London, Animal and Anglo-Merovingian Series". The author dates sceattas from the mid-seventh century to the end of the eighth (ca. 790). The Standard may be the earliest, followed by the London, and then, beginning in the early eighth century, the Animal. The characteristics of the four groups are discussed in much detail. Sceattas which do not fall into these groups are not numerous, and may be divided into three classes: Romanized, cross and pellet and diademed-head types.

JONES, F. E. Thoughts on the Norman Coinage of Wales in the Light of Two Additions to the Series. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 191-194, pl. 14.

A "Paxs" type penny of William I reading — VAN ON — is now shown to be a product of the Rhuddlan mint, its obverse die linking with a unique Rhuddlan coin from the Lockett collection; the latter is from the same reverse die as *BMC* nos. 869/870. JSM

JONES, F. E. An Unpublished Mule of Edward the Confessor. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 189-190, pl. 14.

The two coins illustrated are early pennies of Edward the Confessor by the moneyer Wineman who struck at Salisbury in this reign and in Canute's last type. One coin is of Wilton (Brooke type 1) and the other of Salisbury (Brooke type 4); thus they fall into line with the evidence of the York and Steyning mints (cf. King, *BNJ* 1941/42) which demonstrates that Brooke type 1 is the first substantive type and that type 4 moves up two places and becomes second.

A study of the details of the very close association between the neighboring mints of Salisbury and Wilton makes it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Wineman of these two coins is one and the same individual, but this cannot be proved. A parallel in the case of another Salisbury/Wilton moneyer Alfred under Canute is noted. JSM

KING, H. H. The Coins of the Sussex Mints. Part 1: Bramber (?), Chichester, Pevensey, and Rye. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 60-74, pls. 2-3.

Coins from twenty-one English and Scandinavian collections are listed with provenances, and, when known, die identities. Reigns covered in-

clude those of Althelstan, Eadgar, Aethelred II, Cnut, Harold I, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, Harold II, William I, William II, Henry I and Stephen. JSM

LINTON, E. C. A Pre-treaty Edward III Groat, Lawrence type G, with a New Reverse. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), p. 196, pl. 15.

The obverse is of the usual type G. The reverse shows reverse-barred N's, with annulets of differing types in the first and second quarters; that in the first, under DON, takes the form of three short curved bars between the pellets, while in the second, under CIVI, it is of normal size. The coin is in the writer's collection. JSM

MABBOTT, T. O. English Coins of King Stephen's Time. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 17-18, illus.

Since 1066, except for two occasions, coinage in England has been issued in the name of the ruling king or queen. Exceptions are the reign of Stephen (1135-54), when various leaders struck their own coins, and Matilda (sister of Henry I and rightful heir to the throne) issued a small number of coins in her own name, and the period 1649-1660, when there was no king on the throne. Some of these mintages are illustrated and described. JRF

N., R. A Few Notes on the Silver Dump Coinage of Ceylon. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 457 (June, 1956), pp. 223-224.

A brief description of this coinage, considered by the author to be amongst the most attractive of the silver Colonial series; the specimens in the British Museum (excluding die varieties) and those in the author's collection are listed and discussed. Denominations include the ninety-six stivers or two rix-dollars, the forty-eight stivers or rix-dollar, and the twenty-four or half rix-dollar.

SEABY, PETER. The Sequence of Anglo-Saxon Coin Types, 1030-50. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 111-146, pls. 6-7, illus.

Using the evidence deriving from hoards, weights, and names of moneyers, a sequence of types is listed. Included also are tables showing finds, weight frequencies and analyses of moneyers. JSM

STEWART, I. H. A New Norman Forger. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 190-191, pl. 14.

In discussing a coin reading +PILLEMVREX (somewhat obscured through double striking), the writer believes that the reverse, originally

+PVLFPINEONLVNDI, has been systematically altered — the first wen of Wulfwine to R, the L of Lundi to C. The coin, of base metal, weighs barely 14 grains. It adds a new piece — incriminating still another moneyer — to the list of various examples of forgeries described by Dr. G. C. Brooke in the *B.M.C. Norman Kings*. JSM

STEWART, I. H. The Stamford Mint and the Connexion with the Abbot of Peterborough under Ethelred II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 106-110, pl. 14.

Using the evidence of die-linking between coins of Edward the Martyr and Aethelred II, the writer suggests that the annulet used on the Stamford coinage was the same as used by the Abbot of Peterborough. JSM

STRUDWICK, J. S. An Account of Some Saxon Coins Found at Honedon near Clare, Suffolk, 1687. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 180-182.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* issue of 1687 Sir Philip Skippon wrote of a find of between 200 and 300 Anglo-Saxon pennies; he described twenty-one of the coins, issues of Athelstan, Eadmund and Eadred. A similar find was made at Kintbury, Berkshire, in June, 1761.

VINCENT, J. R. Unpublished Information upon Charles I Weymouth Mints. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 169-170.

In *BNJ* (3rd Ser., Vol. 3, pp. 97-118) Mr. Derek Allen makes mention of the probable existence of further die varieties of coins from the Weymouth mints of Charles I. Listed are four additional half-crown reverse dies, legend stops which have been identified, and two uncommon shillings with bust R. All are illustrated. JSM

UNITED STATES

GOULD, M. M. Counterstamped or Countermarked U. S. Large Cents. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 1315-1316.

Supplementing his original articles which appeared in the July, 1947 *Numismatist* the writer lists new finds and attributes several countermarks to early American silversmiths. JRF

[RAYMOND, WAYTE, Inc.]. *The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins. From 1616 to Present Day*. 18th Edition. O. E. Raymond, ed. New York, Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1957. 224 pp., illus.

The three years which have elapsed since publication of the last edition of the *Standard Catalogue* have witnessed a considerable increase in prices, reflecting both the growing number of collectors and the increasing scarcity of choice U. S. coins. While the omission of the Philippine Islands coinage is to be regretted, new and welcome features of this present edition are the listing of engravers for many of the issues and an excellent chapter on U. S. restrikes. HG

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List.* 15th ed., 1958. Racine, Whitman Publishing Co., 1957. 126 pp., illus.

Identical with the previous edition, except that retail market prices show a general increase of approximately ten per cent. HG

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. HUNT. *Australiana Numismata Bibliography.* In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 5-6.

A compilation which, in the words of its author "may be regarded as the first serious attempt to compile a bibliography of Australian numismatic literature". Thirty-five items have been arranged alphabetically by author or compiler. References to numismatics in the columns of Australian newspapers have been omitted on the grounds that the information therein, besides being usually already known to numismatists, is frequently found to be unreliable.

ROBINSON, A. *Adelaide Ingots and Gold Coin Tokens.* In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sept.-Dec., 1955), pp. 107-110.

Ingots and gold coin tokens played an important role in the most critical period in the history of South Australia. In 1850 the colony was prosperous, but the year 1851 opened with hints of an approaching economic crisis; fractional currency had never been plentiful, and with an expanding commerce and population it became increasingly difficult to negotiate daily cash transactions. When gold was discovered in Victoria more than 8,000 men left for the goldfields. This resulted in an immediate drop in production, the coin shortage became much more acute inasmuch as the men took all obtainable coins with them into Victoria, and it has been estimated that two-thirds of all available coin was lost.

To remedy this situation, authorization was given for the striking of Australia's first gold coinage and dies were prepared for five pound and one pound pieces. Apparently no five pound coins were struck, but between 24,000 and 25,000 one pound tokens were issued; the first ap-

peared on November 26, 1852 and the last on February 15, 1853, but all carried the date 1852. Reason for the short minting period is the fact that large quantities of gold coins reached South Australia from England in 1853.

LATIN AMERICA

Primera Exposición Uruguaya de Numismática. Montevideo, 17/31 agosto, 1957. [Montevideo, 1957]. 61 pp., illus.

Catalogue of the first Uruguayan numismatic exhibition held at Montevideo on the above dates, with Argentina, Spain and Uruguay among the countries represented. Illustrations include some of the more outstanding medals and plaquettes from material provided by fifty-one institutions, societies, groups and private collectors.

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. Tables de références des monnaies ikhchidites. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 107-134, illus.

The present article reorganizes and supplements the author's preliminary list of issues of the Ikhshidid dynasty published in *RBN* 1955, pp. 103-111. Dr. Balog has now extensively combed the literature (his bibliography contains over thirty published works) and he has also had access to at least ten unpublished collections. The bulk of the article comprises two lists: one, a complete assembly of references to the known specimens of each year; the other, a table of transcriptions of the legends on each type. The dates range from 331 to 358 for the gold, 328 or 329 to 358 for the silver. The mints are Miṣr, Filāstīn, Dimishq and Tabarīyah. Dr. Balog estimates that the Assiout hoard of Ikhshidid dinars must have exceeded 3000 specimens. GCM

MATSSON, G. O. Notice of an Unusual Turkish Gold Coin. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (March, 1958), p. 65, illus.

A broad flan two-and-a-half lira piece of 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd II, regnal year 29, weight 17.56 grams. GCM

NAVASCUÉS y DE PALACIO, JORGE de. Tesoro hispano-árabe hallado en Trujillo (Cáceres). In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 5-28.

A hoard containing some 6000 silver coins, mostly fragmentary, was found in the town of Trujillo (Cáceres) in 1950. The bulk of the hoard

consisted of dirhems and fragments of dirhems of the Umayyads of Spain, 320-407 H. Among them were three evidently unpublished specimens: 391 H. (without the name Muḥammad), 404 H. ('Abd al-'Azīz and Khayram ?, struck at Almeria ?), and 407 H. (Sulaymān and Jahwar). There were also 270 Fātimid fragments from al-Mu'izz to al-Ḥākīm, a Buwayhid coin of 'Aḍud al-Dawlah, two specimens of the Umayyad emirate, and (probably intrusive) a fragment of Castile, datable between Ferdinand I and Sancho IV. The author concludes that the hoard belonged to a silversmith and was buried in the first third of the eleventh century, or, if the Castillian piece is considered, in the thirteenth. GCM

FAR EAST

GRAHAM, D. and EDWARD KANN. Coinage of the Chinese Emigré Government. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 1283-1287, pl.; No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 1423-1428, illus.

Concerns the efforts of the Chinese Nationalist Government at Taiwan in its attempt to create a metallic currency. A descriptive list of the sixty-five struck patterns includes metal used and year of issue. JRF

OGAWA, HIROSHI, ed. *Okawa Kaichō Kanreki Shukuga Senpu*. Tokyo, Nippon Kahei Kyokai (Japanese Numismatic Society), 1957. 10, 116, 3 ff., 2 pls.

A memorial volume published in commemoration of the sixty-first birthday of Mr. Okawa Kaicho, president of the Japanese Numismatic Society, and issued in the traditional Japanese format of folio pages. The work contains full-size reproductions of coins from Mr. Okawa's own and collections of other members of the Society. The first thirty-one pages, illustrating eighty-one coins from the former, are followed by a reproduction of the token specially designed and presented to members in honor of the occasion; the balance of the pages reproduce 170 coins, principally of East Asian origin, from the collections of the various other members. Mr. Okawa's portrait appears on the frontispiece, and completing the volume is a photograph taken at the meeting of the Society, attended by eighty-seven members and guests, at which he was honored.

HFB and HK

OGAWA, YOSHINORI, ed. *Shin Kan-ei-sen no Kanshiki to Tebiki*. Bankoku Kahai Kenkyukai, Tokyo, 1956. 106 ff., illus.

Illustrates and describes no less than 350 variants of the *Kan-ei-Tsuho* holed copper coins issued in and subsequent to 1668. A comprehensive

presentation of the many minute variations which delight the Japanese collector. HFB and HK

Sieyo Kosenkai (Seiyo Numismatic Society). *Tenpo Senpu* (Illustrated Record of *Tenpo Tsuko* Coins). Seiyo, 1956. 4, 115 ff., illus.

A volume dedicated to the seventy-seventh birthday of the prominent Japanese numismatist, Sano Eizan. The greater portion is devoted to the large holed oval *Tenpo* era coins issued for Japan and Ryukyu, 300 of which are illustrated, but included also are four examples of the rare large holed coins cast in Japan in imitation of the *Ch'un Yu T'ung Pao* ("equal to 100") coins of the emperor Li Tsung (A.D. 1225-1264) of the Southern Sung dynasty; from these the Japanese apparently derived the idea of making coins of high denomination disproportionate in weight to the unit coins. HFB and HK

WANG, YU-CH'UAN. *Wo Kuo Tai Huo Pi Ti Ch'i Yüan Huo Fa Chan* (The Origin and Development of Ancient Chinese Coins). Shanghai, 1957. 122 pp., 43 pls. In Chinese.

Amplifies both text and illustration of the author's two earlier works *The Distribution of Coin Types in Ancient China* (1948) and *Early Chinese Coinage* (1951), published in English by the American Numismatic Society. The newly drawn maps, being on a larger scale, are greatly improved, and the illustrations include a number of rare coins not contained in the earlier publications. Many specially cut ancient characters found on the Ming knives are incorporated into the text, and line drawings of the inscriptions on the gold Ying-Yüan metal tablets — sixteen of them included on one plate — facilitate understanding of these rare pieces. It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Wang has continued his study of ancient Chinese coinages since his return to China, even though his findings now necessarily appear only in the Chinese language. HFB

INDIA

GHIRSHMAN, ROMAN. Un décadrachme kouchan inédit. In: *Mélanges Louis Massignon* (Institut Français de Damas, 1957), pp. 259-267, pl. 1.

The coin, found near Hamadan, is in the collection of M. Azizbeglou of Teheran. Similar types seem to reflect a mixture of Kushan and Indo-Bactrian influence; inscriptions, badly executed in positive on the dies reflect coins of Wima Kadphises and the unknown Soter Megas. Since the reverse title is that of Kanishka, the writer suggests that he is to be identified with Soter Megas who governed India as the viceroy of Wima Kadphises. DR

TOKENS

EKLUND, O. P. German War Tokens ("Notgeld"). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (March, 1948), pp. 185-191, illus. [and various issues to Vol. 65, No. 5 (May, 1952), pp. 491-497, illus.] Continued in Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec., 1954), pp. 1299-1306, illus. [and various issues to Vol. 68, No. 4 (April, 1955), pp. 384-388, illus.]

Descriptive catalogue of 1964 German War tokens from the writer's collection; not a complete record of all issues, but a listing of the most interesting. These tokens — so-called *Notgeld* or necessity money — were issued during and after World War I, 1915-1923, and were struck for the most part in zinc, iron, bronze and aluminum at thirty-eight different mints. Those with dates 1922 and 1923 were intended not for circulation but for sale.

GRIFFIN, A. C. The "Dunkirk" Tokens. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 171-174, illus.

In the eighteenth century Methuen and Joyce issued "Dunkirk" tokens. Dunkirk (or Dunkirke) village is situated in the parish of Freshford, Somerset, and the historical background of the local woollen industry contributes evidence in support of the Methuen and Joyce attribution. The varieties are listed and illustrated. JSM

Tokens of Tasmania. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Jan.-April, 1955), pp. 59-60.

When New Zealand numismatists see the names Hobart Town and Van Dieman's Land on copper tokens issued in Tasmania one hundred years ago, or when they hear an early settler refer to Hobart Town, they remember that Hobart was once on one of New Zealand's main shipping lanes, and the last port of call from England.

Tasmanian tokens, bearing more distinctive designs than those found on tokens of Australia, were issued by Lipscombe, Jarvey, Dease, Waterhouse and Wood. One of those issued by Wood in 1855 is described in detail: "One Penny Token Payable on Demand Here. Montpelier Retreat Inn, Hobart Town. W. D. Wood." This building is still standing, and differs but slightly from the design which appears on the token.

Varieties of the Feuchtwanger Cent. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2343-2344, illus.

The Feuchtwanger pieces (listed No. 120 in Low's *Hard Times Tokens*) were issued for Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, a New York chemist and druggist who invented an alloyed metal resembling German silver. This metal he called Feuchtwanger's Composition, and the tokens were circulated in

aid of his campaign to induce the government to adopt it for use in coinage. A list of the pieces shows six varying obverse and nine varying reverse dies.
GHN

WHITELEY, P. W. Ore-Haulers Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), p. 1200, illus.

Three illustrations of these interesting tokens which were used to check the number of loads hauled from mine to mill, or from mill to railroad.
JRF

WILLEY, R. C. Numismatica Alcoholic. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 238-240.

Discussion of the Canadian Blacksmith tokens and those issued by liquor dealers.
JRF

WILLIAMSON, R. H. More on the Franklin Press Token. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 1288-1289.

Additional notes on this copper token, with references to articles in *Coin Collectors Journal*, *The Numismatist*, and *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*.
DTF

MEDALS

AMORÓS, J. Comentarios en torno de la historia de la medalla en España. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 9-17.

In his discussion of the reasons underlying the comparative retardation of medallic art in Spain the writer divides his topic into the following eras: (1) A period of importation — especially from the Spanish Austrias — in which the custom of Italian princes in commemorating important events was followed, (2) a peak period which existed in Spanish America, (3) a period of *academismo* which began in the days of Fernando VII and continued almost to the present time, and (4) the present crisis in orientation.

BABELON, JEAN. Pisanello. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 43-48, pl.

Discusses the medallic work of Pisanello against the background of fifteenth century Florence. Particular attention is given to Pisanello's first venture in the medallic field, the famous medal of the Byzantine Emperor John Palaeologus.

BADÍA TORRES, ANTONIO. De unas medallas conmemorativas de numismáticos ilustres. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 185-194, illus.

Three medals have been issued by the numismatic section of the *Circulo Filatélico y Numismático* (Barcelona) in honor of the distinguished Spanish numismatists Antonio Agustin, J. Botet y Sisó and Antonio Vives Escudero. The designs were prepared by the Barcelona sculptor D. Francisco Socias March. Both obverses and reverses are illustrated.

BARBERO, ANTONIO. Justificación. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 147-149.

The writer, a Spanish physician at Alicante, gives valid reasons for collecting medals, stressing the pleasure, satisfaction and therapeutic value derived from this hobby as an antidote to the rush and turmoil of modern life.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Sobre medallas españoles de la edad media y de Fernando el Católico. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 77-85, 2 pls.

After discussing the development of medallic art in Spain during the late Middle Ages the writer describes and illustrates two medals of Fernando el Católico. The obverse of the first shows the sovereign in effigy, facing left, that of the second the king, in armor and crown, sitting on a pedestal and holding a sword and model of a church. The reverses bear the same representation.

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Garibaldi. Eine Kugel, eine Medaille, und ein Schweizer Liedchen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 27 (Oct., 1957), pp. 58-60.

By subscription, a medal was struck in the late nineteenth century commemorating the services of two doctors, Zanetti and Nelaton, in extracting bullet fragments from the foot of Garibaldi, wounded November 22, 1862. The obverse bears the bust of Garibaldi, the reverse a dedication to the doctors. Originally struck in three sizes, the medal now survives only in several bronzes; the die cutters are known. One reverse shows the medical caduceus in a laurel wreath, with probes and tweezers on either side. The event survived in Switzerland as late as the beginning of the twentieth century in the form of a song, probably brought from Italy by Swiss soldiers. Swiss radicals undoubtedly helped to popularize it.

DR

COLE, FRANCES. The God-and-Freedom Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), p. 4, illus.

First issued in 1951 by the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church, Phoenix, Arizona, the above medal was originally hand-cast in silver and later stamped in both copper and silver.

DTF

DEULOVOL, FEDERICO MARÉS. La medalla y las nuevas inquietudes. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 49-50.

In discussing the decadence of the medal, Deulovol maintains that the tradition of the great medallists has been lost not by the lack of good sculptors but by lack of interest in the field. He sees the modern medal as something of a numismatic rarity, treasured and appreciated only by museums and intelligent collectors.

FERRARI, J. N. Panorama del movimiento medallístico en la Argentina. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 139-146.

Argentine medallic art falls into two periods, the colonial and the independent. Within the former may be grouped the following: (1) Proclamation medals, (2) medals struck by the Consulado de Buenos Aires, (3) those issued in commemoration of the defense and reconquest of Buenos Aires when attacked by the British in 1806 and 1807, (4) miscellaneous medals, and (5) European medals which treat of Argentina. There is brief discussion of the medals issued in commemoration of the War of Independence, the period of civil strife, the Indian wars, the period of dictatorship under Rosas, and the hundreds of medals issued in 1910 and 1916 in honor of the May Revolution and Declaration of Independence. Some attention is given to important medal collections in Argentina, both public and private, and to the books on Argentine medals published within the country.

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Novas medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (April-August, 1956), p. 64, 2 pls.

The first of three recent Portuguese medals described is that designed and cast by the sculptor and medallist Raul Xavier in honor of Estácio da Veiga (1828-1891). The second was issued in commemoration of the diamond jubilee of the Orfeão Académico de Coimbra (1880-1955), and the third in honor of the founding of the Real Hospital Português de Beneficência em Pernambuco (1855-1955).

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Medallic Memorials to Lafayette. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1957), pp. 1027-1082, illus.

A short biography of Lafayette and an excellent chronological listing of medals struck in his honor. JRF

GIMENO, FERNANDO. Consideraciones sobre la medalla como producto artístico. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 101-131, illus.

The writer discusses at length what constitutes numismatic attractiveness and appeal and then analyses the various components involved, e.g.

concept, unity, expression. Scattered throughout the text are illustrations of many striking modern medals.

HOC, MARCEL. Jean Second et les débuts de la médaille aux Pays-Bas. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 51-63, pl.

Discusses the life and work of Jean Second (1511-1536), Low Country humanist, poet and medallist. Nineteen of his medals are listed, together with dates of execution and names of persons commemorated; three of the pieces are as yet undiscovered. Those issued in honor of Perrenot, Craneveld, Alciat and Charles V show either an allegory or inscription on the reverse, while the remainder are uniface. The technique employed by this medallist is analysed in some detail.

LISMORE, THOMAS. Proclamation Medals of Cuba. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 5-13, illus.

A reprint from the *Diario de la Marina* describes sixty-seven known medals and two of doubtful attribution issued in commemoration of the accession of eight Spanish monarchs; they were struck in sixteen cities, towns or villages on the island of Cuba. DTF

MALECOT, YVES. Situation de la médaille en France. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 19-24, 2 pls.

In any country, if medallic art is to flourish, three factors must be present: Inspired artists, active manufacturers, and the assurance of a good market. France fortunately has all three. At the present time the principal producers of medals in that country are: *Société Française des Amis de la Médaille*, *Maison Canale*, *Maison Arthus-Bertrand* and *L'Administration des Monnaies et Médailles*. For a long time the *Administration* enjoyed a legal monopoly in the production of medals; it is still the major producer, issuing about fifty medals each year. Among contemporary medallists and their work discussed by Malécot may be mentioned Galtié, Corbin, Lay, Guzman, Simon, Landry, Joly and Lallement. Two medals are illustrated: the Fabre medals by Galtié and the Colette medal by Corbin.

MARCH, FRANCISCO SOCIAS. La escultura medallística en Barcelona. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 181-183.

In addition to discussing the medallic work of Barcelona sculptors since introduction of the reducing machine in 1878, the article also lists some of the recent medals designed and executed by the writer himself.

MASSEY, J. E. Julius Gutttag: Gold Medalist. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), p. 1307, illus.

A brief of Julius Gutttag on the occasion of his receipt of the fifty year award from the American Numismatic Association. JRF

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Historia de una medalla. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 29-34, pl.

The Spanish medal described and illustrated was executed by the Spanish medallist Enrique Giner in commemoration of three events: Pérez Bayer's gift of his own library to the library of the University of Valencia, the celebration of the fifth centenary of the canonization of St. Vincent Ferrer, and the enlargement of the above university's library. The obverse shows the effigy of Bayer, distinguished Spanish numismatist and librarian, and the inscription around the edge mentions his gift. On the reverse is depicted a section of the main reading room of the library, with inscription, also around the edge, commemorating the above centenary.

Memorie metalliche delle Due Sicilie 1600-1735. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 41 (1956), pp. 3-103, illus.

Descriptive catalogue of one hundred medals issued in commemoration of persons and events connected with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies during the period 1600-1735. Among the interesting specimens listed may be mentioned one commemorating the proclamation of St. Thomas Aquinas as the eighth protector of Naples (1604), another issued in honor of Duchess Isabella di Tocco d'Aragona (1626), medals issued by the Theatines in homage to the Viceroy of Naples, Conte di Pegnaranda (1664) and by the Neapolitan Jesuits in commemoration of the canonization of St. Francis Borgia (1671), an early eighteenth century religious medal of St. Januarius, a medal commemorating the coronation of Vittorio Amedeo of Savoy as King of Sicily in the cathedral at Palermo (1713) and one issued in 1717 to mark the fifth centenary of the founding of the Order of Preachers (Dominicans).

MILLIKEN, W. M. Four Stone Models for German Medals. In: *Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art*, Vol. 44, No. 6, Pt. 1 (June, 1957), pp. 118-121, illus.

Four sixteenth century stone models for German medals were recently acquired by the Cleveland Museum of Art. The first was made for the reverse of a medal of Martin III Geuder von Heroldsberg and Stain (1455-1532); the second, executed ca. 1535-40, for a medal of one of the three sons of Martin III Geuder. Both are the work of Matthes Gebel

(ca. 1500-1574), considered by Habich "obviously the main representative of the art of the medal of his day". The third model was fashioned for the reverse of the medal of Pancracius Labenwolf by Ludwig Neufahrer of Nuremberg (d. 1563), and the fourth for Tobias Wolff's medal of Pope Alexander V.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, E. Quelques remarques concernant l'influence française sur l'art suédois de la médaille. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 509-515.

Since the signing of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 Sweden and France have had an almost continuous cultural exchange in medallic art. In 1649 the young queen Christina brought the French medallist Erich Parise to Sweden, where he worked until his death in 1665; he not only cut dies for the coinage, but made coronation medals much influenced by classical antiquity and in noticeable contrast to those of the Baroque Netherlands. During the last three hundred years Paris has been a source of inspiration for Swedish medallists, and the benefits have fallen on both countries rather than on Scandinavia alone. The German medallist Anton Meybusch worked in Sweden before coming to the court of Louis XIV, and Swedish techniques perfected machinery which facilitated his contributions to French medallic art during the remainder of the century. Arvid Karlsten produced medals for Louis XIV ca. 1685, while his pupils Faltz and Richter worked at home, in Paris, and in Vienna. In the eighteenth century the Swiss medallist Johan Carl Hedlinger worked for Charles XII following a brilliant career in France under Saint-Urbain; Gustaf Ljungberger (1734-1787), A. Robsahm (1744-1774), C. G. Fehrman and L. Grandel continued medallic contacts between Sweden and France — with varying fortunes — into the Napoleonic era, and the nineteenth century saw medallic art raised to new levels of brilliance by J. Salmson and J. E. Eriksson. The influence of Tasset on Swedish medallists bore greatest fruit in the careers of A. Lindberg and his son Erik. The tradition has continued to the present in the work of L. Holmgren of the Stockholm mint and in the medals of the three Swedish sculptors Milles, Sjögren and Eldh.

ccv

OLSSON, MARTIN. *Vasagraven i Uppsala domkyrka. Historiska, konst- och kulturhistoriska samt Medicinska och Antropologiska undersökningar*. By Martin Olsson, Torsten Lenk, Eva Bergman and Bo E. Ingelmark. Edited by Martin Olsson. Stockholm, 1956. Pt. 1: Text, 257 pp. Pt. 2: 96 pls. With English Summary.

Relates a unique method of investigating the true portrait likeness of a medal.

Contained in the royal burial crypt in the cathedral at Uppsala are the coffins and remains of Gustav Vasa (1521-60) and Johan III (1568-

92) and their respective queens. During restorations effected a decade ago the author had drawings made of the skull profile of Johan III, and, on comparing these with three contemporary medallic portraits, found the forehead on the latter more receding, the crown higher and the nose larger. These alterations he believes to have been a result of the king's wish (for reasons political) to have his portrait resemble as nearly as possible that of his father, Gustav Vasa. LL

Paris. Administration des Monnaies et Médailles. *L'Entente Cordiale ou Les relations franco-britanniques de 1843 à nos jours. Exposition au Musée Monétaire à l'occasion de la visite en France des souverains britanniques 5 avril - 10 mai 1957*. With Supplement. Paris, [1957]. 90, 19 pp., 16 pls.

As a result of co-operation between numerous collectors and museums, more than 600 items — many of a numismatic nature — were assembled in honor of the above state visit. The aim of the exhibition was the portrayal of Franco-British relations from Victorian times to the present day. Illustrations in the catalogue include reproductions of medals commemorating state visits of Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe, the conquest of Sebastopol, Napoleon III's reception in London and numerous other occasions. HG

PLAYA, J. C. Consejos para los aspirantes a coleccionar medallas. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 195-197.

For benefit of the beginner the writer lists some of the fields in which medals may be collected and discusses some of the problems involved. Two problems with which the collector is soon confronted are the almost endless variety of subjects covered and the wide diversity of diameters encountered.

ROMAGNOLI, GIUSEPPE. Medaglia moderna. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 35-37.

The writer, distinguished Italian sculptor and director of the Medallic Art School at Rome, discusses the modern medal from the point of view of its present importance and function. Mentioned also are the contributions which recent medallic exhibitions in Paris, Amsterdam, Madrid, Rome, London and Stockholm have made toward stimulating greater interest in medallic art.

ROOVERS, OLGA N. La médaille monument culturel. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 507-508.

Medals can be said to possess a value inversely proportionate to their relatively modest format, and since the founding of modern medallic art

by Pisanello in 1439 they have achieved recognition both as objects of aesthetic quality and documents of history. Medals of the Italian Quattrocento reflect the contemporary interest in portraiture, composition and painterly perspective. In the century that followed, Leone Leoni exploited the medal's sculptural possibilities and Cellini discovered its limits of jewel-like craftsmanship; later, the triumphal medals of the Baroque Netherlands are seen to reflect the diverse tendencies of modern art. In their historical role medals of Louis XIV document the successes of absolute monarchy, while those of the Netherlands express the struggles for liberty in both classical and biblical terms. ccv

SANZ, SALVADOR DIEZ. El ferrocarril y las medallas conmemorativas. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 171-179, illus.

Deals with railroad construction — especially during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries — and with the many medals issued in commemoration of railroad openings and centenaries. Three medals are illustrated. They commemorate the centenaries of the Barcelona-Mataró railroad and the first railroads of Spain and England.

SCHREIBER, O. L. Collections of Luther Medals in America. In: *The Lutheran Quarterly*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Feb., 1957), pp. 42-49, illus.

Following a short review of Luther's life and the Reformation as mirrored in coins and medals, the Rev. Schreiber comments on the increasing popularity of these items amongst U. S. collectors; he also lists the outstanding collections both in Canada and the United States, foremost among the latter being the author's gift to the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. In dealing with the coins and medals issued in honor of Luther's birth, the posting of the ninety-five theses, the Augsburg Confession, etc., particular attention is drawn to the chronogram and anagram devices employed by the sixteenth and seventeenth century engravers. There is also lengthy discussion of two medals, one commemorating Luther's attendance at the Diet of Worms, the other issued on the occasion of his death. HG

SERRA ABELLA, ENRIQUE. Ediciones de medallas cerámicas. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 167-170, illus.

Deals with the characteristics of ceramic medals, the various materials used in their manufacture, and the manufacturing process itself. Illustrated is a porcelain medal from Sèvres, France, issued in commemoration of the Russian emperor's visit to the national porcelain plant in October, 1896.

SICILIANO, TOMMASO. Fasti e medaglie delle Due Sicilie. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 40, (1955), pp. 39-49, illus.

Among medals of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies described and illustrated are the following: one struck in 1758 to commemorate the marriage of King Charles of Bourbon with Maria Amalia of Saxony, another issued in 1751 in commemoration of the construction of a new garrison at Naples, a 1754 medal which commemorates the reactivation of the Calabrian and Sicilian mines, and a medal struck in 1852 in honor of the coronation of the Virgin of Pozzo di Capurso.

SIMÓN DE GUILLEUMÁ, J. M. Medallas historicas gremiales y mercantiles, con anteojos. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 151-166.

A catalogue of some medals on which spectacles are depicted. Among them may be mentioned a 1553 specimen issued in memory of Miguel Seryet, a Dutch seventeenth century medal by J. Smeltzing commemorating the dethronement of James II of England in 1688, four seventeenth century medals by Christian Wermuth issued by the pietists, a 1927 medal of the University of Amsterdam, one of 1775 issued by the opticians of London and five from the seventeenth century issued by the drapers of Middelburg (Netherlands).

SOOS, G. Az Országos Szépművészeti Múzeum érem- és plakettgyűjteménye (The Collection of Medals and Plaquettes in the National Museum of Fine Arts). In: *Numismatikai Közlemények*, Vols. 54-55, (1955-56), p. 68. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 82.

Discusses the medals and plaquettes in the above museum (Budapest), most of which are works of nineteenth and twentieth century Hungarian medalists.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Medalllic Art in England. In: *Medallas* (Zaragoza, 1957), pp. 87-94, 2 pls.

Discusses the medal in England, from its modest beginning in the sixteenth century to the problems of contemporary English medallic art. The author states: "The Italian medals of Pisanello and his successors, in representing the ruling nobility of the times, have treated these noblemen as individuals in the full spirit of the Renaissance, allowing the appearance of power and political consequence to be read in the features rather than in any formal trappings of pomp. In England, however, the growth of medallic techniques bore a different fruit. English medals, from their very beginning, concentrated on the outward semblance of power and statecraft; in brief, they were, from the first, medals of state. As

such they tended to commemorate events no less than the personalities responsible for those events. Thus they form what has long come to be regarded as a richly commemorative series with a strong historical emphasis, and they contrast with medallic issues on the continent, where, though (as for example under Louis XIV) the historical value of state medals was seldom overlooked, the purely personal and iconographical appeal of medallic art was equally prominent." Medallists mentioned, with their work treated briefly, are Simon Passe, Nicholas Briot, Thomas and Abraham Simon, Thomas Rawlins, Pistrucci, A. Loewenthal, P. Vincze, and Mrs. Mary Gillick.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Ibsen-medaljene. In: *Ibsendrbok (1955-56)*, pp. 173-175, illus.

Publishes medals portraying the renowned Norwegian author Henrik Ibsen, the oldest dated 1895. Other medals of Ibsen have been struck outside Norway. LL

WENZEL, HERBERT. Numismatisches von Schönbrunn. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (1956), pp. 70-71, illus.

A few hitherto unknown varieties are added to the list of medals of the imperial castle at Schönbrunn contained in Nentwich's *Topography of Lower Austria*. The article also publishes a completely new medal issued in 1809 in commemoration of the peace concluded at Schönbrunn, on which a misrepresentation of the castle indicates the work of a German medalist. HG

WESSÉN, MÄRTA. Register över Svenska Akademiens minnespenningar, handlingar och prisbelöningar 1876-1955. In: *Svenska Akademiens handlingar ifrån år 1886*, Part 65 (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 1-76.

A listing, to 1955, of the issues of the medal struck annually by the Swedish Academy to commemorate a famous Swede. Since its origin in 1876 the series has honored statesmen, authors, scientists and other renowned citizens. LL

ZON, N. E. Een nieuwe Penning van Galtié. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 16-17, illus.

Describes an excellent medal of the distinguished French medallist André Galtié issued in commemoration of Robert Desnos, French poet and member of the underground during World War II. On the obverse the poet's torso, crushed by a huge swastika, is shown behind barbed

wire, but with two fingers of the right hand lifted in the victory symbol. The reverse depicts his emaciated corpse. Out of the corpse a large tree is seen growing, bearing on its branches pertinent titles from Desnos' poems.

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. The Bank of Montreal Bank Note Issues since 1871. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 191-197.

A catalogue of the notes issued by the Bank of Montreal, 1871-1942.

JRF

ALLEN, H. D. Currency Issues of the Molsons Bank, 1855-1925. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 212-218.

A descriptive list of paper money issued by the Molsons Bank prior to its merger with the Bank of Montreal.

JRF

ALLEN, H. D. Paper Currency's Universal Look. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 773-774.

Few new variations appear in the designs of modern paper money. Tradition is partly responsible, as are technological improvements and precautionary devices which further standardization.

DTF

Einiges aus der Zeit des Papier-Notgeldes. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (1956), pp. 74-75.

Following World War I, the smallest Austrian communities (including even those which suffered no shortage of small change) issued emergency paper money, their sole object being to provide material for sale to collectors. With this in mind, the issuers produced bills of artistic as well as colorful design, and since the chances of their being redeemed were slight, assured themselves of a handsome profit. The bills frequently expressed in a humorous way the deplorable conditions resulting from the Austrian inflation.

HG

FINK, C. M. "No Bars for the Bogus." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 449-451.

The story of how masterpieces of counterfeited U. S. paper currency were produced at the turn of the century, some actually from within the jail in which the counterfeiters were serving sentence.

GHN

GOLD, NATHAN. The New "Motto" Dollar Bill. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 1300-1302.
Concerns the first United States paper money to carry the motto "In God We Trust", put into circulation October 1, 1957. JRF

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Gutscheine (des Ungarischen Flüchtlingslagers Haid. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1957), p. 22.

Paper money for use in the Hungarian refugee camp at Haid (Upper Austria) was issued in units of one, two, five, and ten "labor-points." Refugees were paid at the rate of three points an hour while working at the camp. HG

HOOBER, R. T. Early Swedish Bank Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 655-656, illus.

When Sweden printed its first paper money in 1636, the notes were received with great enthusiasm. Unfortunately, excessive numbers of the bills were issued and the resulting depreciation caused a panic. Mr. Hooper tells the story of Sweden's monetary problems during the seventeenth century. DTF

HUNTER, C. C. 'Old Patch.' In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 899-902, illus.

Relates the story of Charles Price, who counterfeited notes of the Bank of England and passed them successfully for a number of years before being caught. DTF

HUTCHINS, F. H. Observations on Certain Small Size Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), p. 1303.

The writer discusses mulings of plate numbers and odd seal colorings found on several series of United States notes. JRF

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Czechoslovakia 1918-1952. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2322-2324.

Seventy-five notes are listed by date, denomination and issuing authority. GHN

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Montenegro 1912-1918. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 1896-1897.

Chronological listing, with brief description, of forty bank notes issued during the above years. GHN

KUPA, M. A. Az Erdélyi főhadipénztár "váltójegy" tervezete 1849-ben. (Proposed Transylvanian Military Note of 1849). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vols. 54-55 (1955-56), pp. 60-62, illus. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 82.

With a view to easing the pressing shortage of small change during the Transylvanian War of Independence in 1849 issuance of a military note was proposed, but the relative period of time (thirteen or twenty days at most) was too short to permit fulfillment of the project. Found recently in a well in the community of Körösladány was a copper plate, made by order of the military command of the National Guard under General Bem and designed for use in the manufacture of the proposed currency.

NOTT, R. I. Two Promissory Notes of Van Diemen's Land. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 10 (Oct. 1957), pp. 419-420.

Two bank notes in the author's collection recall the activities of one John Weavell of Hobart Town (Tasmania). *The Tasmanian*, a Hobart Town weekly of four pages, gives a number of interesting accounts of events and situations, numismatic and otherwise, in the area ca. 1827.

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Europas första sedlar. In: *Bankvärdens*, No. 8 (Oct. 1956), pp. 184-186; No. 9 (Nov. 1956), pp. 210-211, illus.

Repeats in general the facts presented in the author's article which appeared in *Bandoposten*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 43-46 (cf. *NL*, No. 39, 1987, p. 272). These include the life of Johan Palmstruck, his founding of the original Stockholm Banco (now the Sveriges Riksbank) in 1656, and the first European bank notes issued there from 1661 to 1667.

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Relieurs de livres et fabricants de papier-monnaie. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 417-419.

In 1944 the Royal Cabinet in Stockholm received a box of paper and materials used in the manufacture of twenty-five-, ten-, five- and three-daler bills in the years 1716 and 1717. Scientific analysis of the paper has permitted compilation of statistics on content of surface and core. The bills of twenty-five and five dalers were made by Gustaf Nybohm and those of ten dalers by Christian Trapp, both of Stockholm.

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Sedelhistoriska problem. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 122-154. With German Summary.

Deals with certain problems pertaining to paper money. The first, relative to the existence of paper currency issued by Gustav Adolf of Sweden ca. 1631-32, concerns information given by Günther Meinhardt to Dr. A. Keller and published in the latter's *Das Papiergeld der Altdeut-*

schen Staaten (Berlin, 1953, p. 4). Platbarzdis, after a thorough investigation, condemns the representations as entirely false. Again, with reference to Meinhardt's *Die Weltgeltung der Briefmarke als Notgeld* (Göttingen, 1952), he finds statistics on the currency of the East European and Scandinavian countries to be unreliable, and, in some instances, untrue.

An article by Meinhardt, *Kann der Papiergeldforscher ein Problem der Mittelalterlichen Geschichte lösen helfen?* (*Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler*, June, 1953, pp. 76-79) dealt with the famous mediaeval reliquary from Marburg brought to Sweden from Germany in 1631 and now in the Stockholm Museum of National Antiquities. In addition to giving incorrect information concerning this treasure, the author claimed to have seen a voucher — security for a reliquary — dated 7.1.1632 and issued in Mainz to the amount of 10,000 taler; this he construed as a currency note of paper money type. Platbarzdis proves this supposition wrong on the grounds that the treasure was transferred to Stockholm in 1631. LL

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. *Sveriges Riksbanks enkronsedlar 1914-1921*. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 104-110, illus.

When Sweden experienced a shortage of 1-krona coins during the first World War, notes of that value were issued, similar to the krona note of 1873. They were last printed in 1921 and discontinued the following year. (Some of the notes were produced in both 1923 and 1924, but these never went into circulation and appear not to be preserved in a single specimen). A careful examination of the signatures, printing and numbering of the notes is given. LL

RASMUSSEN, ERIK. *Kurantbankens forhold til staten 1737-73*. Copenhagen, 1955. 293 pp., 7 pls. With English Summary.

The Kurantbanken, first bank to operate in Denmark and Norway, opened in 1737 and functioned as a private enterprise until taken over by the government in 1773; it was designed to support trade and industry, and issued the country's first bank notes. From 1713-1719 the State had issued paper money during financial stress suffered as a result of war with Sweden, but this had been completely recalled by 1729. Tables illustrate the increase in notes issued by the Kurantbank and show a surprisingly large number to have been issued during its first year of operation. LL

ROSENTHAL, FRED. Early Ohio Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 26-28.

In a brief history of Ohio's economic development the author writes of many private banks, their rise and fall, and bank note issues. JRF

SCOTT, KENNETH. Counterfeiting in Colonial New Jersey. In: *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 75, No. 3 (July, 1957), pp. 170-179.

The last of three articles on counterfeiting in colonial New Jersey which gives the history of the practice from 1748 to the end of the colonial period. In his introductory paragraph the author states: "After the tremendous upsurge of counterfeiting, particularly coining, which was exposed in 1748, the plague died down but was far from stamped out. In October, 1752, New Jersey one-shilling bills altered to six shillings made their appearance, while the next month it was reported that a pockfretten Jersey man had been passing false pieces of eight in New York City." Arrests, indictments, court trials, punishment by pillory, mutilation, and hanging of offenders during the period covered are dealt with in considerable detail.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Paper Money of the Mexican Revolution. Supplement. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 2124-2128, illus.

The items listed are additional to, or give additional information on, those presented in the author's original article which appeared in earlier issues of the *Scrapbook* (Nov., 1954-May, 1956). They include private, government and bank issues of the various Mexican states, *cartones*, and a few bank notes issued prior to the revolution. GHN

SMEDLEY, G. B. Lafayette portrayed on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 9 (Sept., 1957), pp. 1084-1085.

On the subject of Lafayette's popularity in the United States the writer notes that the only portrait to appear more frequently than his on paper money is that of Washington. JRF

TOMLINSON, G. W. Pre-Commonwealth Paper Money. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan., 1955), p. 7.

The history of paper money in Australia falls into three categories: (1) The period of private issues, which date from the arrival of the first fleet in 1788 to the founding of the first bank in 1817, (2) the period from 1817 to 1910, when the right to issue notes was held by private banks, and (3) the modern era, from 1910 on, when the issue of notes has been under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth treasury.

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- CHRISTENSEN, HENRY (New York). Feb. 21, 1958, 1282 lots, 48 pp., illus., Mexican Silver Dollars.
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). April 21, 1958, 1170 lots, [38] pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Foreign Gold & Crowns, U. S., Canadian, Swedish.
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- HESS, ADOLPH (Lucerne). April 2, 1958, 445 lots, 60 pp., 16 pls., Greek, Roman, Byzantine.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). April 16-19, 1958, 2536 lots, 97 pp., 23 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, German, Numismatic Books.
- JAMES, INC. (Louisville, Ky.). March 20, 1958, 3637 lots, 92 pp., U. S. Coins and Paper Money.
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- PIERCE'S** (Agency, Iowa). March 22-23, 1958, 1618 lots, 50 pp., U. S.
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GENERAL

ALLEN, H. D. Monetary Intermediates (New Horizons in Numismatics). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 167-169.

Tokens and their equivalents in paper tickets, also uncanceled postage and revenue stamps fall easily into the interesting category of *cash in transit*. In addition the writer suggests that checks, money orders and even stock certificates merit numismatic consideration. JRF

AMORÓS, J. Materia y espíritu en la moneda. In: *Numisma*, No. 22 (Sept.-Oct., 1956), pp. 35-60.

The writer discusses the metallic content, shape, style and iconography of coinage. Metals used include electron, silver, gold, platinum, copper, nickel, aluminum, tin, zinc, lead, iron, vellon and potin; non-metallic materials include glass, porcelain, terra cotta, leather and wood. The various shapes — circular, polygonal, globular and ingot — are listed; the difference in fabric between East and West analysed. Under iconography special attention is given to the coinage of Greece and Rome, heraldry, portraiture, military and naval, economic and religious subjects, animals and plants. Final topics dealt with are those of period and style.

BEISSER, JOSEF and ROBERT NEMETSCHKE. Die Bedeutung der Münzerhaltungsgrade. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (1958), pp. 71-72.

In discussing the much-disputed question of coin-grading, Beisser and Nemetschke agree in principle to the standards set by the coin collectors of West Germany at their 1957 convention held at Hanover. They do, however, take exception to use of the word *proof* to describe a state of preservation instead of to indicate fabric. (A *proof* coin made imperfect

by circulation or abuse, for instance, could be graded *very fine*). The hope is expressed that in future, cataloguers grade their coins more carefully, adding information concerning patination, planchet irregularities, color (e.g. in the case of ancient bronze coins) and other pertinent facts when applicable. HG

CAHN, H. A. Assemblée générale de l'Association Internationale des Numismates Professionnels (AINP). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), p. 157.

Summary of the work of a meeting held at Barcelona in June, 1957. PG

EISENBERG, J. M. *A Guide to Modern Foreign Coins*. N. Y., 1958. 20 pp., 4 pls.

Except for gold coinage (which in most cases is struck for purposes of trade and prestige rather than for circulation) this guide to modern world issues since 1950 is a complete listing by types. It does not pretend to replace the more detailed works by Raymond and Yeoman, but is particularly helpful in that the prices quoted are more in line with those presently prevailing. HG

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. Une exposition de numismatique verviétoise. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), p. 186.

Note on an exhibition of medals, jetons and tokens relating to Verviers held in April 1956. PG

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. Expositions numismatiques à Verviers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 155-157.

A brief account of two exhibitions held in 1956-57: (1) Religious medals, mainly of the sixteenth to and through the eighteenth centuries; (2) coins of Liège, from the collection of Prof. Janne d'Othée. The second of these included a series of the apocryphal coins with which the misapplied ingenuity of F. Chalon bedevilled the study of Belgian numismatics in the nineteenth century. PG

GÖBL, ROBERT. La numismatica in Austria dopo la II^a guerra mondiale. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), p. 79.

The status of coin collecting, collectors, numismatists and the coin trade in Austria during the years since World War II are dealt with in some detail.

Le immissioni delle varie soprintendenze durante il 1954. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 213-235.

Among the museums reporting their accessions for the above year are

the Museo Nazionale (Aquila), Museo Archeologico (Florence), Museo Nazionale (Ancona), Museo Nazionale delle Terme (Rome), Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia (Rome), Museo Nazionale (Naples), Museo Nazionale (Reggio Calabria), Museo Nazionale (Palermo), Museo Nazionale (Syracuse) and the new museum at Gela.

KOSOFF, A. Coin Grading. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 259-262.

In a paper read at the California State Numismatic Convention in November, 1957, the writer discusses the problems encountered by a dealer in buying and selling and explains his own method of grading coins.

JRF

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La moneda y las vías de comunicación. In: *Numisma*, No. 21 (July-August, 1956), pp. 33-49, illus.

Following a discussion of the relationship between communications and monetary problems the writer considers the parts played by seas, rivers, mountains, plains and air in the development of national coinages.

MOURA SOARES, EDGARD de. *Numismatica. Ensaio. Determinação do anverso e classificação de gravuras na moeda*. Rio de Janeiro, 1957. 13 pp.

An attempt to determine dubious cases of obverses by means of a systematized classification of coin devices. Of the latter, three classes are established — principal, secondary and complementary — these being divided in turn into various other categories. Besides presenting and analyzing the various numismatic definitions of obverse the writer cites numerous cases in which identification is difficult.

NARAIN, A. K. Numismatic Evidence and Historical Writing. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 157-162.

In discussing the contribution of numismatic studies to history the writer makes the following observation: "The nature of numismatic evidence is partly internal and partly external. The internal evidence pertains to the physical body of the coin itself, while the external evidence concerns the outside association of the coins." Treated under the former are coin types, symbols, monograms, inscriptions, portraiture, style and fabric, metrology and metallurgy; under the latter geographical distribution of coins, coin-hoards, archaeological excavations and overstriking. The writer lists six fairly obvious limitations which must be heeded by historians in their use of numismatic evidence.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. *Att samla numismatica*. Stockholm, Sällskapet Bokvännerna, 1958. 41 pp., illus. [Bokvännens småskrifter nr. 13].

The author, a collector who has grown particularly interested in the literature of numismatics, discusses from the point of view of the collector worthwhile items among the older — principally Swedish — numismatic publications. A bibliography includes both books and catalogues and there are illustrations of selected old prints. LL

PANVINI-ROSATI, FRANCO. Il riordinamento del medagliere estense di Modena. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 191-196.

After tracing the history of the famous collection in the Galleria Estense at Modena the writer tells of its reorganization under his direction. In addition to three hoards of mediaeval and modern coins (Solara, Piacenza and Rosola), the collection at present contains 4,830 Greek, 3,604 Roman Republican, 10,733 Roman Imperial, 600 Byzantine and approximately 3,100 mediaeval and modern issues.

PETERSON, M. L. Turks and Caicos Islands Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 268-274, 4 pls.

Spanish, English and American currency has circulated in these islands, where the rich salt business was the cause of continual warfare until independence from the Bahamas was obtained in 1848. Later, because of an economic depression, the islands were annexed to Jamaica. JRF

PRIORI, DOMENICO. Il fascio littorio sulle monete. Origine e significato. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 40 (1955), pp. 51-54.

After considering the origin and significance of the Roman fasces the writer discusses some coins upon which this insignia appears, oldest of which is the denarius issued by the consul C. Norbanus. The fasces also appear on other Roman Republican denarii as well as on Roman colonial coins of Paestum (Lucania) and Ptolemaeus (Cyprus). Coins of the modern period are also noted, with some attention given to those issued by fascist Italy.

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Il medagliere del Museo Nazionale dell'Aquila. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 197-204.

Reorganization of the above museum's coin collection took place after World War II. It is of rather recent origin, containing ancient, mediaeval and modern coins formerly in the collection of the old municipal museum at Aquila.

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Catalogue of Modern World Coins*. 2nd ed. Racine, Wisconsin, Whitman Publishing Co., 1957. 509 pp., illus.

This second edition of Yeoman's catalogue differs but slightly from the first, the gold coinage of the nineteenth century being still its weakest section. Nevertheless it constitutes a most useful reference work, particularly since Wayte Raymond's publications on nineteenth and twentieth century coinage are now out of print. HG

ANCIENT

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. and P. D. LABARRIÈRE. Les monnaies d'argent de la trouvaille de Moulins-sur-Céphons. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 31-46, pls. 4-5.

M. Creusot published in 1894 a summary account of a pot-hoard of several hundred gold and silver Gaulish coins found the preceding year at Moulins (Indre). The 596 silver coins in the hoard are here subjected to a more detailed study and analysis. The authors endorse the view of La Tour that the coins of the types found in the hoard are to be attributed to the Lemovici, though it is possible that those bearing the legend *Cambotre* belong either to a single *pagus* of this people or to a neighbouring tribe. A technical detail of some interest is that a series of badly centred coins show that the anvil dies used for their striking must have been engraved with two or possibly even four separate obverses. PG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Les monnaies gauloises et l'exposition "Effigies et Portraits" en 1957, à la Bibliothèque Nationale. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 143-144.

A brief account of the six display cases at this Paris exhibition devoted to the development of Gaulish numismatic art. PG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Numismatique celtique en Bohême. L'oeuvre du Dr. Karel Castelin. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 145-148.

A summary in French of the work of Dr. Castelin in the field of Celtic numismatics, mainly as published in articles in the *Numismatické Listy* between 1955 and 1957. PG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le trésor de Jersey 11 et la numismatique celtique des deux Bretagnes. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 47-88, illus., pls. 6-7.

After a summary listing of ten previously recorded finds of Gaulish coins in Jersey, the author describes the pair of hoards which he terms Jersey 11.

These were found in 1957, one in January and the other later in the year, and they resemble one another so closely in composition that there is no reasonable doubt that they made part of the same deposit, even though consigned to the earth in separate containers. The first consisted of 610 coins; the second of 255. Coins of the *Coriosolitae* preponderated (87%), the remainder being mainly those of the *Osismii* and *Abrincatui*; there were also a few of British origin. The date of burial was probably ca. 50 B.C. PG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le trésor de monnaies osismiennes de Guingamp (Côtes-du-Nord). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 81-141, illus., pls. 11-15.

This hoard, which was found in ca. 1930, consists of sixty-four staters and 190 quarter staters, all of electrum, and can be dated to the late summer of 56 B.C. It is elaborately studied from the points of view of metrology, chemical composition, and die analysis. The light it throws on the coinage of the *Osismii* is brought into relation with the evidence provided by other hoards. A detail of particular interest is the author's demonstration of how unreliable are colour and general appearance as evidence for the quality of electrum coins of poor alloy; specimens which have been described as base silver or billon turn out on chemical analysis to be of silver containing up to 10% gold. The article as a whole is important for the methodology of coin hoards. PG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Trouvaille monétaire sur l'emplacement d'un oppidum de l'Ariège. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), p. 145.

Note on five ancient coins found recently on the site of the *oppidum* of Mayné; a drachma of Marseilles, a Celtiberian bronze coin, and three Gaulish coins. PG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le type belge au coq à nouveau découvert à Lewarde (Nord). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 144-145.

Note on the finding of a Gaulish bronze coin (BN 7221) attributed (probably wrongly) to the *Caletes*. PG

CUTRONI, ALDINA. Il medagliere del Museo Nazionale di Palermo. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 205-212.

Fifteen years after its safe internment during World War II this collection was returned to Palermo. Among its 20,000 specimens (most of them still in need of cleaning and cataloguing) are twenty Greek and twelve Roman coin finds which the writer describes briefly.

DE SMIT, H. I. Munten in de Bijbel. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 20-27. With English Summary.

In identifying coins mentioned in the Bible three sources are available: (1) Present-day knowledge of ancient coinage, (2) evidence from Palestinian coin finds, and (3) the original texts of both the Old and the New Testaments. The present author employs the first two sources in interpreting coins actually mentioned in the Bible, and lists eleven denominations together with their pertinent Biblical references.

ERIM, KENAN. Morgantina. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 79-90.

Some 198 bronze coins of Sicily bearing the legend *Hispanorum* on their reverse — the largest group known — were discovered during the Princeton University excavations at Serra Orlando, near Aidone (Sicily) in 1955-6. The new material has enabled the series to be re-assessed. The coins were found together with bronze issues of Syracuse (third century) of the Mamertines (late third) and of Catana (second-first century B.C.).

Each of the seven main types — one new one came to light (obv. Jupiter laureate rev. eagle clutching snake) — is discussed in detail. Although previously attributed to Sextus Pompey's rule in Sicily (43-36 B.C.) these coins were, in fact, in existence by the second half of the second century B.C.

The *Hispani* were probably being used in Sicily as mercenaries (cf. references in Livy and Diodorus). When the Carthaginians made a last attempt at invading eastern Sicily in 211 B.C. (Livy 26.21.17) many cities, including Murgentia, or Morgantina, opened their gates to them. The author identifies the coins with these *Hispani* whose establishment at Morgantina is paralleled by that of the Mamertines at Messana. He discusses, finally, the history and location of Morgantina: Serra Orlando, a commercial and strategic centre fits the topographical description given by Diodorus (14.95.13). JFH

GUADAN, A. M. de. La amonedación conmemorativa de los filósofos pitagóricos en la antigüedad. In: *Numisma*, No. 26 (May-June, 1957), pp. 9-35, illus.

Among the Roman imperial issues which commemorate Pythagorean philosophers two types are recognized. The obverse of the first shows the emperor in effigy and the legend *Pythagoras of the Samians* (in Greek letters); the reverse depicts Pythagoras seated, f.l. On the second obverse is the effigy of the emperor with the legend of the *Samians* (also in Greek letters), while the reverse shows Pythagoras standing, with rod, and touching a sphere which rests upon a column. Four types are listed for pieces which commemorate other philosophers of the Pythagorean school,

two for the pseudo-Pythagoreans. The article concludes with an account of Pythagoreanism in the Roman world.

LHOTKA, J. F., Jr. Falsifications of Ancient Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 131-140, illus.

The writer reminds collectors of ancient coins to beware of imitations and suggests methods for detecting forgeries. JRF

SMYSER, D. S. The Widow's Mite. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 263-266, illus.

On the basis of study and reasoning the author concludes that the Judean widow's mites of Bible mention were two small copper coins of Archelaus. He selects these pieces because of their size, weight, political acceptance and circulative probability. JRF

WIRGIN, WOLF. Propaganda on Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 294-299, illus.

A new viewpoint on the meaning of the devices on the Bar-Kochba coins, taken from the author's recently published *History of Coins and Symbols in Ancient Israel* written in conjunction with Siegfried Mandel (New York, Exposition Press, 1958). JRF

GREEK

Athens. Musée Numismatique. Trouvailles. Acquisitions. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 81, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 497-500, pls. 9-11.

A find of Greek silver coins deposited in the Numismatic Museum at Athens during 1956 — part of a dispersed hoard discovered at Bergè in 1955 — consisted of sixty tetradrachms (third and fourth centuries) and 189 drachmas of Alexander the Great, twelve tetradrachms of Lysimachus and 114 of Athens. Byzantine and Venetian coin finds acquired are also reported, as well as coins obtained from excavations and various sections of Greece. The most interesting specimens are illustrated.

BELLINGER, A. R. The Earliest Coins of Ilium. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 43-49, pl. 15.

Seven coins of Ilium, carrying types of a head of Athena with crested helmet and a statue of Athena Ilias (with, or without, a palm branch in the field) are here described and illustrated. The key passage of Strabo (XIII, I, 26) who followed Demetrius of Scepsis, is reconsidered in connection with the problem of the relations of Alexander and Lysimachus

to Ilium. There is no reason to doubt the benevolence of Alexander towards that city, expressed on the occasion of his visit by according it the epithets *eleuthera* and *aphoros*, in a letter after the overthrow of the Persians and in his will. The amphora and the palm branch are connected with the sacred games promised in the letter. Three denominations occur in the present group which is inter-related by type and by symbol; the largest coin would be an appropriate counterpart to the common bronze of Alexander.

Varying dates have been assigned to these issues from 334 (von Fritze) to 189 B.C. or later (Leaf). The dating of Wroth, ca. 300 B.C., is acceptable for the opening of the mint. Although the duration of emission cannot be estimated the coins probably belong to the period of Lysimachus' control, 300-281 B.C.

JFH

BINGEN, JEAN. Une monnaie argienne de l'empereur Hadrien. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 141-142, illus.

An unpublished large bronze of Hadrian struck at Argos with a representation of the statue of Aesculapius at Epidaurus as reverse type. The coin was found at Corinth and is now in the Cabinet des Médailles at Brussels.

PG

CAHN, H. A. Die archaischen Silberstater von Lindos. In: "*Charites*". *Studien zur Altertumswissenschaft* (Festschrift Ernst Langlotz, Bonn, 1957), pp. 18-26, pls. 2-3.

This is a short study of the archaic silver staters from Lindos, of approximately 13.7 gr. weight, arranged in sequence in seven groups (A-H). The coins carry a lion head as obverse type and, as reverse, two separate incuse rectangles with irregular filling. Groups A and B are from the same reverse die which outlasted the obverse dies. Detailed examination of the technical development displayed by the reverses has assisted in the establishment of the sequence. In groups A-C a single punch-die, used twice, forms the reverse, while in D-G the die makes the double incuse rectangle (separated by two lines in relief, or by one) at *one* striking. Group H carries both types in relief.

The style of the staters is considered; the lion heads in group A show signs of seventh century form but are already free from orientalising elements. The series is dateable to the sixth century (ca. 560-500 B.C.) and clearly influenced similar types at Knidos and in Kypros.

The lion is probably to be associated not with Athena Lindia but with Helios to whom the island of Rhodes is sacred.

JFH

CONDURACHI, E. Der Beitrag der Münzfunde von Istros . . . In: *Wissenschaftliche Annalen*, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 289-304, illus.

In attempting to solve the problems concerning time, location and intensity of the circulation of goods and coin in the Lower Danube region prior to the Roman occupation, Condurachi reflects on the coinage of Istros, Tomis and Kallatis. He contends that the viewpoint of the historians (as formulated by Behrend Pick in the *Pontus* volume of the Prussian Academy of Sciences) is no longer tenable, and believes that economic and social conditions — rather than political deterioration — were primarily responsible for the establishment of autonomous mints. The article throws little new light on the coinages of Istros and the neighboring cities. HG

GERASSIMOV, T. Portret na Svet III (323-311 g. pr. n.e.) v'rkhy moneti (Portrait of Seuthes III, 323-311 B.C., on Coins). In: *B'lgarska Akademiya na Naukite, Arkh. Inst.*, Vol. 19 (1955), pp. 123-128, illus.

The coins issued under this Thracian ruler are of two types, one bearing on the obverse the head of Zeus, the other showing the head of a bearded man with diadem. The latter image, contrary to earlier opinion, is not that of Zeus. Instead, study of the type of diadem and facial features show it to be Seuthes III himself, and details of the image indicate a careful portrayal of this ruler; the reverse shows the emperor on horseback, and thus it becomes the only known type to carry the ruler's effigy on both sides. The coins were struck after 323 B.C., and this effigy of Seuthes III is the earliest known portrait of a ruler from the Hellenistic age. MC

GILLESPIE, J. U. KOINON IG POLEON [in Greek Letters]. A Study of the Coinage of the "Ionian League". In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 31-52, illus., pls. 3-8.

An examination of a group of large bronze coins or medallions struck by the cities of the Ionian League in the name of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, or Commodus, and having as their reverse type Heracles and Auge, the rape of Persephone, Demeter in a chariot drawn by serpents or griffins, a bust of Dionysus, a standing Tyché with a cornucopia, or a cult statue within a temple. The author shows that the main issue, specimens of which are closely die-linked with each other, is to be ascribed to A.D. 139/40. The Commodus coin, of which only a single specimen is known, must, if genuine, be a later commemorative issue, but the coin is not available for examination and its extremely fine condition, known to us from casts and photographs, raises doubts regarding its authenticity. PG

GUADAN, A. M. de. Algunas monedas griegas raras o inéditas. In: *Numisma*, No. 24 (Jan.-Feb., 1957), pp. 9-31, illus.

Among rare or unpublished Greek coins in Spanish collections which the writer describes and illustrates are the following: A Hispano-Punic didrachm from an unknown mint; an as of Aibora; staters from Velia and Metapontum which show Punic influence; a stater of Metapontum; a bronze coin from Sicily with the legend HISPANORUM; a trihemiobol or hemivictoriante of Cassope in Epirus; a bronze coin from Corinth with Marcus Aurelius on the obverse; a bronze coin from Soli-Pompeiiopolis (Asia Minor); a bronze coin from Elaeusa-Sebaste (Asia Minor); a bronze coin of Mithradates II of Commagene (Syria); a stater of Cyrene; a bronze Alexandrian piece with Antoninus Pius on the obverse and the Judgement of Paris on the reverse.

LACROIX, LÉON. Un aspect méconnu de la légende d'Héraclès sur une monnaie de Pergame. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 5-30, illus., pls. 1-2.

A large bronze coin of Pergamum struck in the name of Lucius Verus has as its reverse type the figure of a half naked woman repulsing the advances of a seated Heracles. The author shows that it represents Heracles and Auge, and discusses the representations of a resting Heracles on coinage, vases, and wall-paintings in antiquity. He also discusses the representations of Demeter and of the rape of Persephone on coins of the Ionian League. PG

NARAIN, SUDHA. The Twenty Stater Gold Piece of Eucratides I. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 217-218, pl. 11.

The coin is described, and the story of its acquisition by the French briefly sketched with reference to an article published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (Vol. 14, No. 1, July, 1879, pp. 18-20).

NASTER, PAUL. Le suivant du char royal sur les doubles statères de Sidon. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 5-20, illus., pl. 1.

Double staters of Sidon of the fourth century B.C. have as their reverse type a chariot containing the effigies of a ruler and a charioteer and followed by a figure on foot, crowned and carrying a curved sceptre ending in a ram's head. M. Naster discusses the identity of this personage, and though he fails to solve the problem he is able to show that the representation is related to a number of similar ones found on other types of objects, and that they form a group which is iconographically well defined and localised to Syria and Palestine PG

NOE, S. P. [and others]. Catalogue. Coins from the Treasury and Other Points. In: *Schmidt, E. F. Persepolis*. Vol. 2 (Chicago, 1957), pp. 110-114, pl. 84.

Thirty-nine Greek coins were discovered in the Treasury and at other points in the course of excavations at Persepolis during the years 1933 and 1935-39. They include issues of Alexandrian type and coins struck during and before the Achaemenid era, but surprisingly enough no examples of Achaemenid imperial darics or sigloi. Among the places from which the coins emanated may be mentioned Lydia, Ionia, Paphlagonia, Macedonia and Cyprus.

NOE, S. P. Overstrikes in Magna Graecia. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 13-42, pls. 5-14.

This article records and illustrates overstrikes from Magna Graecia on which the undertypes are identifiable. It re-examines problems, especially chronological, in the light of evidence from mints within that area and Sicily studied since the work of Friedlander and Imhoof-Blumer. The coins are in nine groups: (1) Metapontum involved as either type; (2) Corinthian staters with swastika reverse as under-type; (3) those struck at Metapontum within the life of the same obverse die; (4) other Metapontum overstrikes; (5) Croton, with recognized undertypes mostly Sicilian; (6) Caulonia overstrikes in double relief only; (7) Tarentine staters, mostly over Corinthian types; (8) examples from other South Italian cities, and (9) from Sicily.

That previous generalizations are not dependable is demonstrated by a reconsideration of the problem of the silver used for the incuse issues. Too much emphasis has been given to the theory that silver coins imported from Corinth were re-used; there is no evidence for this until after 510 B.C. At the time of the overstriking in Italy the swastika form had been discontinued at Corinth for some twenty or thirty years or more. Until there is closer agreement over the dating of the coins from Agrigentum, Gela, Selinus and Croton, the value of the overstrikes in establishing a definite chronology is limited. JFH

ROBERT, LOUIS. Inscriptions et institutions agonistiques. In: *Eos*, Vol. 48, No. 2 (1957), pp. 229-238, pl.

In connection with an agonistic inscription at Tralles the writer discusses a rare bronze of Tralles with effigy of Septimius Severus, three specimens of which are now known. The coin is carefully described and the Greek legends expanded in full. Both obverse and reverse are illustrated, also the inscription with reading corrected by the author.

THOMPSON, MARGARET. A Hoard of Athenian Fractions. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 1-11, pls. 1-4.

A complete hoard of eighty-nine silver coins (exclusively Athenian fractions) is here recorded and illustrated. The coins, now in the pos-

session of the American Numismatic Society, came from a pot burial unearthed in the Piraeus in the spring of 1956. Only two comparable hoards are known.

The triobols (some sixty-four) are most important because of their number and state of preservation: their condition, together with stylistic similarities and frequent die-links within the group, suggests a short period of issue fairly close to the burial date of the deposit. Gold coins of Lachares (dated to 295-4 B.C. by Newell) with their distinctive rendering of the floral ornament on Athena's helmet, are the only closely dated stylistic criteria for the Hellenistic period. An unpublished Thessalian hoard of seventy-two Athenian tetradrachms (many of bracket-style sequence) associated with Antigonos Gonatas and Demetrius Poliorcetes affords new chronological evidence.

The coins themselves and the miniature oinochoe containing them both suggest a date ca. 315 to 295 B.C. for the burial, a time when crises involving Athens and the Piraeus were numerous. JFH

ROMAN

ALBRECHT, CHRISTOPH. *Dortmunder Schatzfund römischer Goldmünzen*. Dortmund, [1957]. 24 pp., 4 pls., maps.

Previously dealt with in great detail by Regling (1908), the hoard of 430 Roman gold coins unearthed at Dortmund in 1907 is now re-examined. Little has been added to the original description, except concerning original ownership. In this connection, whereas Regling suggested that the hoard probably represented loot captured by a Frankish war leader and brought home to Dortmund, Albrecht, on the basis of evidence unearthed during the past fifty years, believes that it represents the savings of a prominent trader, the early fifth century having been a time of flourishing commerce between Germania and Rome. Discovery of the hoard is recounted in detail, with descriptions of the coins struck during the hundred-year period from Constantine the Great to Constantine III. In addition to the four plates of illustration are maps showing: (1) Location of the hoard, (2) mints of the Roman Empire represented, (3) locations of hoards found between the rivers Rhine and Weser, and (4) pre-historic and early excavatory sites in Dortmund and the surrounding territory. HG

AMORÓS, J. *Argentum Oscense*. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 51-71, tabs.

Summarises with full citations the ancient literary mentions of *argentum oscense* in the pages of Livy. The problem of the identification of this

currency is fully reviewed in the light of the hoard evidence. The author concludes that there is no reason for identifying the so-called Oscan silver, first mentioned by Livy among the booty collected by the Romans in 195 B.C., with the Iberian denarii which appear to have been issued only from ca. 150 B.C. onwards. GKJ

BOYCE, ALINE A. Coins of the Roman World: Selected Accessions, 1953 and Other Noteworthy Pieces. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 71-90, pls. 16-19.

Twenty-three distinctive Roman items acquired by the American Numismatic Society are described. They range from the second to the seventh century A.D. and include, besides coins, a terracotta mold and a contorniate. Specimens of each ruler have been kept together in the arrangement regardless of mint.

CESANO, S. L. Medaglione aureo inedito di Gordiano Pio. In: *Studi in onore di A. Calderini e R. Paribeni*, Vol. 3 (Milan, 1956), pp. 541-551, illus.

An unpublished gold medallion of Gordian III, now in the Biblioteca Civica in Forlì. Obv.: Bust of the emperor l., laureate, cuirassed and draped, holding nicephorus globe in r. hand; the whole in a laurel wreath. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG. Rev.: The emperor seated l. holding sceptre, crowned by a soldier standing at r.; a second soldier standing at l. holds a *signum*. VICTORIA AVGVSTI.

The medallion measures 45 mm. and weighs 74½ gr. — the heaviest Roman gold medallion struck up to its time. The types are an imitation of a medal of Severus Alexander coined in 230, and probably celebrate Gordian's accession in 238. TVB

CURTIS, J. W. Coinage of Domitius Domitianus. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 1181-1184, illus.

An article dealing with the military life of this Roman general and the coins, now rare, issued by him. JRF

FABRE, GABRIELLE. Les folles des trésors de Montbouy de 307 à 310. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 281-285.

Three hoards of folles from Montbouy (period of the Tetrarchies) are surveyed metrologically, and on the basis of the coins of Constantine Augustus struck at Trèves, Lyons and London can be dated to 309-313 A.D. Study of the folles shows that prior to 307 the follis preserved a weight of approximately 10 gr. In that year however, its weight was lowered to 8 gr. to accord more nearly with the lighter coinage of Maxentius, and it gradually decreased to about 6.50 gr.; in 309 the weight was

still further reduced to 4.50 gr. and a half-follis of 2.25 gr. was struck. Fabre connects the inscriptions and reverse types with the various stages of this reduction and discusses an unpublished follis with the inscription DN DIOCLETIANO AETER AVG from the period 307-309 A.D. HLA

GÖBL, ROBERT. *Einführung in die Münzprägung der römischen Kaiserzeit*. Vienna, Ludwig Herinek, 1957. 72 pp., map, 6 pls.

This excellent, illustrated introduction to Roman numismatics begins with a short history of the Roman Empire and some discussion of Roman coinage and coin denominations. Numerous other topics covered include: Mint organization, techniques and coining privileges; coin design and presentation; titles and legends; pertinent literature; detection of forgeries; advantages of basing a collection on some chosen aspect of Roman coinage; arrangement, cleaning and housing of a collection; condition, prices and trading possibilities. Appendices list important dates in Roman history, the various Roman mints (with map), and the names of 187 emperors and members of the imperial family from Augustus to Nepotianus. HG

GRICOURT, JEAN. Dépôt de monnaies romaines trouvé (vers 1925?) à Bavai. In: *Annales du XXXVI^e Congrès de la Fédération Archéologique de Belgique* (Ghent, 1956), pp. 43-92.

The hoard contained 580 Roman coins from the period of Gordian III to Postumus (i.e. mid-third century) and included issues of Eastern as well as Rhenish mints. In his dating of the pieces Gricourt is frequently found at variance with G. Elmer, the eminent Viennese student of the coinage of the Gallic emperors. A catalogue of the hoard is included. HG

GRICOURT, JEAN. Petit dépôt de monnaies romaines trouvé à Bavai en 1945. In: *Revue du Nord*, Vol. 38, No. 152 (Oct.-Dec., 1956), pp. 307-320.

Publishes a hoard of fifty Roman coins found at Bavai in 1945 and containing issues from Galba to Hostilian (roughly a period of two centuries). Although too small to warrant any new conclusions, the discovery does reaffirm (as pointed out by the author in describing the 1925 Bavai hoard) that eastern coins circulated in what is now the territory of Belgium. HG

GRICOURT, JEAN. Petit trésor de monnaies de Postume trouvé à Douai (Nord). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 21-30, pls. 2-3.

A study of thirty coins which are all that survive of a small hoard found in 1924. They are all of bronze or oricalchum, and their low weight — they were theoretically sestertii — irregular flans and defects

in type and legend, justify us in assigning them to the class of contemporary imitations. The occasion of their burial may have been the Germanic invasion of 263, and the hoard can be related to several others of the same period recorded, but unfortunately nowhere described in detail, for Douai or the surrounding region. PG

GUPTA, P. L. Nasthulapur Hoard of Silver Roman and Punch-Marked Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 1-4, pls. 1-3.

A hoard found in June 1952 at the village of Nasthulapur in the territory of the old Hyderabad State contained thirty-nine Roman coins of Augustus and Tiberius and eight silver punch-marked coins. The former, all in very poor condition, are described in full; the punch-marked coins, all very worn, belong to well-known varieties. The hoard is important for two reasons. Most Roman coins have hitherto been found in the coastal regions of South India, especially in Madras State and in the eastern part of Andhra State. The only recorded find from the Deccan consisted of three gold coins, latest of which was an issue of Antoninus Pius (140-144 A.D.). Secondly, the fact that the hoard contained Roman in association with punch-marked coins is viewed by the author as contradicting the belief that Roman coins were used here not as currency but as bullion. He points out that although it has been said that in the whole of Peninsular India there was no native currency in gold or silver to which the Roman coins could be approximated, nevertheless this hoard shows punch-marked coins to have been in use when these Roman coins were imported.

KRAAY, C. M. *The Aes Coinage of Galba*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1956. 124 pp., 37 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 133).

Kraay has assembled a great assortment of the bronze of Galba, mostly sesterces, and arranged them as far as possible in sequence. His purpose is not to establish a corpus — though he lists and illustrates several hundred pieces — but to discover the workings of the mint. His results are of the greatest interest; differences in styles and clusters of die-links force the conclusion that the mint functioned through *officinae* which were now and again formed and reformed (“this is the first time that any demarcation of *officinae* has been proposed for any date earlier than the mid-third century”). And the varying obverse legends of the bronze, considered in the past to have been cut almost at random, are shown to be in fact consistent *officinae* signatures. There were six *officinae*, of whom four struck at Rome (the four moneyers?); a fifth early moved from Rome to Gaul (Narbo?) as is shown by addition of the reference

to the suspension of the two-and-one-half per cent customs duty on the later reverse dies; a sixth struck in Gaul, briefly, for the first few weeks of 69 A.D. The principle of subdivision of the mint for the striking of bronze is likely to have been taken over from Nero; it does not seem to have gone back to Claudius, nor to have been continued by Vitellius.

As for the coins themselves, Kraay's chronological arrangement of the *officinae* offers many interesting conclusions, e.g., that although gold and silver had been struck by Galba in the West, the bronze coinage surely began at Rome; that *Libertas* and the *corona civica* were the types especially emphasized early in the reign; that the interesting "posthumous" issues were actually issued by Galba himself in an attempt to diversify the rather conventional bronze struck in his name before he reached Rome.

TVB

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Monnaies antiques trouvées dans la Sambre (Namur, abords du pont de Sambre). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 55-80, pls. 9-10.

A descriptive list of 334 Gaulish or Roman coins which came to light in 1950-53 during the reconstruction of a bridge and repairs to the quays at Namur. They include no gold coins and only a few of silver; the great majority were small bronze of the third and fourth centuries A.D. The coins represent scattered losses, not a hoard, and Mlle. Lallemant examines the light which they throw on the economic life of the region during the later empire. It is significant that the number of minimi which can be ascribed to the end of the Roman period is very small, and that there were no specimens of the types with monogram reverses which were coming into fashion in the imperial mints in the second quarter of the fifth century.

PG

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE. Trouvaille d'une monnaie de Lucius Verus à Grimbergen. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), p. 152.

Note of the finding of a sestertius of Lucius Verus (*RIC* 1508) at Grimbergen, near Brussels, in 1927.

PG

LANG, MABEL. A Roman Bronze Weight from Egypt. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 91-93, pl. 19.

The weight in question, an almost square bronze piece with a length of 67 mm., width of 66 mm. and thickness of 10 mm., was recently acquired by the American Numismatic Society. It shows two inscriptions, the first serving both as a date and as a guarantee, the second giving its weight in Roman units, and was issued in the fourth year of Trajan (100-101 A.D.) when C. Minicius Italus was prefect of Egypt. The weight recorded in

Roman units is equivalent to 373.19 gr.; the present weight, after wear and corrosion, is 356.60 gr. Two similar Egyptian weights known to the writer are described, and inferences are drawn with regard to the Roman and Egyptian standards.

MILLIAU, E. Trois exemples de différence de poids entre antoniniens. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), p. 143.

Three pairs of coins of Postumus (*RIC* 58), Tetricus II (*RIC* 270) and Probus (*RIC* 170) in the author's collection of which one specimen weighs roughly twice or in one case three times as much as the other. PG

PFLAUM, H.-G. La monnaie de Trèves à l'époque des empereurs gallo-romains. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 273-280.

The question of a probable coinage from the mint of Trèves during the period of the Gallic Empire is re-examined on both numismatic and epigraphical grounds. An inscription from Rome (*CIL*, VI, 1641) which gives the *cursus* of an anonymous equestrian uses the words "*monetae Trivericae*", and close study of this inscription — particularly the equestrian offices mentioned — leads to a dating between 260 and 274 A.D. On the basis of the coinage of the Gallic emperors Pflaum holds that the second mint of the Empire was established at Trèves during the ephemeral reign of M. Aurelius Marius after having served as a camp mint which accompanied the army. Thus the promotion of the anonymous equestrian to the post of *procurator monetae Trivericae* should be dated to 268 A.D. — or perhaps a trifle later, to 271 — when, according to Elmer, the capital of the Gallo-Roman empire was established at Trèves. HLA

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Diocletian as 'Aeternus Augustus'. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 67-70, pl. 15.

Several folles struck at Lugdunum in the name of Diocletian show AETERNUS AUGUSTUS upon the obverses. After discussing the coin legends the writer concludes: "Although *aeternitas* was a quality which had long since been attributed to emperors on coinage it was . . . a new element in the inscriptions of Diocletian and Maximian. And *perpetuitas* was also a tetrarchic quality. The distinction between the two is simple and clear. *Perpetuitas* was the quality of what remained unchanged, emperor by emperor, colleague by colleague, reign by reign; and thus the *securitas* of the Tetrarchy could remain unbroken even though the partnership varied. But *aeternitas* was supramundane — the unbreakable quality of what could never end. Constantius by now was *divus*, and as such imperishable. Diocletian, however, the founder of the whole semi-divine

system, still lived. His influence and authority were so great that, living or dead, he would be felt as an eternal power, the source of harmony and happiness in endless future ages just as on the Arch of Salonika the eternal harmony of the universe was the outer setting for the central scene."

TOCCHI, ADOLFO. Il culto secolare dei Gemini e i tipi monetari Severiani con Bacco ed Ercole. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 3-20, pl. 1.

Hercules and Bacchus appear on the coins of the Severi as sons of Jupiter and guardians of the state, even as the Dioscuri were used during the Roman Republic (Geta is associated with Castor). "They represent the guaranteed stability of the state; we could say they become the *"Genii imperatorum."* But on the sacrificial type of 204 they yield to Septimius and Caracalla, who thus become gods themselves. Also, Septimius here takes the place of Concordia in relation to his sons, stability and continuity being the ultimate expressions of the types. TVB

TRAVERSARI, GUSTAVO. Monete commemorative dei "Ludi Saeculares Septimi" con scena teatrale a "Siparia". In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 21-30.

On gold and bronze struck for the Severan Secular Games in 204 is pictured a sacrificial scene in front of a structure variously described ("tent", "temple", etc.). Traversari argues convincingly from the fragmentary inscriptions that the building is a temporary theater, the drapery above the structure being the *siparia*, or upper curtain, first introduced in the second or third century A.D. TVB

WEST, L. C. The Relation of Subsidiary Coinage to Gold under Valerian and Gallienus. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 95-123.

The writer states: "That a shortage of gold and silver was responsible for the debasement of the coinage under Gallienus and his successors is only partially true. It was not an absolute shortage of silver but a relative shortage that finally brought about the appearance of the silver-washed coins of the third century. If Gallienus had to issue ten times as many silver coins as Septimius, he would need as much silver bullion even if each coin had only one-tenth of the silver content of the earlier coin. A reduction in the production of silver at the middle of the century is probable, but the basic difficulty was brought about by other factors: (a) the great excess of governmental expenses over cash receipts, resulting in the necessary striking of vastly increased supplies of "silver" coins; (b) the fact that these issues were so greatly in excess of amounts

necessary for business needs or for tax payments that large numbers disappeared from circulation."

The amount of gold struck by Valerian and Gallienus is larger than has hitherto been suspected. A total of 642 gold coins (representing 300 different types) are known, though not the system on which the gold coins of these emperors were struck. The writer suggests that they were intended for circulation, on the basis that each carat of gold was worth a certain number of antoniniani; thus no adherence to a weight was necessary and certainly none is evident.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Balloo (Dr.) 1839. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 98-99. With English Summary.

Of 350 imperial denarii found at Balloo (Drenthe) in 1839, one hundred were acquired by a local collector, one Mr. Van Der Feltz. When his collection was sold by auction in 1857 the Provincial Museum at Assen bought fifty-eight (to which ten were added later) and the Leeuwarden Museum twelve pieces. The latest coin from the hoard is dated A.D. 180. The writer draws attention to the curious lack of coins of Hadrian, but suggests that six denarii of this emperor and one of Nerva sold at the above auction were probably part of the Balloo hoard.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Zwammerdam 1937. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), p. 98. With English Summary.

Discovery of an aureus of Galba (*RIC* 3) near Zwammerdam (South Holland) in 1937 marked the first Netherlands find of a gold coin of this emperor (A.D. 68/9).

BYZANTINE

LAURENT, VINCENT. Le "Juste Poids" de l'hyperpyron trachy. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 299-307.

Among a group of seals Father Laurent has discovered an inscribed bronze exagon of the *trachy hyperpyron* weighing 3.83 gr. Since it is obvious that the technique used in making the exagon was the same as that used in the manufacture of Byzantine seals it is surprising that the piece has not lost appreciably in weight — a fact clearly demonstrated by the excellently preserved inscription. Allowing for wear, oxidation and imperfections, the original weight is estimated at 3.90 gr. The word *trachy* was probably a Greek translation of the Latin *asper*, indicating roughness. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with a view

to stimulating public confidence in the coinage, it was used to designate a new issue, also, in either substantive or adjectival form, to specify other forms of currency. The *nomisma trachy* which circulated ca. 1077 was a gold coin of light weight, and the pale gold *nomisma trachy aspron* the one-third solidus (four miliaresia) issued during the devaluation of Alexius I Comnenus or Nicephorus Botaniates; the *trachy* or *trachy nomisma* was the silver piece valued at 1/48 of a solidus. The true weight of the *hyperpyron trachy* issued toward the end of the reign of Alexius I (or during the early years of his son John II) was 3.90 gr. HLA

LEUTHOLD, ENRICO, Jr. Tesoretto di monete bizantine dei secoli IX e X nel Museo Nazionale di Taranto. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 31-35.

Two hundred and eleven Byzantine coins (two silver, the rest bronze, undoubtedly representing a hoard) were found during the last century in the vicinity of Taranto and are on deposit in that city's museum. They date from Basil I to Constantine VII, indicating that burial occurred in 925-927, on the siege (and capture) of the city by the Arabs. The hoard makes two points: (1) There being no pieces of Roman Lecapenus, these are probably to be dated to 931-944, not, as the *BMC* to 919-921; (2) the coins of Constantine VII alone, beardless, which appear here are to be dated surely not later than 927 — probably to 919 — in any case not to 945, again a suggestion of *BMC*. TVB

RASMUSSEN, N. L., HANS HOLST and L. F. ROSENSTOCK. Bysantinska mynt. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 428-431.

In this joint article on Byzantine hoards and finds from Scandinavia, those found in Sweden and Finland are dealt with by Rasmusson, those from Norway by Holst, those from Denmark by Rosenstock. Rasmusson points out the remarkable fact that although silver coins are rather common amongst these hoards, those from within the Byzantine Empire and from the neighboring territories contain nothing but gold and copper. LL

EUROPEAN

ASTENGO, CORRADO. Genova nella numismatica. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), pp. 75-77, illus.; Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 1-3, illus.

Traces the history of Genoese coinage from the late twelfth to the mid-nineteenth century. Discussed and illustrated are primitive denari, half denari, quartari, grossi, the three lira scudo struck by Louis XII of

France for Genoa, soldi, genovini, the gold twenty-five doppia, the 100 lira piece of 1758, the ninety-six lira of 1796, the 1624 scudo (in hoc salus mundi), the 1637 scudo with Madonna, the 1541 gold scudo (the first dated gold coin), the 1554 Benediction testone (the first dated silver coin) and the 1813 five franc piece issued by Napoleon for Genoa.

ASTENGO, CORRADO. Grosso inedito di Manfredo II del Carretto, detto Manfredino, e considerazioni sulla zecca di Cortemilia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 70-93, illus.

The discovery of an inedited grosso of Manfred II (MANFREDINVS) struck at Cortemilia in the Piedmont makes possible reattribution of those grossi not bearing the diminutive to his grandfather, Manfred I. This is the latest coin of the mint, struck 1313-1322; the earliest are of Otto I (1191-1233), who obtained mint privileges from the emperor Henry VI. Also to be attributed to this family — but to a mint at Finale — are the debased florins reading FLOR EXCHA. An appendix reproduces the order of Henry VII, dated Nov. 7, 1310, outlawing the debased imitative coinages of the Piedmont local mints. TVB

BEUTH, L. S. Een merkwaardige "Muntvondst". In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 92-93. With English Summary.

Recently brought to light was a curious hoard which had been in the possession of the same family for several generations. It consisted of 300 provincial florins struck between 1749 and 1765 and practically in mint state, and fifty-one older coins. From a document preserved with the hoard it is concluded that it represents part of the amount received from the sale of a farm near Steenberg in 1764.

BEUTH, L. S. Een onbekende proefslag van de Rijksdaalder 1898. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 94-95. With English Summary.

A note from the Mint Director shows this 1898 rixdaalder with "zy" to be an official proof and not unique. Certain other known specimens are listed.

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Hypothèse sur l'origine du monogramme carolingien. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 335-339.

In addition to suggesting that the Carolingian monogram can be traced back to use of the Christogram on Roman coins of the fourth century, Blanchet envisages a connection between the *Christiana Religio* inscription on Carolingian coins and the use of a monogram. He supports this by pointing out the latter's religious significance as attested by accompanying inscriptions. HLA

[BOADA, ALFREDO]. Felipe II. Reales de a cuatro y similares de igual o aproximado valor, del imperio español. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 123-125, illus.

The author reminds us that not all issues of Spanish coinage are yet known. Forty-six coins of the above sovereign and denomination — some of them unpublished — are illustrated, together with similar or equivalent pieces from the following places within the empire: Naples, Sicily, Cerdena, Milan, Brabant, Gueldres, Artois, Henau, Tournai, Holland and Overijssel.

CALICÓ, F. X. Duros de la ocupación francesa de Barcelona. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 173-177, illus.

The coinage of Barcelona during the Napoleonic period is of particular historic interest in that it presents an almost unprecedented number of legal problems. One side bears the denomination, year, and the words *En Barcelona*; the other shows a shield with the Barcelona coat of arms. No mention is made of the authority legalizing the issue, but the monetary types speak for themselves and show it to have been the city of Barcelona. Instead of erroneously attributing all specimens of this coinage to Joseph Napoleon the author proposes a new classification based first upon dates and then on the issuing sovereignty, thus: Coins of 1808, also 1809 to February 1810 — Joseph Napoleon; 1810 and 1811 after February 8 — Government of Cataluña; 1812, 1813, and 1814 to May 30 — Napoleon I.

CALICÓ, F. X. Reales de a cincuenta de Felipe IV, del ingenio de la Moneda de Segovia. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 147-165, illus.

The only basic work on these pieces previously published was Casto M. del Rivero's *El Ingenio de la Moneda de Segovia* which contained a catalogue describing six cincuentines of Philip III, twelve of Philip IV and one of Charles II. The present article describes and illustrates twelve fifty milled reals struck at Segovia during the reign of Philip IV.

CALICÓ, F. X. Tres reales de a ocho inéditos de Carlos II, Sevilla. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 167-170, illus.

Three formerly unpublished eight-real pieces of Charles II struck at Seville were brought to the author's attention by the Rev. P. Domingo de Irigoyen. The fact that the specimens are all *cortadas* (cut) renders extremely difficult the decipherment of the name of the king, mint mark, assayer's initials and date, that of 1673 on one coin being the only date recognizable.

CHRISTENSEN, C. A. Danefae. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 638-639.

From earliest times, hoards of precious metals found in the ground in Denmark have been regarded as *Danefae*, i.e. belonging to the King. LL

CIPOLLA, C. M. Argento tedesco e monete genovesi alla fine del Quattrocento. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 100-107.

An unpublished Genovese document of 1493 indicates that the silver struck by that city came from Germany *via* Milan. Cipolla draws on the metrological data of the document to calculate the standards of contemporary Milanese and Genovese silver. TVB

COLOMER MONTSET, JAIME. Reales de los reinos de Castilla y León a nombre de don Fernando y doña Isabel. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 49-52, illus., 16 pls.

In discussing his collection of 148 reals of Ferdinand and Isabella shown at the recent A. N. E. exhibition, the author points out the difficulties encountered in classifying this coinage owing to its almost endless number of variants and the fact that specimens, as well as being scarce, are generally in a bad state of preservation. By means of a system of graphic discs which permitted a flexible arrangement he succeeded in grouping the specimens in four principal categories or periods, all of which are clearly illustrated.

DAVENPORT, J. S. *German Talers 1700-1800*. Galesburg, Illinois, The Author, 1958. 416 pp., illus.

The author, well-known for his earlier works on crown-size coins, now publishes the results of eight years' work in the vast field of German eighteenth century talers. His book lists more than 1000 items alphabetically by locality, the listing of each issue being preceded by a short history of that particular district, city or ecclesiastical seat. Nearly all coins are illustrated, and there are three very useful appendices. The first lists the Latin and German inscriptions found on the talers, together with English translations; the second includes all abbreviations used (chiefly initials of mintmasters, die-cutters, wardens, medallists, directors and engravers), while the third presents a list of those crown-size coins often described as talers but which are in reality medallic strikings. Concluding the work is a bibliography of standard publications used by Davenport in his research, and published separately is a list of valuations, in dollar values, showing estimated prices for the commonest date and variety of each type in very fine condition. HG

Dobles thalers de Luis I de Baveira. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 191-192, illus.

During the reign of Louis I of Bavaria (1825-1848) talers and double talers were struck each year to commemorate outstanding events. A review of these issues discloses a variety of occasions honored, among them the accession to the throne in 1825, the signing of the customs agreement with Würzburg (1827), election of Prince Otto as King of Greece in 1832, the opening of the first railroad (1835) and the abdication of Louis I in favor of his son Maximilian II (1848). The specimens discussed are in the Don Augustin Mayol Simón collection.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Det första myntet från en gotländsk skatt som nådde en engelsk samling. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 83-87, illus.

Up to the beginning of the twentieth century, Viking Age hoards from Scandinavia — especially Sweden — contributed notably to English collections, a number of valuable acquisitions in this field being made by the British Museum. Many coins thus acquired came from the rich island of Gotland, which has yielded more hoards than any other district in Scandinavia. The first coin to reach England from this island was sent by a Swede, Jacob Fahlgreen, to Ralph Thoresby, a friend of Dr. Obadiah Walker; he published it in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* in 1695 (Pl. IV, 25, p. 198). The coin was not, as Walker believed, struck by St. Cnut of Denmark, but was issued in Regensburg, South Germany. Other erroneous information, such as its being found on the king's coffin in Odense, Gotland (Odense being situated in reality on the Danish island of Fyn) was corrected in the 1722 edition where Thoresby mentions only that it was found on Gotland. The writer stresses the fact that very few Viking Age coins were imported by England before the 1830's. LL

DOMINGO FIGUEROLA, L. Los reales castellanos de Enrique IV. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 15-31, illus.

Up to 1954, study of the reals of Henry IV was based upon Heiss and the catalogue of Vidal Quadras. Reals bearing the monarch's effigy are represented in the former by four mints — Burgos, Segovia, Seville and Toledo. Vidal Quadras added another mint — that of Cuenca — and at the same time described some variants from all the others. In 1954 the Córdoba hoard of reals was discovered, and that year saw the beginning of the first systematic study of this coinage under the aegis of Gil Farrés. In this catalogue the author follows the principles established by Gil

Farrés. Twenty-six specimens — arranged by mint — are described and illustrated, and the principal characteristics of the coinage discussed.

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Lauenburgische Münzen im Klingbeutel des Ratzeburger Domes. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, No. 18 (1957), pp. 2-6, illus.

An examination of coins found in the collection bag of the cathedral at Ratzeburg led to this discussion of the relationship between the half dreilings (1½ pfennigs struck by George II of Hanover for circulation in Lauenburg) and the currencies of the neighboring countries. HG

Duros de Fernando VII. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 171-172, illus.

One hundred and fifty-four duros of Ferdinand VII shown at a recent exhibition were issued at the mints of Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, Lerida, Madrid, Palma de Mallorca, Reus, Seville, Valencia, Cuzco, Durango, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Guatemala, Lima, Manila, Mexico, Potosí, Santiago de Chile, Sombrerete and Zacatecas. The group included several very rare specimens, two of which are mentioned by the author: an 1809 duro struck at Lerida (Yriarte, No. 854) and one of 1814 struck at Seville (Yriarte, No. 890).

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Aanvulling op "De munten van hertog Karel van Gelre geslagen na zijn dood (1538-1543)". In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 32-35. With English Summary.

Lists and describes further coins of Charles, Duke of Guelders, struck in the period after his death (1538-1543), thus forming a supplement to the article by R. Wartena in this issue of the *Jaarboek* (pp. 28-31).

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Heteren 1955. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 103-107. With English Summary.

At Heteren (Guelders) a hoard of ninety-four silver coins was discovered in a receptacle which had been fashioned from two pots; only one potsherd — West German grey eighteenth century stoneware with incised inscription — has been preserved. The composition of the hoard is quite unusual inasmuch as the oldest coin dates from 1488 and the latest from 1798. Three distinct layers can be distinguished: (1) nineteen pieces withdrawn from circulation not later than 1625, (2) twenty-nine withdrawn ca. 1680, and (3) forty-six withdrawn ca. 1800. The hoard may represent the savings of a family over a period of several generations.

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Sneek 1955. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 100-101. With English Summary.

A jug discovered at Sneek (Friesland) was found to contain 176 silver coins from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It represented the first find of a large hoard of that era in the province. Time of burial is estimated at ca. 1435, and the composition of the find indicates that coin circulation in Friesland was similar to that in the western and southern provinces. Friesland itself is not represented inasmuch as coinage there was not resumed until the second half of the century, and coins from the neighboring city of Groningen — so frequent in later finds — are completely lacking.

ERLANGER, H. J. Some German Counterstamps of the Late Seventeenth Century and the Standard of the Leipzig Convention. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 143-184, pl. 21.

Amongst the confusion resulting from the German inflation of the late seventeenth century, the greatest was that caused by an excessive issue of guldiners. This coin, according to the imperial laws, was supposed to equal two-thirds of a reichstaler, but actually its value was considerably less and counterstamping was employed to help suppress its circulation. Three methods of counterstamping were open to the authorities, and all were used with some success. Relative to the first, that of stamping the good coins only, Erlanger makes additions to his earlier listing (cf. *American Numismatic Society, Museum Notes III*, 1948, pp. 67-86, 2 pls.) of undertypes bearing the counterstamp of the Franconian Circle, the most common of the counterstamps. That of Cologne (insufficiently treated by Noss in his *Münzen und Medaillen von Köln*) has been carefully studied by the writer and all known types recorded, as have the counterstamps of the duchies of Jülich and Berg, the City of Hildesheim and the Westphalian Circle. The second method, that of stamping only the inferior coins, was used by Hanau, Schaumburg-Lippe in Cassel, and Jülich, while the third, in which the coins were stamped with their actual value in kreuzers, was practised in Cologne and Aachen.

HG

FRÈRE, HUBERT. A propos du monnayage des évêques de Liège de 1229 à 1274. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 143-160, illus.

Christian Meert, in two recent articles, has revised a number of attributions proposed by De Chestret de Haneffe for coins of the bishops of Liège in the thirteenth century. This revision in the main took the form of distributing deniers formerly ascribed to Hugh of Pierrepont (1202-1229) between his successors John of Epps (1229-38), Robert of Thourotte

(1240-46), and Henry of Guelders (1247-74), and of attributing them to their proper mints. M. Frère re-examines and in the main endorses M. Meert's conclusions, to which he adds confirmatory evidence from seals and coin hoards, but differs from him in refusing to recognize any of the issues as being communal in character. The coinage of Liège was purely episcopal, save insofar as the provost of the cathedral chapter of St. Lambert replaced the bishop as the issuing authority during a vacancy in the see. PG

FRÈRE, HUBERT. Le bourgeois et les premiers florins liégeois. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 89-106, illus.

M. Frère examines two points in connection with the coinage of Engelbert de la Marck, bishop of Liège (1345-64). He shows (1) that the *bourgeois* of two sous issued in 1348 is to be identified with Chestret 242, and (2) that the texts relied on by De Coster to justify his attribution to Liège of anonymous florins with the legend *Santus Petrus* had been wrongly understood. These florins are, as indeed most scholars have believed, papal florins of the mint of Avignon. There is no good evidence for florins of Liège earlier than Arnold of Hornes (1378-89), and the *florins de Hoya* of monetary documents are not florins issued by bishops of Liège at Huy but those issued by Mary of Brabant, duchess of Guelders, at Oyen. PG

FURGA, G. S. Di un ducato battuto in Mantova. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 1-2, illus.

The obverse of a papal ducat struck by Pius II at Mantua in 1459 (at the time of the Council of Mantua) conforms to the usual type. The reverse shows the legend S. PETRUS D. ETE. MANTOVA; in the center, within a four-lobed frame, stands St. Peter with key and book.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Consideraciones acerca de la equivalencia Navarra-Nájera. In: *Numisma*, No. 24 (Jan.-Feb., 1957), pp. 35-42, pl.

In his article entitled *Las monedas de Navarra* (*Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 5, 1956, pp. 89-94) Ubieto Arteta attributed eleventh and twelfth century coins of Navarra to Nájera. Gil Farrés denies the equivalency of Navarra-Nagara-Nájera which Ubieto established, basing his opinion on the fact that variants and inconsistencies of names are commonplace in the Middle Ages (e.g. a document of Alfonso I *el Batallador* mentions *Nauara* as a synonym and equivalent of *Naiara*). Furthermore, the equivalency of *Nauara* to *Naiara* is not admissible in accordance with numismatic principles expounded here by Gil Farrés.

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. A Hoard of Rhenish Schüsselpfennige. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 137-141, pl. 20.

Although the find-spot of this hoard of 1387 Rhenish scyphate pennies is not known, the preponderance of Palatinate pennies (620 of the classified pieces) suggests that it was buried somewhere in the Palatinate; date of burial is placed between 1574 and 1580. The latest penny is dated 1574, and from evidence available the writer conjectures that it was discovered during the period between the first and second World Wars. The best preserved specimen of each of the twenty-eight types is illustrated.

HELLE, U. Myntverket i Finland, Helsingfors [1954]. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), p. 178.

Reports the coins and medals issued by the Finnish mint for the year in question. The coins were struck in aluminum-bronze and iron, the medals in silver (twenty-eight) and bronze (fifty).

HJULSTAD, THOR. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg [1954]. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), p. 179.

In 1954 the Norwegian Royal Mint at Kongsberg struck 28,076,000 coins. All medals issued during the year were executed by the mint engraver O. Hansen.

HÖGBERG, TH. Arbogaöret 1627. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 25-27, illus.

During the years 1626-1628 copper coins were minted in Arboga, Sweden. One of the types, a one öre of 1627 (Tudeer, *Antellska Myntsamlingen i Helsingfors*, III, 1936, p. 98, no. 695) was regarded by Appelgren as a proof coin. Högborg disagrees after having seen two worn specimens of this very rare coin in a private collection. LL

INCERTI, VICO d'. Le monete discutibili del regno di Vittorio Emanuele III. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 108-148, pls. 3-6.

The reign of a numismatist-king was bound to produce a new and varied coinage, and so diverse were the issues of Victor Emanuel III that many are still dubiously classified. In this interesting article d'Incerti discusses ten issues, ranging from the rare five lire of 1901 ("a coin, not a pattern") to the alleged ten centesimi of the Italian Social Republic, 1943 ("only a pattern"). Most important are the tiny strikings of the regular gold of 1926-27 and of the silver and nickel of 1926-41; Pagani in his catalogue describes them as "struck for the numismatists" and consequently not ordinary issues, which d'Incerti denies. The article is well documented. TVB

JAEGER, KURT and E. B. CAHN. *Bewertungstabellen der deutschen Reichsmünzen seit 1871*. Basel, 1957. 55 pp.

A noticeable increase in valuations is apparent in this second edition of Jaeger's premium booklet on German coins struck since 1871. With the assistance of Erich B. Cahn the author has formulated a system of coin grading comprising four classes — proof, uncirculated, extremely fine, very fine — and warns collectors against accepting coins of lesser degree in a field in which the age of the oldest coin is less than 100 years. Included is a list of modern German gold counterfeits which have come to the author's attention since World War II and one of corrections to the third edition of his *Deutsche Reichsmünzen* (Basel, 1956). HG

Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder fra vikingetid til reformationstid. Vol. 2. Copenhagen, 1957. 688 cols., illus.

As in Volume 1 (cf. *NL*, No. 40, 1957, p. 282) the second volume of this important dictionary contains numismatic articles of great interest, each presented with valuable bibliographic references (see individual items elsewhere in this issue). LL

[KUYPER, ABRAHAM]. Abraham Kuyper op numismatische paden. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (Oct., 1957), pp. 40-41.

The fact that the Dutch protestant theologian and statesman Abraham Kuyper (1837-1920) was interested in numismatics may come as a surprise to most readers. This article reprints a passage from his book *Ons Program* (Amsterdam, 1907), in which he discusses the inscriptions and figures on certain Dutch seventeenth century coins.

LAFaurie, JEAN. Epigraphie monétaire aux Xe et XI^e siècles. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 545-550.

Utilizing the hoard of Puy, Lafaurie discusses the dating of tenth and eleventh century coins on the basis of changes in letter form. Possibly toward the middle of the ninth century the triangular punch came into use on Carolingian coins, causing thereby a progressively noticeable broadening of the letters. Fewer and fewer horizontal strokes appeared, and by the end of the tenth century three punches sufficed for all coin inscriptions, two of them triangular. HLA

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Mynthistoria. In: *Metallen*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 10-24, illus.

After a short general survey the writer goes on to deal with the monetary history of Sweden. In its concentrated form the article presents an

excellent introduction to a wide and complicated subject, its value increased by sharp illustrations, a general tabulation of Swedish mint towns, and a brief but well selected bibliography. CS

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Svenska myntnominaler. In: *Metallen*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 24-29.

A catalogue of Swedish coin denominations in which the various coin names, characterizations, and what they represent are clearly defined. As well as being of interest to numismatists, the article should prove valuable to philologists, social economists and to all those interested in cultural history. CS

LALLEMAND, J. Trouvailles de Courtrai et de Marke. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 152-155.

Accounts of two small finds of silver coins of Louis de Male, count of Flanders (1346-84), at Courtrai (1954: six coins) and Marke (1950: eight coins). Both finds belong to the close of the reign, and the author adds a note on four other finds of about the same date from the region of Courtrai. They are to be connected with the political unrest which preceded the battle of Rozebeke (1382). PG

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. *Anteckningar om Rikets Ständers Banks förvaltning av Myntet i Stockholm 1668-1731*. [Reprinted 1956 from *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1952 and 1953]. 144 pp. With English Summary.

First published in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1952 and 1953 (cf. *NL* No. 39, April, 1957, p. 249), Lindgren's two articles on the administration of the Royal Mint in Stockholm by the Rikets Ständers Bank, 1668-1731, have now been printed in one volume. LL

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Mynt och medaljer i grundstenar (3). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1957), pp. 228-231.

In earlier issues of *Medlemsblad* (May, 1953 and April, 1954) Lindgren dealt with the custom of depositing coins and medals at foundation-stone laying ceremonies. Here he takes up the subject for the third time, citing, in addition to an instance from 1720, various proofs of the existence of this custom from the present and the end of the nineteenth centuries. On occasion bank notes have been deposited (as was the case when the foundation-stone for the new Town Hall was laid in Hälsingborg in 1893), and when Oscar II performed the same function on the site of the new Swedish House of Parliament in 1897, both coins and bank notes were deposited and enclosed. LL

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La administración de la moneda española durante la Guerra de la Independencia. In: *Numisma*, No. 24 (Jan.-Feb., 1957), pp. 67-81.

During the turbulent Napoleonic period in Spanish coinage mints were frequently shifted from one city to another. Three types or classes of mints can be distinguished — regular (*plenamente ordinarias*), semi-regular and obsidional — and the functions and operations of each are treated in considerable detail. The number of mints increased sizeably not only in those regions under Spanish control but also in the regions controlled by the French, and in some cases (e.g. Barcelona and Valencia) ancient mints were revived. A section is devoted to the various political bodies in charge of coinage.

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Las características de la moneda de la Guerra de la Independencia. In: *Numisma*, No. 26 (May-June, 1957), pp. 39-57, 3 pls.

Concerns the characteristics of Spanish coinage and currency problems during the Napoleonic period. Among the topics treated are Spanish coins (especially the obsidional), economic stress and strain, the territories under French domination, the various denominations issued by French authority and the general effects propagated by monetary conditions of the period. The first of the plates illustrates coins issued in the name of Joseph Napoleon, the second coins from the French occupation of Barcelona, while the third shows the double manifestation of *Hispanidad* and local particularism on the coinage of the Balearic Islands and Cataluña.

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Los croats de Fernando el Católico y su falsificación de época. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 69-70, illus.

At the Fifth Social Exhibition of the A. N. E. Señora Montserrat Freixa Ubach displayed a collection of thirty-seven croats issued by the above king. Thirty-four were from Barcelona and three from Perpiñan, and among them was an interesting contemporary falsification which shows the remains of a coating of silver. It appears to have been struck, and its weight of 3.2 gr. compares favorably with weights of genuine specimens which fluctuate between 3.1 and 3.3 gr. The author uses the piece as a platform from which to discuss contemporary adulteration and falsification.

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. El delito de falsificación de moneda en Cataluña y en las Baleares bajo la Casa de Austria y sus precedentes medievales. In: *Numisma*, No. 24 (Jan.-Feb., 1957), pp. 87-107.

Under *mediaeval precedents* the following topics are discussed. Juridical and monetary continuity between the Middle Ages and the modern period

under the crown of Aragon; the relationship between the coinage and the Balearic and Peninsular laws; the consecration of political unity between the Balearic Islands and the Peninsula. Under *Cataluña*: The general system for the suppression of monetary crimes; sources and systematization of monetary penal law; modifications in the system of penalties; the crime of counterfeiting and the privileges (ecclesiastical, and the privileges of the coiners); foreigners and counterfeiting. Under *Balearic Islands*: Sources of Balearic law and their systemization; substantial peculiarities of Balearic law concerning the adulteration of coinage; peculiarities in the method of suppressing the crime of counterfeiting; the end of Balearic monetary penal law. Both annotation and bibliography are extensive.

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La falsificación de moneda ante los fueros y observancias de Aragón. In: *Numisma*, No. 22 (Sept.-Oct., 1956), pp. 63-86.

Part one traces the development of Aragon law with regard to counterfeiting, falsification and monetary crimes. Parts two and three deal with the extent of the law and its many published editions respectively, part four with the crime of counterfeiting, counterfeiting confronted with feudal and ecclesiastical privileges, and the problems created by circulating foreign currency.

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Las piezas de "cinco reales" y las acuñaciones en Cataluña durante la guerra de los segadores. Con la colaboración de Juan Baucis Tulla. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 127-145, 3 pls.

The *cinco reales* and other denominations discussed were issued in Cataluña during the above period of political and economic strife which marked the reign of Philip IV. Two charts show the sovereigns and sovereignties in whose names the Catalan mints struck the cinco reales, sueldos, sisens, ardots, menuts and diners, and a table lists by mint the five sueldo pieces in the collection of Señor Baucis. Obverses and reverses of twenty-five *cinco reales* are illustrated.

LONGUET, HENRY. La coiffure de Tancred, Prince d'Antioche, sur les monnaies. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 341-343.

Although Schlumberger supposed that the turbaned headdress on the coins of Tancred, Prince of Antioch, was designed to win favor with his Moslem subjects, Longuet points to the many aspects of Christian and Byzantine symbolism borrowing on these bronzes to challenge that point of view. He shows that certain passages from Liutprand of Cremona and Constantine Porphyrogenitus illustrate the use of a turban by the

Byzantine emperors. Since Tancred was the enemy of the Byzantine emperor and in 1097 had refused to take an oath and surrender captured cities to him, Longuet holds that the turban on his coins was symbolic of a claim to complete sovereignty over Antioch. HLA

LUCHESCHI, DINO. Le doge Nicolas Tron et sa réforme. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 387-389.

Faced with an enormous flood of imitations and counterfeits of Venetian coins in 1472, the Grand Council and the Doge Nicholas Tron decided to recall the old coinage and issue new pieces, among them the "lira trona". It was the first silver lira of twenty shillings (four gros) to be struck at Venice, and was distinct from all other Venetian coinage in showing a profile bust of the Doge. Nicholas Tron died in 1473 and his successor was constrained to depict himself on his knees before the image of St. Mark. HLA

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Un opúsculo de José Mariano Ortiz sobre historia monetaria de España, y en especial del Reino de Valencia (1233-1737). In: *Numisma*, No. 26 (May-June, 1957), pp. 71-93.

Reprint of the work by Ortiz on the monetary history of Spain and especially of the Kingdom of Valencia (1233-1737) which shows the value of the coins circulating in Spain and in Valencia following conquest by Jaime I of Aragon. The book was originally printed at Madrid in 1777. An index, compiled by the present writer, contains persons, places and denominations mentioned by Ortiz.

MEERT, C. Numismatique dinantaise des princes-évêques de Liège de 1345 à 1505. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 161-169, illus.

Five separate notes: (1) A rare gros (Chestret 249) of Engelbert de la Marck with the legend *Moneta Dyonesis* is to be ascribed to the bishop's residence at Dinant in September 1348; (2) and (3) the letters HLTD on the reverses of coins of John of Bavaria (1389-1419) and John of Heinsberg (1419-55) stand for the foremost *bonnes-villes* of the prince bishopric, Huy, Liège, Tongres and Dinant; (4) there was a plan in 1465 for making Dinant a French mint, which came to nothing; and (5) the shield of Dinant is to be found on some rare florins (Chestret 388, 389) of John of Hornes. PG

MASTER, PAUL. Encore la trouvaille de monnaies des XV^e et XVI^e siècles à Herentals (1955). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 174-185.

M. Naster described 105 gold coins from a find at Herentals in the

Revue Belge for 1955. At that time it was believed that they represented the entire hoard, but a further 142 coins have now come to light. These are here described, with summary indications of the items dealt with earlier. Over half the coins are Low Country in origin, but there are respectable contributions from France (23 coins), Portugal (22) and England (20). The date of burial was between 1580 and 1584. PG

NIELSEN, HERLUF. Danegaeld. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 639-641.

The name *danegaeld* signifies the sums of money that were paid — especially by the English to the Vikings — in order to enjoy immunity from the latter's depredations; the term is not contemporary, and in fact was not known until the middle of the eleventh century. In his article concerning payment of these large sums Nielsen relates how they developed into an established tax assessment which did not disappear until the twelfth century. LL

NIELSEN, N. P. Den Kongelige Mønt, København [1954]. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), p. 177.

Listing of the coins and medals struck by the Danish Royal Mint at Copenhagen in 1954, the former issued in aluminum-bronze, cupronickel, zinc and aluminum.

PANVINI-ROSATI, FRANCO. Ripostiglio di monete papali da Vignanello. In: *Istituto Italiana di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 179-187.

A hoard of papal coins discovered in the wall of a house at Vignanello in March, 1954 consisted of sixty-two testoni, one guilio, and a sixteenth century pewter coin; they are described with references to the pertinent volumes of the *CNI*. The coins were struck at the mints of Rome, Ancona, Fano and Avignon. Eighteen were issued by Paul IV, one sede vacante 1559, sixteen by Pius IV, five by Pius V and twenty-four by Gregory XIII.

PIRINEN, KAUKO. Bondemark. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 101-103.

The mediaeval reckoning in *bondemark* (peasant's marks) is peculiar to Finland and is known from the beginning of the fifteenth century. The *bondemark* was equal in value to six öre. LL

PRIEUR, PIERRE. Une fabrication énigmatique de la monnaie de Limoges sous le règne de Louis XI. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 381-385.

On the basis of de Saulcy's résumé of an early document it would seem that the Limoges coinage issued in 1473 was lighter than that in general use throughout the French realm; but since the original document has been lost and this issue of light money is thought improbable, it remains to endeavor to trace a possible error in transcription. No error is seen in the dating of the document, and from the name of a guard mentioned as having been questioned it actually does refer to Limoges. Prieur suggests that the error in transcription occurs in the statement that the coins were issued at 100 (instead of at 72) to the mark. HLA

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Äldre forskning om Gotlands mynt från tiden 1300-1565. In: *Gotländskt Arkiv* (Visby, 1957), pp. 11-21.

Literature dealing with coins struck on the Baltic island of Gotland from 1300 to 1565 and published before Hauberg's *Gullands myntvaesen* (1891) forms the subject of the present article. Rasmusson surveys this older research insofar as it dealt with the interpretation of representations, the determination of denominations and the coining of new issues and types, covering altogether a period of more than 250 years. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Blygdpennig. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 17-18.

A two-sided, very rare mediaeval coin, because of a notice of Ericus Olai in the *Chronica regni gothorum* ca. 1480 ("... *monetam quandam instituit, turpitudinis sexus sui insignia praeferentem*"), had been attributed to Sweden and the reign of Queen Margaretha of Denmark-Norway-Sweden (1388-1412); it shows on the obverse a crowned head *en face*; on the reverse, the letter o. Since the coin appears in a hoard dated ca. 1340-50, it cannot have been struck under Margaretha and must be dated earlier, to ca. 1320-30. It is now believed to have been issued in Norway (though perhaps Sweden). Many forgeries are known, some by the notorious Becker. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Bokstavsbrakteater. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 52-53.

On the subject of the mediaeval Scandinavian bracteates having a letter as the only (or most prominent) "type", Rasmusson points out how difficult it often is to determine what these letters represent. Those on Norwegian issues of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have been explained as mint (or sometimes a king's) initials, while on Swedish issues

of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries they are thought to represent regent's (and in one case mint) initials. Nevertheless in most cases, although they can be fairly well dated, the letters cannot be satisfactorily explained. It is suggested that they may refer to issues in a series. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. and HANS HOLST. Brakteat. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 195-199.

The Scandinavian bracteates issued were mostly of 1 penning (*denarius*) denomination, exceptions being a few Swedish $\frac{1}{2}$ pennings (*obolus*) and some Norwegian $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pennings. They were struck in Sweden ca. 1150/60 to 1300, then, after an interval of two-sided coinage, were again issued following the inflationary period ca. 1350-60; two types were struck down to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The last Scandinavian bracteate was issued in Denmark in 1629. LL

RAVENELLE, GASTON. Un tiers de sou d'or mérovingien trouvé près de Boviollles (Meuse). In: *Revue Archéologique de l'Est*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 1-2 (Jan.-June, 1957), pp. 108-111, illus.

A Merovingian gold triens of unpublished type. The obverse of this crude coin pictures a diademed head to the left, with legend LVGDVNO FIT; the reverse shows a Greek cross with the legend I O HAN NE filling the four quadrants, the latter two groups in ligature. "Johannes" is already known as the signature of a moneyer at Nantes. TVB

RODRIGUEZ, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales de a dos. Las pesetas de Isabel II (1833-1868). In: *Numisma*, No. 25 (March-April, 1957), pp. 59-65, illus.

These pesetas of Isabel II are considered by Rodriguez as the logical continuation of the old two real denomination, completing a definite monetary series from the days of the Catholic sovereigns to the present. They were struck at the peninsular mints of Madrid, Barcelona and Seville — during the period 1834-1864 with a value of four reals, and from 1864-1868 with a value of forty centimos de escudo; pesetas were also struck for the Philippines during the latter period (with a value of twenty centimos de peso) and in 1836 and 1837 for the Principality of Cataluña at the value of one peseta. Those of Isabel II present three major types, the characteristics of which are well illustrated, and the author considers the issues for Cataluña a fourth type which he describes here in full.

SALAS, EMILIO. Acuñaciones de Isabel II. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 181-189, illus.

In a catalogue of coins of Isabel II displayed at the recent exhibition of the A. N. E. the writer comments on the increasing favor this coinage

is presently enjoying amongst Spanish collectors. Various reasons for this occurrence are cited, such as the frequent changes in the monetary system resulting from political and economic instability at the time, its historical proximity, and the growing scarcity of specimens. The catalogue is arranged first by mint and then by date in the following sequence: Barcelona, Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, Barcelona (Principality of Cataluña), Madrid, Seville, and the Philippines.

SCHULMAN, J. Voorthuizen 1956. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 102-103. With English Summary.

In a hoard of late fifteenth and early sixteenth century gold coins found at Voorthuizen (Guelders) in 1956, about half were issued at mints within the Burgundian Netherlands. From evidence provided by the latest coin it would seem that the hoard was buried in or shortly after 1509.

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH. Les débuts du teston et de l'écu en Suisse. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 411-416.

Inscriptions on the first Swiss testons were purely Gothic, and only in the last years of the fifteenth century (in the cantons under direct Italian influence) was Latin introduced. Because of Swiss democratic and republican sentiments, the head of the patron saint became the type used, this being replaced somewhat later by the entire figure or by a scene from the saint's life. Examples of this use of coinage to depict legendary history are given, and the economic background of Switzerland is discussed on the basis of the teston and the écu. The article constitutes a useful introduction to the value of (and problems encountered in) early Swiss numismatic studies.

HLA

SPOONER, F. C. *L'économie mondiale et les frappes monétaires en France 1493-1680*. Paris, 1956. 545 pp., illus., diags., 29 pls.

Expanded from his earlier thesis *The Movements of Gold and Silver Money in the Economic Life of France, 1493-1660*, (Cambridge, 1953). Spooner's present book will interest both the student of economics and the collector of French coins of the period. It contains five chapter divisions: (1) Precious metals and world economy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with special emphasis on the gold and silver coinage; (2) French monetary problems, discussed in connection with the intricate monetary system; (3) the French economy and its various monetary phases; (4) French coinage, with emphasis on the differences in geographical distribution; (5) changes in prices and interest, bimetallic phases of the French economy, and fluctuations of foreign exchange.

Illustrations include not only French but also foreign coins which circulated in France during the period covered. HG

STRAUCH, M. C. History of the Lowlands through Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 423-426, pl.

The history and national development of the Netherlands is seen reflected in the design and material of its coins. JRF

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Kong Olav V's monogram. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 87-88, illus.

Publishes the new monogram of the present King Olaf V of Norway, a v inscribed within a crowned o. It was the work of Norway's most prominent heraldic specialist H. Traetteberg, and will be used on coins, medals, state documents etc. in accordance with future decisions. LL

SWENSSON, TORSTEN. Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket, Stockholm [1954]. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955* (Stockholm, 1957), pp. 180-182.

A listing of coins and medals issued by the Swedish Royal Mint for the above year. Medal inscriptions are reproduced in full and among the medallists represented are Leo Holmgren, Erik Lindberg, S. Kulle and T. Strindberg.

TANGELDER, F. B. M. De stedelijke munt van Bommel 1579-1590. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 36-57, pl. 3. With English Summary.

Municipal and seigniorial coinage flourished noticeably in the Netherlands after the Pacification of Ghent in 1576. Most of the mints based their claims on ancient privileges, but some were newly established. Among the latter can be included the mint of the city of Bommel (1579), although a ducal mint had existed there during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and the writer points out that this may have been preceded by an imperial mint.

The Bommel coinage was both political and economic in aspect, constituting an open declaration of independence from the province of Guelders as well as an initiation of the provincial coinage. In 1580 Bommel decided to join forces with another (and long established) rival of the provincial mint, that of Hedel. The accounts of the Bommel mint provide us with valuable information concerning its activities, which were suspended in 1582 but resumed for a short period in 1589/90. Meanwhile, in 1585, the provincial authorities had put a violent end to the mint of Hedel.

THOMSEN, RUDI. Ensayo de sistematización de las monedas navarras y aragonesas de los siglos XI y XII. Estudio preliminar. In: *Numisma*, No. 20 (May-June, 1956), pp. 43-77, illus.

A new presentation of a much-argued question, the chronology of the coinages of eleventh and twelfth century Navarre and Aragon. This paper aims particularly at refuting the views of Gil Farrés (*Numario Hispanico*, 4, 1955, pp. 5-36; *Numisma*, 14, 1955, pp. 31-96 — see *NL* Nos. 37, 1956, p. 156, and 40, 1957, p. 303) which hold, novelly, that the reverse legends ARAGON, NAVARA, MONSON, IACCA, etc. refer not to mint but to area of circulation, and which attack a good deal of the traditional chronology. Thomsen first presents all the material — dineros with the head of the king, and reverse type cross on stem with volutes, plus legend — with many illustrations, and pursues the methodological difficulties of Gil Farrés' arguments. He then hypothesizes that the reverse legends refer to *both* mint *and* area of circulation; and beginning simply with the IACA issue of Sancho Ramírez he brings into play the style of each issue, until finally the whole series is systematized. The earliest of the issues is dated certainly as early as García III, perhaps even to the reign of his father Sancho the Great, by an imitation of the reverse type on the silver of the Danish kings Canute the Great or Hardecanute.

No abstract can do adequate justice either to the intricacies of Thomsen's imaginative argument or to the sophistication and delicacy with which it is presented. TVB

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Ricerca sul ducato pavese di Francesco I Sforza, Duca di Milano. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 94-99, illus.

The second period of Francesco I Sforza, after his becoming Duke of Milan in 1450, is represented by a good many coins from Milan, though the mint at Pavia has been strangely barren. Tribolati proposes re-attribution to Pavia of two rare gold ducats now listed in *CNI* (IV, pl. 7, nos. 6 and 7) as Milanese. The horseman/serpent type does not otherwise occur at Milan under Francesco, and the legend which begins PAPIE, and only incidentally includes MED., indicates the true mint. TVB

VALENTI, JUAN. Thalers a nombre de Carlos V, del monetario de la Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 73-120, illus.

On the occasion of the fifth exhibition of the A. N. E. the museum of the Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre exhibited a fine collection of 126 talers issued in the name of Emperor Charles V for the various European states governed by Charles and his successors. They are described and illustrated in the following arrangement: Circle of the Upper

Rhine, Circle of Westphalia, Circle of Lower Saxony, Circle of Upper Saxony, Circle of Franconia, Circle of Bavaria, Circle of Swabia and Circle of Austria.

VAN DER WIEL, A. Valse Nederlandse dukaten II. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 58-70, pl. 4. With English Summary.

After discussing Rosanov's important article on counterfeit ducats of the Netherlands, the author enumerates the subsequent dies of the Utrecht and Holland ducats and point out the differences between the Netherlands ducats and their eighteenth century Russian imitations. Concluding the article is a listing, by year and total, of the ducats struck at Utrecht and in Russia, 1800-1807.

WARTENA, R. De munten van hertog Karel van Gelre geslagen na zijn dood (1538-1543). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 28-31. With English Summary.

The surprisingly small number of coins known to have been struck by William of Cleves (successor to Charles, Duke of Guelders) is explained by documents in the State Archives of the province of Gelderland. These documents show that the executors of Charles' will ordered the mint to continue striking coins in his name after his death in 1538, but with the addition of a small mark. The dies were finally destroyed in 1543. The three pertinent documents (dated August 15, 1538, October 22, 1543 and November 8, 1543) are reprinted at the end of the article.

WIDEEN, HARALD. Birka/Hedeby-mynt från Grums. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 81-83.

The coin published, of known type, imitates on obverse the Dorestad coinage of Charlemagne (end of the eighth century) but was struck considerably later, in Hedeby and Birka; the reverse shows a fish beneath a sailing ship. It was found in the parish of Grums (Värmland, Sweden) and is now in the Karlstad Museum.

LL

GREAT BRITAIN

BONSER, WILFRID. *An Anglo-Saxon and Celtic Bibliography (450-1087)*. Oxford, Blackwell, 1957. 2 vols.

Pages 424-428 (nos. 8857-9377) comprise an important bibliography of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic numismatics and seals for the above period. Arrangement is as follows: General text books, catalogues of (and notes on) collections, finds, coins, general and miscellaneous, notes on individual

coins, East Anglia and Kent, Mercia, Northumbria (including archbishops of York), Wessex (pre-Alfred), Alfred, Edward the Elder to Edgar, Edward the Martyr to Aethelred II, Danish kings, Edward the Confessor and Harold II, general and miscellaneous ninth to eleventh century, William I, Celtic coins, mints and moneyers, and seals.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. *Some Reflections on Hildebrand Type A of Aethelraed II*. [Antikvariskt Arkiv No. 9]. Stockholm, Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitetsakademien, 1958. 41 pp., illus.

In this learned paper the author deals with the Small Cross Type of Aethelraed II, in particular with the third and last issues (1009-1015/17?). An intensive study of extensive material — especially that in the systematic collection in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, formed by B. E. Hildebrand — enabled him to divide this last issue into nine “styles”, according to portraits, with each style representing a die-cutting center. The styles are then distributed geographically: (1) London, (2) “Northern A” (York), (3) “Southern A” (Winchester?), (4) “Southwestern” (Exeter), (5) “Western”, (6) “Southern B”, (7) “Northern B”, (8) “Southeastern” (Canterbury?) and (9) “Eastern” (this style, after further study, could possibly be divided into two). Next comes a list of all mints listed in the 1881 edition of *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, with the Hildebrand numbers and various styles given under each, this followed by a “Summary Table of Mints and Styles represented in the Last Small Cross Type of Aethelraed II”. Three maps, each depicting the occurrence of three of the styles in various mints, illustrate the distribution of dies. This decentralization, which never went so far as to give die-engraving authority to every mint (including, as has been suggested, even the smallest), must have been deliberate, and shows how the government tried to make the country less vulnerable to Danish attacks. The paper suggests that the author has penetrated his subject far more deeply than any student of Anglo-Saxon numismatics before him. It is both astonishing and interesting to discover what a great deal he has succeeded in extracting from his material.

LL

NESMITH, R. I. *The Lima Pieces of George II of England*. N. Y., Wayne Raymond, 1954. 16 pp., illus. (Vol. 21, No. 4 of *Coin Collector's Journal*).

Nesmith recounts vividly the cruise of the English commodore George Anson to the West Coast of South America and China, 1740-44, which succeeded in disrupting commerce between Spain and her South American colonies. Great quantities of bullion seized were used by the London mint in 1745 and 1746 to strike silver and gold coins. The pieces differ from the regular issues by addition of the word *Lima* under the bust of

George II, from which it is conjectured that they were minted from bullion captured in Lima, Peru, by Anson and his men. HG

SEABY, H. A. and P. J. SEABY, comps. *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*. 1958 edition. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1957. 97 pp., illus.

This newest edition of the popular Seaby catalogue shows only minor changes from the previous issue (1956). Some illustrations have been added to the Scottish and Irish series, and the text shows a few minor additions necessitated by new classifications in the Irish coinage. Increase in the evaluation of the rarer items is noted. HG

WILLEY, R. C. The Copper Coinage of the British Isles. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 75-79.

In his account of the sporadic issuance of copper coins in the British Isles during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the writer mentions both the Blacksmith and Bungtown forgeries. JRF

UNITED STATES

MAZZULLA, F. M. and J. MAZZULLA. *The First 100 Years . . . Cripple Creek and the Pikes Peak Region*. Denver, Hirschfeld Press, 1956. 63 pp., illus.

Although the articles by Farran Zerbe (*AJN*, Vol. 51, 1917, pp. 153-174, illus.) and Sydney P. Noe (*American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes III*, 1948, pp. 153-154, pl.) give a more detailed account of Leshner's unauthorized silver coinage, a chapter on this short-lived venture in the above work will be welcomed for its illustration. Among early photographs reproduced is a portrait of the originator of these strange octagonal media of exchange. HG

Old Coin Press Returning Home. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 147-148, illus. [Reprinted from the *Nevada State Journal*, Dec. 22, 1957].

Relates the journeyings of an old press from Carson City to Philadelphia, thence to San Francisco and finally back to Carson City where it can now be seen at the Nevada Museum. JRF

POPKIN, R. J. John S. Ormsby: Physician and Minter. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 149-150. [Reprinted from *The New England Journal of Medicine*, June 6, 1957].

Some notes concerning the J. S. Ormsby Company which issued California gold pieces 1849-1850. JRF

CANADA

CARMICHAEL, NEIL. *Canadian Currency Catalogue*. 2nd ed. Toronto, 1957. 18 pp.

A new and considerably enlarged edition of the Canadian catalogue. It includes fractional currency and bank notes of Canada as both Province and Dominion, together with evaluations and some discussion of the history of Canadian banking and related currency problems. HG

CARMICHAEL, NEIL. *1958 Newfoundland Coin Catalogue*. Toronto, 1957. 22 pp., illus.

Carmichael's catalogue furnishes the collector of the Newfoundland series with a complete listing of denominations, their dates, and amount of issue. Suggested retail values include various states of preservation from fine to uncirculated, and prices show a marked increase — both for rarer issues and for the more common pieces in choice condition — over previous quotations. The author has begun a listing of minor die varieties which he hopes to present in complete and detailed form in a future edition of the catalogue. HG

AUSTRALIA

MARTIN, C. F. The Coinage of Australia. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 12-14.

A discussion of the coins and paper money used in Australia from 1792 to the present day in which special mention is made of the *Holey* dollar and commemoratives. JRF

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, H. F. Mitre numismatico. In: *Mitre. Homenaje de la Academia Nacional de la Historia en el cincuentenario de su muerte (1906-1956)*, pp. 3-19, 2 pls.

In a discussion of the numismatic activity of Bartolomé Mitre (1828-1906), Argentine statesman, general, historian, and president of the republic 1862-68, special attention is given to his collection of Spanish-American coins and to his relations with contemporary collectors. Two medals struck in Mitre's honor are illustrated, the first by the *Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana* on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, the second a burial medal executed by the French medallist R. Rozet.

DOMINGO FIGUEROLA, L. Contribución al estudio de la ceca de Potosí. In: *Numisma*, No. 24 (Jan.-Feb., 1957), pp. 47-64, illus.

Supplements the work of Humberto F. Burzio relative to the Potosí mint (*La ceca da la villa imperial de Potosí y la moneda colonial*, published in Buenos Aires, 1945, and the article *Ensayo de catálogo de los valores acuñados con sello español en la ceca da la villa imperial de Potosí* published in 1950). Instead of following the denominational scale, the present catalogue is arranged chronologically and by type. The first section lists and describes coins of the first two types, the second issues of 1652 (types A and B) and the third the Potosí coins, types three and four.

FARINI, J. A. *La moneda de Tierra del Fuego*. Buenos Aires, 1954. 24 pp., illus.

A listing and description of the Julius Popper gold coinage struck at El Paramo on the Isla Grande of Tierra del Fuego and at Buenos Aires in 1889. Much historical background material is included and Popper's career traced in brief. Five types are recognized; types A and B were struck at El Paramo, types C, D and E at Buenos Aires. All are illustrated, and a map shows the auriferous sections on the east coast of Tierra del Fuego.

FERRARI, J. N. Amonedación de la provincia de Cordoba. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (May-June, 1957), pp. 2-4, illus.

The history of the provincial coinage of Córdoba, Argentina, covers four periods. The first began in 1815 with establishment of a mint and ended in 1817 with its closing by decree of the governor Don Manuel Antonio de Castro. Two coins only were issued during this period, an eight soles with the national coat of arms and the anepigraphic cuartillo with the provincial coat of arms. No coins were issued during the second period (1817-1833), but during the third (1833-1844) the concessionaires Don Pedro Nolasco Pizarro and Colonel José Policarpio Patiño were both granted minting rights. In the fourth period (1844-1854) Governor Manuel Lopez abolished individual mint concessions and established an official mint. Coinage ended in 1854, although the decree authorizing the closing of the mint was actually issued in 1855 by General Justo José de Urquiza, president of the Argentine confederation.

KARGER, ALFREDO. La numismática ecuatoriana. In: *Numisma*, No. 25 (March-April, 1957), pp. 55-57.

Coins were first struck in Ecuador during the early period of its independence following separation from Colombia in 1830. The claim

that proclamation pieces of Charles IV were struck at Quito in 1789 is categorically denied by this writer on the basis of total lack of evidence. Coinage after 1830 is discussed briefly, with mention of the specimens listed in the catalogue of the Guttag Collection (New York, 1929).

NESMITH, R. I. The Coins of Luis I of Spain. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 185-186, pl. 22.

"The coins of Luis I of Spain struck in Spanish-Colonial America are extremely rare. It is surprising that any were minted when the short reign of Luis is considered. He was the first son of Philip V by his first marriage and became king of Spain and its dominions upon the abdication of his father on January 10, 1724. He died on August 31st of the same year." The article discusses and describes briefly some of the colonial coins of this monarch — issues of Lima and Potosí — in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society.

Piezas de 960 reis de Juan VI del Brasil sobre duros españolas. In: *Numisma*, No. 23 (Nov.-Dec., 1956), pp. 179-180, illus.

Although the Brazilian 960 reis pieces have not been studied from the point of view of Spanish numismatics, they are of much interest in that they were, in practically all cases, restruck on Spanish duros at mints in Minas Geraes, Bahia and Rio. Those struck in Minas Geraes are very rare, and of the pieces discussed in the article (from the collection of Don Antonio Ribot), twenty-six show distinct traces of the Spanish duro.

PRADEAU, A. F. Esquema del número aproximado de monedas mexicanas. In: *Numisma*, No. 26 (May-June, 1957), pp. 61-64.

According to the writer's estimate, the number of coins issued in Mexico from the colonial period to the present (including all possible variants) exceeds 10,000. The article lists the number of coin types and principal variants issued during the colonial period, the war of independence, the republican period (arranged by mint) and the revolutionary period (1913-1916). Up to 1956 the number of types issued totals 1,112.

RUIZ, L. E. Los primeros pesos americanos. In: *Sociedad Numismática de Mexico. Boletín*, No. 16 (July-Sept., 1957), pp. 69-80, illus.

At one time or another in the course of their history sixteen Latin American countries and the Philippines used the peso as their monetary unit. Chile with its peso issued in 1817 was first, followed by Uruguay (1844), Costa Rica (1850), Peru (1855), Haiti (1856), Colombia (1859), Bolivia (1859), El Salvador (1861, apparently a pattern; regular issue 1892), Honduras (1862), Guatemala (1864), Mexico (1866), Cuba

(1870), Araucania (1874, with obverse inscription *Orllie Antoine I^{er} Roi D'Araucanie et de Patagonia* referring to the French adventurer and self-appointed king of that ephemeral kingdom), Argentina (1881), Paraguay (1888), Puerto Rico (1895), Republica Dominicana (1897), and the Philippines (1897).

Santos Leitão & Cia. *Catálogo de moedas brasileiras de 1643 a 1957*. 7th ed. Rio de Janeiro, 1957. 189 pp., illus.

A catalogue by metal, type (illustrated) and date of all the coins of Brazil — including essays and proofs — together with their current market values. Except in a few instances, prices have increased steadily since publication of the sixth edition of the catalogue in 1954.

ISLAMIC

ALAIMO, M. E. Luci ed ombre nella storia del monetario arabo-normanno custodito dalla Biblioteca Comunale di Palermo. In: *Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi Ruggeriani* (Società Siciliana di Storia Patria. Palermo, 1956), Vol. 2, pp. 669-684.

An account of the collection of Arab-Sicilian coins, including those of the Normans with Cufic legends, in the Biblioteca Comunale at Palermo, and of the various ill-fated attempts to publish them prior to the appearance of Lagumina's catalogue in 1892. The collection subsequently fell into some disorder through coins being separated from the tickets that belonged to them, but Dr. P. Balog on a recent visit to Palermo has replaced the coins on their correct tickets and done much work on important and often unpublished coins which have entered the museum since 1892. PG

ARCHER, G. L., Jr. Militant Coinage of Early Islam. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 141-145, illus.

Outlines the importance of the Moslem religion to the growth of the Islamic empire in the seventh century and describes coins of the period. JRF

CALEY, E. R. Chemical Composition of Some Early Dirhems. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 211-217, tabs.

Reports the results of an investigation into the chemical composition of ten early dirhems, (eighth and early ninth centuries A.D.), duplicates from the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Eight were issued at various mints under Umayyad caliphs, one was struck in Spain after the fall of the Umayyads and one in 'Irāq under the 'Abbāsids. The first table lists the mints and dates of the coins, the remaining six the

results achieved. Especially interesting is the fact that the silver content of these coins is very high, the average being over ninety-five per cent. Analysis also shows "a general trend to a higher percentage with increase in time which is very unusual for any series of coins minted over a period of a century."

DUNLOP, D. M. Sources of Gold and Silver in Islam according to Al-Hamdānī (10th Century A.D.). In: *Studia Islamica*, Fasc. 8 (1957), pp. 29-49.

A general discussion of the circulation of gold and silver in Islam and the West in the early Middle Ages is followed by excerpts in translation of al-Hamdānī's tenth century metallurgical treatise *Kitāb al-jawharatāin* (MSS in the Ambrosian Library in Milan and in Uppsala). These excerpts deal with gold mines chiefly in the Arabian peninsula and in the Maghrib, Nubia, Abyssinia and upper Egypt; with silver mines in Khorāsān (Andarābah, Balkh, Ṭūs, Samarqand, Bukhārā, Nīsābūr), in Najd and Yaman; and with technical aspects of the mining of gold and the smelting and assaying of silver. There are useful comments on ratios and rates of exchange.

GCM

GRABAR, OLEG. *The Coinage of the Ṭūlūnids*. N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1957. 78 pp., 3 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 139).

During the decline of the Muslim empire of the 'Abbāsids in the second half of the ninth century, various local dynasties came into prominence and usurped — to a greater or lesser degree — the sovereignty of the caliphs. Best known among them was the Ṭūlūnid dynasty (868-905) which "brought to Egypt a prosperity which the land of the Nile had not known for several centuries and which prepared the way for the brilliant later civilizations of the Fāṭimids and the Mamlūks".

In his corpus *The Coins of the Ṭūlūni Dynasty* published in 1877, E. T. Rogers recognized 125 Ṭūlūnid coins and divided them into fifty-eight types on the basis of mint, date and other characteristics. Dr. Grabar's study, completed after a thorough search through publications since Rogers' time, includes almost 600 coins; these he classifies in ninety-seven types by differences in metal, mint, date and inscription. Part one consists of a catalogue of the types, each bearing the name of a member of the Ṭūlūnid family; they are listed by metal, mint, diameter, weight, number of known specimens, references, and remarks when pertinent. Part two, comprising a discussion of problems posed by the coinage itself or by the history of the Ṭūlūnid dynasty for which coins may provide an answer, falls under two headings: (1) Aḥmad ibn Ṭūlūn and early Ṭūlūnid coinage; (2) the coinage of Khumārawayh ibn Aḥmad and later Ṭūlūnid coinage. Twenty-five coins, obverse and reverse, are illustrated.

GHN

MILES, G. C. A Note on Egyptian Gold and Silver Assay Marks. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 251-253, illus.

To quote the author's opening paragraph: "Attention has recently been drawn to certain Egyptian punches or countermarks on a Levantine imitation of a ducat of the last Venetian doge, Ludovico Manin. In view of the fact that Egyptian law theoretically requires that all objects of gold and silver, including coins offered for sale by goldsmiths and antique dealers, bear hallmarks — or more properly assay marks — such as these, it has been suggested that a note explaining the meaning of these symbols might be welcomed by numismatists and collectors." Data and illustrations in the article are taken from charts and tables given to the author in 1954 by the director of the Administration of Stamps and Weights in Cairo. Sixteen symbols are illustrated.

MILES, G. C. Some Arab-Sasanian and Related Coins. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 187-209, pls. 23-29.

Fifty-nine coins, thirteen from the Azizbeglou collection in Teheran, one from E. Zygman, and the rest from the American Numismatic Society are described. Two coins are late Sasanian counterstamped, two are late Hephthalite, six are anonymous Arab-Sasanian, eight are Arab-Sasanian 'Abbasid governors of Ṭabaristān, and the rest are Umayyad governors or rebels who struck Arab-Sasanian coins. Two more coins with Islamic prayer niche (miḥrāb) are discussed (first reported by Miles in *Archaeologica Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*, 1952, pp. 156-171). A unique coin of an Arab governor minted in Ṭ-ART (?) 694 A.D. is described as well as two hitherto unpublished dirhems from Bishāpūr dated 81/700. More material for mint monograms of Sasanian and early Islamic times is presented in the article.

RNF

RIVERO, C. M. del. Acerca del estudio de la numismática hispano-musulmana. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes* (Paris, 1957), pp. 477-485.

This is a brief summary of the literature of Hispano-Arabic numismatics from Codera and Vives to the present day.

GCM

CENTRAL ASIA

FRYE, R. N. and W. B. HENNING. Additional Notes on the Early Coinage of Transoxiana II. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 231-238.

Reasons for the article are stated as follows: "Some important information about the Khwarezmian coinage was received from Professor

W. B. Henning after the printing of *Additional Notes I* (*American Numismatic Society, Museum Notes IV*, pp. 105-114), and an unavoidable delay has elapsed in the publication of this material. Since that time the scholarly world has been waiting for the detailed publication of the Soviet excavations in Khwarezm where many coins were found, but the latest book on the subject has nothing new on the coins. Therefore these remarks are published with the realization that more coins may revise the conclusions about their decipherment." Included are eight notes or remarks, each signed by the author concerned and with reference by pagination to the pertinent part of R. N. Frye's *Notes on the Early Coinage of Transoxiana* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 113. New York, 1949). In addition to the etymology of the Persian word *pašiz* the writers discuss problems connected with the Sogdian script and Sogdian coins.

INDIA

AGRAWAL, JAGANNATH. An Interesting Clay Sealing from Sunet. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 71-72, pl. 4.

The inscription on the seal, in early Brāhmī characters (ca. 200 A.D.), reads: DHARMAKARTAVYA (sacred or religious duty). Sunet was a Yaudheya administrative center, and clay coin moulds found there show the place to have been a Yaudheya minting center. The writer believes that the seal in question is closely connected with the political struggle waged by the Yaudheyas against the Kushans.

AGRAWALA, R. C. Unpublished Coins in the Museum at Sikar. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 82-83.

Included in the museum collection at Sikar are about ninety punch-marked coins from the region of Sikar and eighty round silver coins issued on the pattern of the coinage of the Shāhīs of Ohind. A large number of unpublished pieces among them are discussed.

AGRAWALA, V. S. Coin Data in the Mahābhārata. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 143-156.

The coin names found in the epic Mahābhārata — Nishka, Suvarṇa, Śatamāna, Sāṇa and Prato — refer to well-known coins of the punch-marked series. The pertinent passages are cited in extenso.

AGRAWALA, V. S. Coin Names in the Aṅgavijjā. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 20-31.

The Āṅgavijjā, recently published by the Prakrit Text Society, is a Prakrit text which treats of prognostication. It incorporates numismatic data in the form of lists of coins which served as a basis for fortune telling, and was compiled at the end of the Kushan period (ca. third to fourth century A.D.). Revisions were made during the Gupta period.

ALTEKAR, PADMA A. A New Hoard of the Silver Coins of Gāṅgeyadeva. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 205-206, pl. 11.

Gāṅgeyadeva was the first Chedi king of Tripuri to issue gold currency in large quantity, but whether or not this monarch issued silver has been a matter of controversy. Cunningham published two such pieces — a sixty grain dramma and quarter dramma — and publication of the above hoard now offers definite proof that Gāṅgeyadeva did strike a silver coinage. The find, from Jabalpur, consisted of fifty-four silver issues of this ruler. All are distinctly white in color, with no yellowness suggestive of gold plating, and the devices used are similar to those of the gold issues. Three specimens from the hoard are described in detail.

DEO, S. B. Coins from Nerle. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 172-177, illus., tabs.

Twenty-one coins were found at Nerle, a small town in the District of Satara (Bombay State), on the Poona-Kolhapur road and about eighteen miles south of Karad. Two belong to the Sātavāhanas, seventeen to the Vīlīvāyakuras, one to Shivāji and one to the last sultan of the Bāhamanis.

DIKSHIT, M. G. A Silver Coin of Gāṅgeya Deva from Tripurī. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), p. 74, illus.

A contribution to our knowledge of the smaller denominations issued by this ruler, the above small silver coin was found by the writer on the surface of the mound at Hathiagad (Tripurī) during his excavations there in 1953. On the obverse is a two-line legend, while the reverse shows the goddess Lakshmī seated cross-legged within a dotted circle. The author points out that since the coin weighs only four grains it is reasonable to assume that it represents 1/16th of a dramma.

GUPTA, P. L. The Coinage of the Khilji Sultans of Delhi. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 35-47.

The author discusses the metrological data contained in a manuscript treatise entitled *Davva-Parikkhā* by a certain Thakkur Pheru, mint-master in Delhi under the Khilji sultans 'Ala al-Dīn Muḥammad, Shihāb

al-Dīn 'Umar and Quṭb al-Dīn Mubārak (695-720 H.). This treatise is in the course of being edited by V. S. Agrawala. The present article summarizes the information relative to the gold, silver, billon and copper coinage of Thakkur Pheru's contemporaries. As is so often the case with material of this nature there are formidable difficulties in reconciling the written (and perhaps largely theoretical) data with the metrology of the preserved coins themselves as recorded in the catalogues and the studies of Thomas, Nevill, Wright, etc. Mr. Gupta has done his best to coordinate the two sets of figures, but the subject still bristles with perhaps insoluble problems. This preliminary article is at all events of great value in that it summarizes a considerable body of statistics, brings together the extensive vocabulary of denominational names, and states some of the problems yet to be investigated. GCM

GUPTA, P. L. Evidence from Taxila on the Dating of the Punch-Marked Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 5-8.

The two hoards of punch-marked coins discovered in the Bhir Mound at Taxila during the excavations conducted by Sir John Marshall are helpful in the dating of this series. The larger hoard contained 1,167 coins, the smaller 167.

After examining the archaeological and numismatic evidence the author concludes: "The presence of the Greek coins in both the hoards indicates the dates before which they could not have been buried. The presence of the coins of Alexander the Great and Philip Aridaeus in mint condition in the larger hoard shows that they found place in the hoard not long after their issue. Philip Aridaeus died in 317 B.C. As such there can be virtually no doubt that the hoard was buried about 300 B.C. or possibly a little later, and the coins which the hoard contained belonged to the period prior to that date. As such they may be called pre-Mauryan. The punch-marked coins, that are found in the larger hoard are conspicuously absent in the smaller hoard; and the coins of the smaller hoard were almost in fresh condition and of a very distinct fabric. As such these coins may well be called Mauryan."

GUPTA, P. L. A List of the Hoards of Silver Coins of the Western Kshatrapas. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 220-221.

The contents of eleven hoards containing silver coins of the Western Kshatrapas are listed and described. The exact find-spot is given in most cases, as well as the total in each hoard and the number issued by each ruler.

GUPTA, P. L. Phadiyas and Portuguese Foedeas. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 80-81.

In the writer's opinion, "There is hardly anything common between Phadiyā of the inscriptions and the Portuguese Foedeas, except the similarity in the sound of the names. The Phadiyās are mentioned in the inscriptions of the areas which were outside the influence of the Portuguese, political or commercial; and in the same area where the inscriptions have been found the tradition prevails that Phadiyās were worth two annas, and even today the two anna pieces are known by that name, while the Portuguese Foedeas are of little value, i.e. four pies or $1/3$ anna." From this and other pertinent evidence it is concluded that Phadiyās and Foedas are in no way similar and that the two names must be of independent origin.

GUPTA, P. L. The Silver Coins of Jayasimha. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 207-209, pl. 11.

An article by Shri Amrit Pandya previously published in the *Journal* (Vol. 16, 1954, pp. 283-284) described six small silver coins found at Pilwai near Patan (Gujarat). The obverses show an elephant f.r. within a beaded border, the reverses a legend in Nagari characters. Pandya attributed these coins to Jayasimha Siddharāja, the Chalukya ruler of Anhilwarapatan 1142-1173 A.D. Dr. U. P. Shan, however, suggested that they may have been issued by Jayasimha (or Jayatsimha) who usurped the Chalukyan throne after Ajayapala. Careful examination of the reverse legend on further specimens leads the present writer to conclude that "the only person whom we can associate with these coins, to my mind is Jayasimha Siddharāja, and Shri Pandya has rightly attributed these coins to him."

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. Inventory of the Hoards and Finds of Coins and Seals from Madhya Pradesh (non-Mohammedan). In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957). Supplement. 24 pp., 2 pls.

The listing is complete to October 31, 1956. Most of the information recorded has been taken from the old treasure trove files of Madhya Pradesh, now kept in the Central Museum, Nagpur, and from this museum's manuscript catalogue. Finds and hoards are classified under the following headings: (1) Punch-marked Coins, (2) Cast and Die-Struck Coins, (3) Tribal and Local Coins, (4) Indo-Greek Coins, (5) Coins of the Sātavāhanas, (6) Kushāṇa Coins, (7) Coins of the Western Kshatrapas, (8) Coins of the Guptas and their contemporaries, (9) Adivaraha Drammas, (10) Indo-Sassanian Coins, (11) Coins of the Kalachuri Kings of Tripurī and Ratanpur, (12) Padmatankas of Yadava

Kings, (13) Coins of Early Mediaeval Dynasties, (14) Coins of the Vijayanagara Kings, (15) Coins of the Gonda Maharajas, (16) Roman Coins, and (17) Seals of the Different Periods.

JAIN, BALCHANDRA. Local Coins of Southern Kosala. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 72-73, pl. 4.

Twelve copper coins of southern Kosala in the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum at Raipur, from an unknown find-spot, may have been discovered in the territory of Chhattisgarh. Inasmuch as they resemble some of the Sātavāhana types, they may have been issued — after the fall of the Sātavāhanas — by local rulers of South Kosala in imitation of the Sātavāhana type current in Andhra Desa.

JENKINS, G. K. and A. K. NARAIN. The Coin-Types of the Śaka-Pahlava Kings of India. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956). Supplement [47 pp.]. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 4).

This listing of the coin types of all the kings and satraps of the Śaka and Pahlava dynasties in India (first century B.C. to fourteenth century A.D.) represents the first time that the entire series of this coinage has been arranged in one place. As stated by the authors: "Morphologically they form one group and in our opinion they should be studied together." A number of rulers are excluded from the first part of the list on the grounds of belonging "in the general context of the Kushāṇa rather than with the Śaka-Pahlava." They include Soter Megas, Heraus (Miaos), Hyrcodes, Sapaleizes, Phseigacharis and Tanlis Snaidates. In part one of the list no dates have been assigned to individual rulers, but in the second part dates of kings known from their coins have been listed in an appendix; no dates have been assigned to kings whose coins show none. The authors do not consider the list exhaustive, and welcome additional information.

JOSHI, M. The Probable Background of the Standard Type Coin of King Samudragupta. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 14-19.

Most common among the gold coins of Samudragupta is the standard type; it approximates its Kushan prototype and is probably one of the earliest types of Gupta coinage. Identification of the object held by the King in his right hand has been controversial, and various conjectures have been made. The present writer interprets it as the banner of Indra (the ceremony of which is described quite fully and with extensive quotation from the literary sources), and concludes that since the coin "bears a definite purpose and background like the other coins of the Gupta monarch" it should not be considered a slavish imitation of Kushan

currency. He further states that the type marks the first step toward indianization, and suggests that it would be better referred to as *Indradhvaja* rather than standard.

KARIM, ABDUL. Notes on the Mint-towns of Naṣratābād and Muẓaffarābād in Bengal. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 48-53.

A coin of Nāṣir al-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I of Bengal struck at Maḥmūdābād was misattributed by Nelson Wright to Naṣratābād. The actual location of the latter mint is still uncertain.

A coin of 'Alā al-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh dated 907 H. previously attributed to Muẓaffarābād should be assigned to Mu'azzamābād. Two coins of Barbak Shāh show that Muẓaffarābād was named after that ruler. GCM

KAUS, HURMUZ. An Unpublished Coin of Mahmood Shah Bahamani—1482-1518 A.D. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 79-80, pl. 4.

A previously unrecorded arrangement of the legends.

GCM

LAHIRI, A. N. Rupee Coins Abroad. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 59-70, pls. 5-6.

To quote the writer's opening paragraph: "The stability and the popularity of the rupee currency are proved by the fact that the rupee coin as the standard unit of monetary transaction has been adopted in places hundreds of miles away from India. The rupee was introduced by Sher Shah, popularised by Akbar and his successors, and standardised by the East India Company on the recommendation of James Prinsep, the father of Indian palaeography and numismatics." Contained in the article is a descriptive catalogue of the rupees issued in Afghanistan, Burma, German East Africa, Italian Somaliland, Java, Mauritius, Mombasa, Nepal, Pakistan, Portuguese India, Saudi Arabia, the Seychelles and Tibet.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of Gupta Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 187-197, tabs.

The results of a recent analysis of the gold content of seventy-seven coins of the early Gupta kings has convinced the writer that Cunningham's earlier analysis is incorrect. The coins have been grouped in five categories according to their gold content: (1) Vāsudeva coins (118 grains); (2) Chandragupta-Kumāradevi coins (109 grains); (3) Archer, Tiger and Lyrical coins of Samudragupta (104-105 grains); (4) the Standard, Battle-axe, Kācha and Aśvamedha coins of Samudragupta (98-99 grains); (5)

the Archer coins of Kumāragupta (92 grains). Tables list the coins by serial number, name of king, type, B. M. Catalogue number, specific gravity and the percentage of pure gold.

MANKAD, B. L. Three Interesting Coins of Gujarat Sultans found at Talaja. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 215-216, pl. 11.

Forty-four coins found in the course of recent excavations at Talaja (situated in the south-eastern part of the Kathiawar peninsula) were sent to the writer for identification. Most interesting among them were three billon coins issued by the Gujarat sultans, one of which revealed a new type. The writer observes: "The coins are interesting for their date, legend and/or metal. All bear the date 863 A.H. This is an important year in the history of the Gujarat Sultanate as it falls in the reign of three different rulers." The three specimens are described in detail, with the legends reproduced both in original form and in Latin transliteration.

NAGAR, M. M. A Silver Rupee of 'Āzam Shāh and a Gold *Muhr* of Kām Bakhsh. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 77-79, pl. 4.

First recorded instances of silver and gold of the mints of 'Ālamgīrpūr and Bījāpūr respectively for the rulers in question. GCM

NAGAR, M. M. A Silver Rupee of Farrukhsīyar. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 224-225, pl. 11.

In August, 1953 a hoard of twenty-eight silver coins was discovered in the village of Jurkhanpur, Aria Bazar (District Faizabad, U.P.). They were issued by the following Mughal emperors: Jahangir (1), Shah Jahan (3), Aurangzeb (10), Shah Alam Bahadur I (4), Jahandar Shah (1), Farrukhsīyar (8), and Muhammad Shah (1). A silver rupee from among the pieces (now in the Coin Cabinet of the State Museum, Lucknow) presents a new type and is described in full.

RAO, M. R. Some More Sātavāhana Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 218-219.

Twenty-one Sātavāhana coins purchased in the bazaars of Hyderabad are reported to have been obtained by the sellers from villages in the environs of this city. All are of potin and resemble specimens from Kondapur and Bidar now preserved in the Hyderabad Museum. They

were issued by three Sātavāhana kings, Sri Pulumavi, Sri Sātakarni and Sri Yajña.

SHARMA, D. Identification of Raṇahastin with Vatsarāja Pratihara. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 222-223.

Although no mention of Raṇahastin occurs in inscriptions, eight coins of this ruler are known. One specimen was discovered by Cunningham in Rājasthān; two others come from Kanauj and Saurāshtra respectively — the former mentioned by Prinsep — and five of unknown provenance are in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. With the find-spots in mind the writer suggests that the coins should be attributed to the Imperial Pratihāra, Vatsarāja (778-788 A.D.), who is known from a contemporary work to have carried the title *Raṇahastin*.

SINGHAL, C. R. On a So-called Unique Copper Coin. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 75-76.

The author corrects the reading and attribution of a Moghul coin published by P. L. Gupta in the *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 16, p. 132. GCM

SOHONI, S. V. "Khaḍga-Trātā" Coins of Kumāragupta I. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 178-186, pl.

Four specimens of the rhinoceros slayer type of Kumāragupta I were among the coins found in the Bayāna hoard. The obverse shows the king on horseback, hunting a rhinoceros; the reverse depicts the river goddess Gangā, with right hand pointing upwards, standing on the back of a long-snouted crocodile; a female servant holds the royal umbrella in her right hand. Relative to an analysis of this interesting type the writer presents the following points for consideration: (1) the rhinoceros was hunted primarily not for the sake of killing but for its horn; (2) natural history and popular lore concerning the animal are important to a correct interpretation of the mint master's intention; (3) the Gangā represented a pathway leading to heaven.

SWAMINATHAN, K. D. A Copper Coin of Devarāya II. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 32-34.

This coin of Devarāya II (1421-1446 A.D.) was obtained by the writer in the village of Anantal, Arcot District, Madras State; it weighs fifty grains and is half an inch in diameter. The obverse shows an elephant f.r. with ornamentations on its back, the reverse bears three legends within a lined and dotted circle. This inscription translates: "The double-headed eagle which splits the temples of the elephants of kings."

TARAFDAR, M. R. The Dates of Husan [sic] Shāh's Expeditions against Kāmrup and Orissa. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 54-58.

Several coins are cited as evidence for the dates of Bengal Sultan Husayn Shāh's campaigns between 1493 and 1518. GCM

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some Bronze Coins from North Gujarat. In: *Vallabh Vidyanagar Research Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 17-22, pl. 7B.

Nine Sātavāhana bronze coins from North Gujarat are of the same obverse type — elephant f.r. — except for one coin which shows the animal f.l. The type was introduced in Gujarat after conquest by the Sātavāhanas.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some Interesting Coins in the Cabinet of the American Numismatic Society. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 9-13, pls. 3-4.

Among the specimens described may be mentioned a unique coin of Taxila, an issue of Gomitra I of Mathurā and one of Raṇimitra (a new king of Kauśāmbī), and three coins of Rājanya-Janapada.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some More New Coins from Padmāvati. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 163-168, pls. 9-10.

In listing and describing more coins from Padmāvati, the ancient site of Padam-Pawāyā in the Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh, the author states: "From their symbols they appear to be current even earlier than those of the Nāga series of coins; and as such, they go to show that Padam-Pawāyā, which is now a small village at the confluence of the rivers Sindh and Pārā, must have been a place of great importance even before it came to be the capital of the Nāga rulers." The specimens are grouped as follows: Early single type silver coins; a cast coin; symbolic types of coins. All differ in type from the Nāga series, and the author considers them local coins of Padmāvati.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some New Western Kshatrpa Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 169-171, pl. 10.

Copper coins of the Western Kshatrapas are not as well known as their silver issues. Among specimens of the former listed and described are some new types and varieties treated under the following headings: A copper coin of Chasṭana; two coins restruck by Chasṭana; anonymous copper coins.

WHITEHEAD, R. B. The Bangāla Couplet of Akbar. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 213-214.

Bangāla is listed as a mint of Akbar in the A'in-i-Akbarī; the name was first tentatively read on two square rupees. The identification of the city of *Bengāla* has been the subject of much scholarly controversy, concerning which the author states: "The pith of the matter is contained in Father Hosten's observation that the earliest European travellers in Bengal applied the name Bengal (Bangāla) to a variety of places, usually what was, or what they thought was the chief port at the time. Gaur began to decline about the middle of the sixteenth century, and practically ceased to exist as a living town after 1575 A.D. The recorded dates of Akbar's Bangāla coins belong to a period twenty years later; they run from the thirty-ninth regnal year to 1011 A.H. Fortunately a coin now in the British Museum puts an end to controversy, at any rate for the period concerned, since it exhibits the full legend; the mint and city of Bangāla is the port of Satgaon." The legend on the above specimen is reproduced in full, and the author suggests that Satgaon replace Bangāla in the mint lists.

WHITEHEAD, R. B. Mughal Medallions. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 210-212.

These massive medals in gold and silver were issued by the Mughal Emperors of India. The writer agrees with S. H. Hodivala (*Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics*, Calcutta, 1923) that these pieces "were not consistently designed to serve the purpose of larger payments such as our civilized age recognizes in bank notes." Hodivala concluded that "these phenomenal issues were merely massive ingots of artistically stamped bullion which were hoarded as stores of value and occasionally presented to ambassadors, diplomatic agents and other distinguished persons as complimentary gifts or souvenirs of the imperial favour and magnificence." This opinion has been based upon no less than thirty passages in contemporary chronicles. The writer compares these Mughal medallions with those of Rome, pointing out that "although research has so far failed to disclose the name of one single recipient of Roman medallions, we know the names of several who received Mughal medallions."

WODAK, E. Indian Rupees Dated 1862. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 12-13, pl.

In the above year there took place an extensive coinage of Indian rupees with both obverse and reverse completely changed from the previous series. The writer points out that in view of the size of this 1862 coinage it is not surprising that the groups of beads on the rupees exist

in at least five varieties — possibly more. The suggestion is made that the beads above the inscription may serve as distinguishing marks for issues of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the three active mints of the East India Company.

ZYGMAN, EDMUND. A Tetradrachm of Azes Struck at Sāngala-Euthydemia. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 51-56, pl. 15.

The specimen, in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, bears an apparently unpublished Kharoṣṭhi monogram which the author interprets as Sāngala, the place in India where the coin was struck.

TOKENS

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Two Unrecorded Bryan Tokens. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), p. 257, pls. 44-45.

The tokens described are additional to the list published by Farran Zerbe in the July 1926 issue of *The Numismatist*. The first is a 1896 dime cast in iron, the second a dime of 1897 cast in solder.

MEADOWS, C. A. *Trade Signs and their Origin*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1957. 177 pp., illus.

A short history of the use of trade signs, old and modern. The introduction deals with the use of signs and the acts of legislation introduced to control them. In the main part of the book nearly 200 different trades are mentioned. Traders' tokens, bill heads and trade cards are sources of information. One chapter deals with bankers and goldsmiths, with brief histories of six banking houses; building societies and insurance companies are likewise treated. A chapter is devoted to modern trade marks.

JSM

NORBERG, P. and L. O. LAGERQVIST. Polletter vid Sala silvergruva. In: *Tekniska Museets Arsbok Daedalus* (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 62-82, illus.

An historical survey by Norberg introduces this article on tokens used at the Sala silver mine in Sweden — an article possessing not only numismatic but also wide cultural and historic interest. The detailed catalogue included has been carefully compiled by Lagerqvist.

cs

NORDMAN, C. A. Blymärken. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 23-25.

Lead tokens were used during the mediaeval period as markers for controlling or for payment (*tesserae*), as pilgrims' marks, beggars' tokens,

etc. From excavations in Skanör thousands of lead tax tokens are known. They were, as is learned from literary sources, used as receipts for taxes paid and show various figures on one side (crowns, stars, animal or human heads, crosses, etc.), and generally a struck-in letter or sign. Markers signifying receipt are cut or scratched on the reverse. In all, some eighty combinations have been noted on the Skanör tokens, most of which date from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. LL

RASMUSSEN, GUNNER. "Baermepenge". In: *Den Gamle By's Årbog* (Aarhus, 1956), pp. 80-85, illus.

In the museum at Aarhus, Denmark, is a collection of tokens (actually brass counters) issued by the I. L. Tvede distillery in Elsinore. Rasmussen gives here a short summary of the token and its history, then describes those from Elsinore which were issued in mark values of twelve, six, three, one, and one-half, the last-named equal to eight skillings. The denominations are stamped into the metal, together with the initials ILT. Tokens in kroner and öre also existed and were used in the sale and purchase of *baerme*, the residue from the distillery which was used as cattle food. LL

VANDONI, PIERO. Tessere milanesi e lombarde di beneficenza. III. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 58 (1956), pp. 149-164, pls. 7-8.

Continuing his earlier publication of Milanese eleemosynary tokens, Vandoni lists and illustrates thirty additional pieces of the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, with notes on the issuing institutions. TVB

WATERS, A. W. *Notes on the Silver Tokens of the Nineteenth Century*. London, 1957. 21 pp.

The notes supplement Dalton's standard work, published in 1922, entitled *The Silver Token Coinage Mainly Issued Between 1811 and 1812*. Dalton (and Boyne in an earlier publication) gave excellent listings of the various tokens. At the same time they included little information pertaining either to the history of the issuing firms or to the die-sinkers responsible for these pieces, and the present publication fills this gap. The tokens were issued to help ease a shortage of silver at the time of the Napoleonic blockade. HG

WHITELEY, P. W. Early Saloon Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No 3 (March, 1958), p. 258, illus.

Relates the story of various saloons in Gilpin County, Colorado, once a popular gold mining area. Tokens from Central City and Nevadaville are illustrated. JRF

MEDALS

BAX, W. F. Penningkundige geschiedenis van de oorlogsjaren 1940-45. Aanvullingen. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 96-97. With English Summary.

Two recent medals of World War II are added to the lists previously published in the *Jaarboek* (1950 and 1952). They commemorate the unveilings of two memorials: the Rotterdam War Monument (1953) and the National Monument upon the Dam at Amsterdam (May 4, 1956).

BELTJES, P. J. W. Constantijn Huygens over zijn leermeester Adriaan Rottermont. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 95-96. With English Summary.

From his autobiography *De jeugd van Constantijn Huygens door hem-zelf beschreven* . . . (Amsterdam/Rotterdam, 1946, pp. 87-88) it appears that Huygens (1628-1697) was taught modeling in wax by the goldsmith and medallist Adriaan Rottermont.

CALICÓ, F. X. Medalla conmemorativa del viaje del "Mayflower II" a América. In: *Numisma*, No. 26 (May-June, 1957), pp. 67-68, illus.

The above medal commemorating the voyage of Mayflower II to America in 1957 was commissioned by the Project Mayflower II and executed by the distinguished medallist Paul Vincze. Four hundred and fifty specimens were issued in gold, 750 in silver and an unlimited number in bronze.

ERNST, AXEL. Om kurfyrst Wilhelm I af Hessen-Cassels Medaillesamling. Det hanauske Medaillekabinet. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1956), pp. 136-141; No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 44-46.

Tells about the famous Hanau collection of medals founded by the Kurfürst Wilhelm I of Hessen-Cassel. CS

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. Une médaille rare de Dison. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 149-150.

Description of a medal struck for the Comité de Secours at Dison, a village in the arrondissement of Verviers, in 1845. PG

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. Une nouvelle médaille de Notre-Dame de Verviers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 150-151.

Description of a religious medal in honor of the Blessed Virgin struck in 1956. PG

GALSTER, GEORG. Steen Maltesens medaille. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1954 (1956), pp. 75-79, illus.

In the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen is an extremely rare Dutch gold medal; it was struck by the States General in commemoration of the defense of the Bomsterzigt redoubt in 1581 and was distributed among officers and soldiers. The specimen dealt with here is the second gold one known. The author believes that it was given, together with a gold chain, to the Danish nobleman Steen Maltesen who conducted the successful defense of the above Frisian fortress against siege by the Spaniards in October, 1581. CS

GONZALES CONDE, J. M. Medallas argentinas. Sugerencias para su clasificación. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 3-6.

A chart shows at a glance the author's proposed system for classifying these medals. First two broad groupings — the colonial and independent — then division by subject (historical events, San Martín, education, medicine, agriculture and cattle raising, statues and monuments, religion, etc.), region (provinces, cities, towns of Argentina and foreign countries), artist, and finally chronology.

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. "Da ich het die gestalt". *Deutsche Bildnismedaillen des 16. Jahrhunderts*. Munich, 1957. 56 pp., 8 pls., illus.

In his introduction Grottemeyer surveys the development of the medal in Germany, then takes up the technical aspects of medal production with particular emphasis on the types of models used — stone, wood and wax for cast medals, engraved dies for struck specimens. Other topics treated at length are: The differences between dynastic and domestic medals; the social backgrounds and schools of the medallists; difficulties encountered with the established guilds of the gold and silversmiths, who considered the exponents of the new art form to be infringing upon their imperial privileges; Italian influence on the German school, and a comparison of the two styles (the former illustrative of grandeur in concept, artistic simplicity and individualism, the latter showing unsurpassed detail in execution and a choice of subject frequently leaning toward the religious). The choice of medals used for purposes of illustration is to be commended. HG

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Picinius Medal by Pisanello. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 255-256, pl. 43.

Concerning this medal at present on loan to the American Numismatic Society the writer states: "Although some of Pisanello's other creations.

such as the medals portraying Alfonso I of Naples, Sigismondo Malatesta and Lionello D'Este, rank higher in mastery of expression and conception in the design of the reverses, the Picinius medal shows very clearly Pisanello's independence from classical art as the originator of the medal."

HUSZÁR, L. Heinrich Karl, medailleur. In: *Acta Historiae Artium Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 4, Fascs. 3-4 (1957), pp. 349-361, illus.

Biographical sketch and a description of the work of the Austrian medallist Heinrich Karl, in which several medals are illustrated. Karl spent most of his life as die engraver at the Hungarian mint of Kremnitz (Körmöcbánya). HG

Institut für Internationale Goldwährung in Zürich. *Aureus Magnus. Verzeichnis der bisher erschienenen Ausgaben mit einer Einleitung von C. F. Behrens*. Hamburg, [1958]. 24 pp., illus.

In the autumn of 1957 the above institute at Zurich issued ten Latin theses, addressed to various government treasuries, on the establishment of an international gold currency. Although lacking official sanction, the idea was seized upon by a Hamburg artist, Werner Graul, who issued a number of medallic pieces (some of his own design, with indicated value of ten ducats), the idea purely a commercial enterprise aimed at satisfying the still existent hunger for gold in many European countries. The pieces were struck at German mints, and this fact, added to the indicated denomination, has been responsible for labelling them coins instead of medals. Artistic and expressive in design, they commemorate various occasions, one of special interest to American collectors being that dated 1959 in honor of the 350th anniversary of Henry Hudson's landing on what is now the island of Manhattan. HG

JANNE D'OTHÉE, X. L'avènement des Brunswick-Lunebourg dans la dynastie d'Angleterre. La Médaille de 1701. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 148-149, illus.

Description of a medal struck on the occasion of the passing of the Act of Settlement in 1701. PG

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Carl Palmstedts medaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1957), pp. 274-276, illus.

Brief article on the various medals awarded to the Swedish professor Carl Palmstedt (1785-1870). CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Ett "medaljepigram" av J. G. Oxenstierna. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1957), pp. 186-188, illus.

In the Riksdag at Norrköping in 1800 the Swedish Estates decided to issue a medal commemorating the coronation of Gustav IV Adolf and Fredrika. Cracked dies and various other happenings delayed the appearance of the medal, and it was not finally completed until 1805. The writer quotes a satirical epigram which the above circumstances inspired in the poet Johan Gabriel Oxenstierna. CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Norrköpingsmedaljen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 138-143, illus.

In October, 1846, when a statue of the deceased king Carl Johan was unveiled in Norrköping, Sweden, a number of memorial medals were distributed by the new king, Oscar I. The writer describes fully the history of the planning and design of this medal and tells about two others connected with the town of Norrköping. CS

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth: Currency Issues, 1869-1903. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 92-93.

Describes the currency issued by this bank during the thirty-four years preceding its merger with the Bank of Montreal. JRF

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on East Asian Numismatics. Chinese Paper Currency: Customs Gold Unit Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 389-396, illus.

Interesting history of the Customs Gold Unit Notes, together with a descriptive list of the notes of the Central Bank of China. JRF

FAVRO, P. S. Paper Currency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), pp. 218-220; Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 15-16; No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 48-52.

Descriptive list of paper money issued by this sixth oldest of Canada's banks and by the nine other banking institutions with which it either merged or amalgamated during the years 1868-1928. JRF

LAGERQVIST, L. O. En sedelförfälskning från 1829. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1956), pp. 88-95, illus.

Among the Riksbank's collection of bank notes the writer discovered a counterfeit Swedish 3-riksdaler note of 1829; the raised white stamping on it was produced with the help of an engraved copper plate now preserved in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm. Detailed comparison is made between the two stamps, also between the false and genuine notes. KS

LANG, D. M. War Medals and Paper-Money of Georgia in Transcaucasia (1915-24). In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 239-249, pls. 31-42.

The material described is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Three medals are of the Order of Queen T'amar instituted by General Kress von Kressenstein, Commander-in-Chief of the Georgian Legion which fought with the Turco-German forces against Russia. The various banknotes and semi-official issues of paper money current in Georgia after the collapse of the Tsarist monetary system are arranged chronologically, the denominations indicated, and the Georgian legends given both in the original and in English translation.

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Rydösedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 90-93.

A Swedish newspaper notice of 1849 describes a type of private paper money issued by a manufactory and estate of the name of Rydö, in Halland, Sweden. Lindgren publishes here a second contemporary description of these notes. They were issued in denominations of 12 skillings to 1 riksdaler *riksgälds*, but none has been preserved. LL

SCOTT, KENNETH. *Counterfeiting in Colonial Connecticut*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1957. 243 pp., 46 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 140).

Although written primarily for numismatists, this book should, in addition, prove most helpful to economists, historians and genealogists. The author states in the preface that it has been possible to give "a fairly complete picture" of counterfeiting in this colony inasmuch as the eighteenth century minute books of the Connecticut Superior Court have been preserved, as well as "great quantities of papers relating to counterfeiting cases" and a large number of false or altered bills; the latter are preserved in the Connecticut State Library.

The many laws, indictments, court trials and penalties by means of which the colony tried to stop or to control the widespread counterfeiting of paper money were only partially successful because of the notorious unwillingness of juries to convict. The book records the names of some 350 counterfeiters and suspects, with indications that there were many others who escaped detection and arrest. In addition to the forty-six plates there are indices of money (including denominations mentioned), places and persons.

SCOTT, KENNETH. Counterfeiting in Colonial New Hampshire. In: *Historical New Hampshire*, Vol. 13 (Dec., 1957), pp. 3-38, 4 pls.

"The earliest currency in New Hampshire consisted of eight reales pieces of Spain or dollars of Seville, Mexico or pillar dollars, dollars of Peru and subdivisions of the above, as well as the silver coinage of Massachusetts. No statute, however, against the counterfeiting of coin or passing of false coin is found among the laws of New Hampshire before an act of 1774. But counterfeiting of metallic currency was surely actionable before this, probably as a cheat, as is shown by the case of Peletiah Haley, who in 1757 forged and passed a pistareen and was fined £ 50 and costs . . . On the other hand, the legislators of the province took steps to prevent forging of the paper bills of credit through a law passed on May 14, 1711 . . ." So states the author in an early paragraph. The article shows clearly the widespread counterfeiting (especially of New Hampshire paper money) throughout the eighteenth century, also the various measures, indictments, court trials and penalties by means of which New Hampshire tried to stop or at least control the practice.

SCOTT, KENNETH. Counterfeiting in Colonial North Carolina. In: *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. 34, No. 4 (Oct., 1957), pp. 467-482.

In common with the other colonies, North Carolina "did not consider the counterfeiting of its paper money or the passing of the same when forged as a light offense, since death without benefit of clergy was provided as the punishment in the act of 1714 . . ." Eventually it adopted the practice of the New England colonies, which "had discovered long before that the best formula for catching counterfeiters was to offer a reward, and a pardon to an accomplice who would denounce the others in the gang." The measures taken by North Carolina to suppress the practice are recounted in detail, much of the material used being taken from the *Colonial Records*.

SCOTT, KENNETH. Earliest Counterfeiting in New Jersey. In: *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 75, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 18-34.

The counterfeiting of New England and Spanish silver coins in New Jersey during the last quarter of the seventeenth century is surveyed in brief. Most of the article, however, is devoted to the counterfeiting of New Jersey paper notes, first issued in 1709, and to the many problems encountered by the colony in attempting to prevent or at least control the widespread counterfeiting of this paper currency during the first half of the eighteenth century. Especially noticeable in the court trials reported was the unwillingness of juries to press a conviction.

SCOTT, KENNETH. The Great Epidemic of Coining in the Jersies. In: *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. 75, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 112-127.

The author states: "In 1747 it became increasingly evident that counterfeiting of both bills and coin was being carried on in New Jersey on a scale never before known in that province. In April it was discovered that two men . . . from New Jersey had been traveling in Pennsylvania and passing off bogus New Jersey twelve-shilling bills of the emission of March 25, 1733. These notes were so poorly printed and signed that only a person unfamiliar with Jersey currency could be deceived by them . . . By August, two types of counterfeit Spanish dollars appeared in circulation, one variety made of pewter, coated with silver, and the other so cunningly made that it could be detected solely through the fact it could not withstand testing by fire."

The many indictments, court trials and penalties by means of which the colony tried to suppress (or at least control) the coining epidemic are dealt with in considerable detail, with much of the material used taken from Colonial newspapers and the New Jersey Supreme Court Records.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Confederate States Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 1934-1938, illus.; No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 2175-2178, illus.; Vol. 23, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 202-203, illus.; No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 404-409, illus.; No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 633-638, illus.; No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 852-857, illus.; No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 1058-1062, illus.; No. 6 (June, 1957), pp. 1255-1257, illus.; No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 1451-1454, illus.; No. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 1624-1630, illus.

Seven separate issues of paper currency were authorized by the Confederate Treasury during the years 1861-1864. In the present compilation, described by the author as "a type catalogue for the general collector," seventy notes are illustrated and described in detail, together with indication of their current market value; grouping is by engraver. In addition there is considerable background material relating to the designers, printers and general history of the series and some economic history of the Confederacy during the turbulent war years. GHN

DECORATIONS

BAX, W. F. De Erepenning van de Commissie van Erkenntenis voor de Strijders op de Citadel en Schelde, 1832. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 18-20.

A medal of honor was issued by the above commission to combatants having fought at the Citadel (Antwerp) and the Scheldt in 1832. Awards were as follows: ten in gold to commanding officers, 200 in silver to other officers, and some 4,500 in bronze to soldiers and sailors taking part in

the operations. Information is included which supplements that found in Guioth's *Histoire numismatique de la révolution belge* (Hasselt-Brussels, 1844).

BAX, W. F. De medailles voor Dapperheid van Lodewijk Napoleon. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 81-91, pl. 7. With French Summary.

The Medal for Bravery established in 1808 by King Louis of Holland was in recognition of acts of bravery performed by soldiers and sailors in the line of duty. It consisted of two classes: a medal in gold for outstanding and one in silver for less striking deeds of valor. Six of the former and thirteen silver medals were bestowed in recognition of services performed during the campaigns in northern Holland (1799) and northern Germany (1809). Names of the recipients are given, together with detailed description of the medals.

BURZIO, HUMBERTO. *La medalla y el escudo a los libertadores de Montevideo 1814*. Buenos Aires, 1957. 36 pp., illus., pls. •

Descriptive catalogue of the decorations awarded to the liberators of Montevideo in 1814. Twenty-eight specimens are listed, described and illustrated together with a listing of the collections and museums in which exemplars may be found. The writer divides the awards into two groups, *escudos* and *medallas*, and cites the various decrees relative to their authorization and establishment.

CURRAN, W. E. Australian Service Medals. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (July, 1955), p. 18; No. 4 (Oct., 1955), p. 26; Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1956), p. 2; No. 2 (April, 1956), pp. 12-13; No. 3 (July, 1956), p. 23; No. 4 (Oct., 1956), p. 29.

The medals are grouped in two categories: (1) Awards issued to the Armed Services; (2) Civil Awards (police, fire brigades, humane and life saving societies). Since the Navy and Air Force have not yet received distinctive awards, the service medals listed and described in group one are limited to the Australian Army.

DUCOURTIAL, CLAUDE. *Ordres et décorations*. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1957. 120 pp., illus.

In dealing with the origin, history and present status of orders and decorations, detailed consideration is given to the following: Religious and military orders; orders of merit and chivalry (both French and foreign); French military and civil decorations; foreign decorations; non-European orders and decorations; women and insignia of honor. Line

drawings of the crosses and insignia of many outstanding orders and decorations are included in the text.

HERWEYER, J. A. Een draagteken uit de patriottentijd in Dordrecht. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 4-5, illus.

A specimen of a badge manufactured and worn during the Period of the Patriots at Dordrecht was acquired by the writer in the antique market at Delft; it measures 54 x 45 mm. The obverse shows the figure of liberty resting upon a cloud, a staff in her right hand. On top of the staff rests the hat of freedom encircled by a banner with the legend *Dese beminne wij*. The reverse depicts an oval shield bearing the inscription *Gecommitteerde van het Exercitie Genoodschap De Vrijheid Binnen Dordrecht*. Notes on the historical background of the drill corps at Dordrecht are included.

KRANTZ, HANS-ULRICH. *Orden und Ehrenzeichen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Cologne, Maximilian-Verlag, 1958. 260 pp., illus.

Included for the first time in one publication are the medals and decorations of the Weimar Republic, The National Socialist regime and the German Republic. An opening chapter surveys in a general way the field of German decorations during the last few decades as well as the laws pertaining to titles, decorations, badges, etc. The book itself is divided as follows: (1) Medals and decorations awarded by the German Republic, beginning with the highest award, the *Verdienstorden der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, and including life-saving, firemen's, miners', Bavarian Red Cross, sports medals, etc., as well as others established prior to the founding of the Republic and still awarded; (2) medals and decorations issued by Emperor Wilhelm II and the lesser princes, by the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, and during World War II; (3) foreign awards and the approved manner of wearing; (4) laws and regulations pertaining to the various decorations and their respective classes. The work concludes with a discussion of the historical development of decorations and awards from inception to the present time. HC

LAGERQVIST, L. O. En belöningsmedalj av Wiwen Nilsson. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1956), pp. 165-167, illus.

It has been customary during recent years for many Swedish towns to award medals to deserving citizens. In this article the author describes such a medal awarded by the town of Söderköping. Noticeably peculiar and original in appearance, it was executed by the well-known Swedish artist Wiwen Nilsson of Lund. CS

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Kring Magnus Hanssons belöningsmedalj. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1956), pp. 85-88, illus.

The writer first discusses the noticeable lack of collectors of official early Swedish medals of award. He refers to the uniquely valuable collection which C. G. Hesselblad recently donated to the Chapter of the Royal Swedish Orders, concluding with a detailed description of the medal inscribed *For Civic Service* which was bestowed upon the church warden Magnus Hansson in 1863. cs

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Projekterade svenska tapperhetsmedaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1956), pp. 96-97.

A short article concerning the Swedish medals for bravery which were planned for issuance under Gustaf III but which never materialized. cs

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. En rikt medaljerad klockare. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1956), pp. 191-194.

Three Swedish medals of award bestowed upon the sexton J. Otterström are described in detail. The medals are of special interest in that they bear the portraits of three different Swedish kings. cs

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Sankt Helena-medaljer till Sverige. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 45-49, illus.

In 1857 Napoleon III instituted the St. Helena memorial medal, to be conferred upon surviving veterans of the Napoleonic wars who had fought on the side of France. The writer presents interesting biographical information concerning Swedish subjects known to have received the medal. cs

PIERREDON, MICHEL de. *Histoire politique de l'Ordre Souverain de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem (Ordre de Malte) de 1789 à 1955*. 2nd ed. Vol. 1. Paris, 1956. 402 pp.

Inasmuch as no complete history of this order in its modern phase has been written, this book fills a real need. Material included has been taken from the Vatican archives, the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris and of the Grand Master in Rome, the National Archives of Paris, and pertinent records in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Relevant documents from these sources are reproduced in full or in part, and a preliminary chapter gives the history of the order from its origin in the twelfth century to 1789.

SAWICKI, J. A. *Nazi Decorations and Medals 1933-1945*. Rochester, N. Y., Lenard L. Babin, 1958. 75 pp., illus.

A comprehensive coverage of the medals and decorations of the Third Reich — the first to be published in English — intended as a practical guide and check-list to the English-speaking collector of the series. Some 439 items are carefully described (unfortunately without indication of rarity) and many illustrated. HG

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Svenske belønningsmedaljer tildelt nordmenn-svenske belønningsmedaljer i Universitetets Myntkabinett, Oslo. Et tillæg. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1957), pp. 257-259.

Further information concerning Swedish medals of award bestowed upon Norwegians. Three specimens have been acquired by the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo. LL

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Les origines de la Toison d'Or et la symbolique des insignes de celui-ci. In: *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique (Classe de Lettres)*, 5th Ser., Vol. 42 (1956), pp. 300-323, illus., pls.

The origins of the founding of an order of chivalry in Burgundy go back to Philip the Bold under the influence of Philippe de Mézières, and the real reasons for the creation of the Order of the Golden Fleece can be cited as: the piety of Philip the Good, his attachment to the Church, and his fear of Christian states being engulfed by Ottoman power. In his capacity as the head of an order which would number kings and princes among its members, the ranking duke in the West would have a core from which to draw for his contemplated expedition to Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The Order of the Golden Fleece was one of the factors which was to have facilitated the organization of a crusade — the life-long dream of Philip the Good — but lack of enthusiasm and the current political situation prevented the realization of his dream.

SEALS

BASCAPÈ, G. C. I sigilli dei conti del sacro palazzo e di Lomello (sec. XIII-XIV). In: *Archivio Storico Lombardo*, 8th Ser., Vol. 5 (1954-55), pp. 375-378, pl. 1.

The seals of these counts are unusual in that they show a cavalier armed with a battle-axe instead of the more usual sword. PG

BROUETTE, EMILE. Une sentence en langue grecque sur un sceau liégeois du XII^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 171-173, illus.

A seal of a document of 1185, apparently belonging to some dignitary of the Chapter of Ste. Croix at Liège, is remarkable in having as its

legend a somewhat blundered version in both Greek and Latin of the motto *Know thyself*. PG

FLÉRON, JOSEPH. La sigillographie à Verviers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 102 (1956), pp. 186-187.

Note on an exhibition of seals and matrices of local interest held at Verviers in the summer of 1956. PG

KNOWLES, DAVID and F. W. GRIMES. *Charterhouse. The Medieval Foundation in the Light of Recent Discoveries*. Bristol, 1954. 95 pp., illus.

In this publication on the London Charterhouse and the discoveries made there during the excavations and restorations which followed World War II, a lead *bull*a of Pope Clement VI (1342-52) is published and illustrated. It had been placed in the coffin of the founder of Charterhouse, Sir Walter Manny, at the time of burial (1372) and had probably been attached to a license of 1351, in which year the Pope had granted Manny the right "to select a confessor for the purpose of a deathbed absolution". The parchment of course had vanished, but since the recipient was often buried with such documents it seems quite certain that the *bull*a was originally fastened to this type of indulgence. LL

LAPAIRE, C. Les sources de la sigillographie en Suisse. In: *Archivum Heraldicum*, Vol. 71, Bull. 2-3 (1958), pp. 24-26.

Classification of the types of relevant sigillographical material, whether printed, manuscript, or archeological. PG

NYGREN, ERNST and M. M. LÄRUSSON. Bulla. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 360-362.

Because the papal seal — or *bull*a — was attached to papal documents, the latter themselves soon came to be known as *bull*a. The article discusses the importance of these documents during the mediaeval period, at which time the Scandinavian countries were Catholic. LL

SCHEFFER, C. G. U. and HALLVARD TRÆTTEBERG. Borgerliga sigill. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 2 (1957), cols. 152-154.

In discussing the mediaeval use of seals by the bourgeoisie in Scandinavia Scheffer notes that in Sweden the practice is known from the end of the thirteenth century. Later it became increasingly common, and thousands are known from the fifteenth century. Trætterberg adds that in Norway it is difficult to distinguish between seals of noblemen and those of the commonalty. LL

TOURNEUR-NICODEME, M. Notes de sigillographie des Pays-Bas au XVIII^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), pp. 135-139, pls. 8-9.

A note on the work of some eighteenth century seal engravers of minor importance — the Marquarts and the brothers Heylbroeck — who also held posts in the mints of the Austrian Netherlands, and another note on reduced versions of the great seal of Brabant which were appended to certain classes of documents of secondary importance. PG

T[OURNEUR]-N[ICODEME], M. Les sceaux du notariat à Strasbourg. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 103 (1957), p. 151.

Notes on the history of the seals, based on an article by Charles Wittmer on the origins (11th-13th centuries) of the notariate at Strasbourg published in the *Archives de l'Eglise d'Alsace* in 1956. PG

PERIODICALS

BLÄTTER FÜR MÜNZFREUNDE UND MÜNZFORSCHUNG (Dr. R. Gaettens, Neckarsteinach, Hauptstrasse 50). Vol. 80, No. 4 (1956).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 13 (1958), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May).

CALCOIN NEWS (Charles V. Kappen, 2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, Calif.). Vol. 12 (1958), Nos. 3 (May), 4 (July).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 3 (1958), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine, Seine). N. S., No. 28 (1958).

THE CROWN & TALER (1718 Grand Ave., Bronx 53, N. Y.). Vol. 3 (1958), Nos. 3-4 (March-April), 5 (May).

DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 8, No. 2 (April, 1958).

AZ ÉREM (Budapest VIII, Csepregy U-4). Vol. 14, Pt. 8 (1958).

THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 12 (1958), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).

ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 9 (1958), Nos. 3 (March), 4 (April), 5 (May).

THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (Box 561, Mokena, Illinois). Vol. 9 (1958), Nos. 2 (March-April), 3 (May-June).

MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 10, No. 8 (1958).

THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (G. P. O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 9, No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957).

NORDISK NUMISMATISK ÅRSSKRIFT 1956 (Storgatan 41, Stockholm Ö).

NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). No. 4 (April, 1958), No. 5 (May, 1958).

NUMISMA (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colón 4, Madrid). No. 27 (July-August, 1957).

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 and 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 66 (1958), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June), 7-8 (July-August).

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

Ten students representing eight universities attended the seventh Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 17 to August 23, 1958.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at fourteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Dr. Peter Berghaus, Wissenschaftlicher Assistent am Landesmuseum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte, Lehrbeauftragter an der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster; Dr. Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Yale University; Mr. William L. Clark, Curator of Mediaeval and Modern Coins, American Numismatic Society; Mr. Philip Grierson, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, England; Mr. Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Dr. Colin M. Kraay, Assistant Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President of the American Numismatic Society.

The fields of study represented by the students were: classics, 5; mediaeval history, 3; history of art, 2. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Richard Emil Braun, University of Michigan; Walter Robert Connor, Princeton University; John Thomas Coughlin, Princeton University; Harry J. Dell, University of Wisconsin; Craig Buford Fisher, Cornell University; Jerah Johnson, University of North Carolina; Patricia Anne Lawrence, University of California; Renée Marie Roberts, Yale University; Stephen Karl Scher, New York University; Ronald Stroud, University of California.

The seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1959, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1959 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1959.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected herewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 17,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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GENERAL

ARWIDSSON, GRETA [and others]. En vikingatida silverskatt från Gandarve i Alva på Gotland. In: *Götländsk Arkiv* (1957), pp. 22-57, illus.

A hoard from the Viking Age found at Gandarve on the island of Gotland in 1952 contained silver fragments and 433 Arabic, German, English and Scandinavian silver coins. Arwidsson describes the fragments, U.S.L. Welin the Arabic, P. Berghaus the German, R. H. M. Dolley the English and B. Malmer the Scandinavian pieces, and together they agree on a date of deposit ca. 1048/49. The fifteen Arabic coins, with the addition of a Sasanian fragment of Khusrau II, cover the period 600-1000. Several new and rare types are noted among the German issues, e.g. a denar of Reinhard V from Hennegau (Dannenberg IV, No. 1991) and an obol of Dietrich II from Metz of the same type as the Dannenberg denar no. 19/20. The Anglo-Saxon coins, ranging from ca. 980 to 1047, are registered by die axes and arranged by mint and type under the various kings. Several, although not necessarily new to scholars, are additional to Hildebrand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, and nine coins (illustrated, some of them already represented in unpublished hoards in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm), show new combinations of mint, mintmaster and type. Among the Scandinavian coins (all Danish, including some barbaric imitations) is one published separately by Malmer (*K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundets i Lund Årsberättelse III*, 1955/56, pp. 173-190, illus., cf. *NL* No. 40, 1957, p. 307). Legends are given, and two coins which imitate Byzantine types (attributed by Hauberg to Sven Estridsen, 1047-75) show that although he was right in believing that the beginning of eastern influence on Danish coinage must date to the 1040's, his attribution, in view of the dubious and barbarized legend, is now made doubtful.

LL

Berlin. Staatliche Museen. *Geld, Münze und Medaille. Führer durch die Schausammlung des Münzkabinetts*. Berlin, 1957. 98 pp., maps, 34 pls.

Despite the ravages of World War II which left the Berlin Coin Cabinet considerably depleted, Arthur Suhle and his staff have arranged the present exhibition to give an improved picture of the history of coins and currency. Not content with offering a purely numismatic exhibit, the importance of money to the ordinary cultural life of humanity — from primitive currency down to the present highly developed mint techniques — has been carefully planned and presented. Plate illustrations are of various coins and medals throughout the ages, and maps show minting centers of the Greek world, coin hoards from the ninth to the twelfth century, hoards of the Hohenstaufen period, the territory in which the sterling and groschen circulated from 1250 to 1500, and mints of the late seventeenth century. HG

Berlin. Staatliche Museen. Münzkabinet. In: *Die Berliner Museen* (Berlin, 1953), pp. 153-154, and *Kunstmuseen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Mitteilungen und Berichte*, Vol. 1 (1957), p. 24.

Prior to the removal eastward of the main part of its collection following World War II the Coin Cabinet of the State Museum in Berlin was of the first magnitude. The above reports give briefly its history from the beginning in the mid-sixteenth century to the present. Julius Friedländer (1840-84) was the founder of the modern Cabinet, and since 1945 the collection has been rebuilt to present the growth and development of coinage throughout the ages. IM

CLAUSSEN, WILHELM. *Goldmünzen und Goldbarren als Geldanlage*. Munich. Verlag Moderne Industrie, 1957. 73 pp., [4] pls.

A consideration of the value of gold coins and ingots from an investment standpoint, in which the following topics are discussed: The re-establishment of free gold trade; gold as a standard; its price in coin form; modern forgeries; reasons for the unrestricted importation of gold into Germany; the trade in ingots; official price quotations for gold; the increasing gold production, and what future promise the investor may hope for. Listings include gold issues for Germany and other countries, and a partial compilation of recently issued gold medals gives data on weight and fineness. Plate illustrations show gold coins, medals and ingots of recent issue. HG

FRANKE, P. R. Drei Dokumente zur Lebensgeschichte des Münzfälschers Carl Wilhelm Becker. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 30 (June, 1958), pp. 33-39.

Three documents referred to by Hill in his monograph are published

in full: (1) the account of Becker's life, written by his daughter; (2) a letter by Becker addressed to the Austrian Emperor, offering his dies for sale for the Imperial collection; ((3) Quilling's appreciation of Becker, published in Frankfurt, 1886. DR

GALSTER, GEORG. Den Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1955. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 207-213, illus.

Among the acquisitions made by the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen, in 1955 was a two crown silver coin struck by Christian IV of Denmark in 1618 and arranged as a "screw taler." It contains two contemporary miniature oil portraits of a man and woman not yet identified. Finds of loose coins received included Roman denarii, among them a Republican issue of 124-103 B.C., and copper coins which included a follis of Justinus II struck at Constantinople in 565/66. A number of mediaeval coins were found during excavatory work, mostly in churches. These include a Norwegian hvid struck under King Hans (1480-1513) and not recorded by Schou, also a Danish penning (not known to Hauberg) struck in Schleswig under King Valdemar II (1202-41) and Bishop Niels. During building operations at Grindsted, Vendsyssel, a clay pot was discovered which contained one Swedish and 2140 Danish silver coins, the latest dated 1716. LL

GEBHART, HANS. Von der Numismatik zur Geldgeschichte. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 233-237.

It is the writer's opinion that the study of the history of money, presently viewed as an auxiliary to history itself, will in time develop into a science of its own. Such a study, he suggests, should begin with a thorough investigation of all known currency from the point of view of economics, barter, prices, accounting and purchasing power. The following seven categories are offered as a basis from which the work could be expanded: (1) The collection of laws, stipulations and legal documents, divided by region and presented if possible in tabular form; (2) the collection of probations and rates of exchange, again by region; (3) the collection of price quotations, based on literature, documents and letters and supported by existing accounts of government agencies; (4) a list of measures and their equivalents in present units; (5) the study of bank and mint organization; (6) the registration of various kinds of accounting and computing devices; (7) the establishment of an archive for the registration of all hoards. HG

HILDYARD, E. J. W. Coins and the Archaeologist. In: *The British Association of Numismatic Societies. Year Book (1957-58)*, pp. 17-20.

Numismatically, the interest of the archaeologist lies in the location rather than in the condition, rarity or beauty of specimens found. The value of coins to archaeological studies is discussed under two headings: the *general*, in which the writer points out their great interest from an historical point of view, supplementing as they frequently do the written sources by throwing light on some of the more obscure episodes, and the *particular*, in which he stresses the value of coins to dating by stratification. The article closes with a plea for closer cooperation between archaeologists and numismatists. GHN

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Rechnung und Zahlung. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 353-366.

A somewhat neglected facet of numismatic study is that of the problems arising out of the difference between money of account and circulating currency. Now no longer used because financial transactions are all undertaken in existing media of exchange, money of account usually consisted of units which were non-existent in metallic form and which were used to account for payments made in differing currencies. Also referred to as "ghost money", it was sometimes based on coin denominations no longer struck or redeemable. In his discussion of the relationship between it and circulating currency, beginning with the Carolingian period, Holzmair places special emphasis on conditions as they prevailed in Austria, dividing his subject into three categories: (1) the manner of accounting, (2) value of specie, and (3) form of payment. HG

JACOB, K. A. *Coin Collecting for Beginners*. 3rd ed. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1958. 48 pp., illus.

Among the topics discussed by Jacobs in this introductory work are: The increasing popularity of coin collecting; coining techniques; how and what to collect; the housing and arrangement of a collection; condition, preservation, and the cleaning of coins. The problems posed by fakes and forgeries are dealt with in a special chapter. Illustrations show a noticeable improvement over the last published edition (1952), and useful appendices include an extensive list of numismatic terms and abbreviations as well as a bibliography of numismatic literature which the writer considers essential to the young collector. HG

JACOB, K. A. Coins and Christianity. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 475 (Dec., 1957), pp. 504-508, illus.; No. 476 (Jan., 1958), pp. 2-6, illus.; No. 477 (Feb., 1958), pp. 50-53, illus.; No. 478 (March, 1958), pp. 98-100, illus.; No. 479 (April, 1958), pp. 142-146, illus.; No. 480 (May, 1958), pp. 186-188, illus.; No. 481 (June, 1958), pp. 226-229, illus.; No. 482 (July, 1958), pp. 272-276, illus.

Expanded from a paper read early in 1955 before the Cambridge Numismatic Society, the writer describes his article as "planned with the general reader in mind rather than the numismatist."

A brief sketch of the world's coinages down to New Testament times prepares the background for consideration of the references to money — and particularly to coins — found in the Bible, following which he traces the many and varied ways in which Christianity and the Christian church, from Roman times (when the cross and other Christian symbols first appeared on coins) to the present, have been linked with coinage. Line drawings illustrate numerous important coins mentioned in the text, and an appended list includes works consulted and others suggested for further reading.

GHN

KAISER, K. W. Fundberichte aus der Pfalz für das Jahr 1952 (mit einem Beitrag von Irmgard Maull: Der römische Münzfund von Albsheim-Eis). In: *Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins der Pfalz*, Vol. 55 (1957), pp. 5-75, illus.

Dr. Kaiser, successor to the late Dr. Sprater at the Historische Museum der Pfalz and state representative in charge of archaeological excavations in Pfalz, presents a report on field work, monuments and their protection, find locations, local archives, museums, and collections. Finds made in Pfalz from prehistoric to modern times are reviewed, among them the hoard from Lingenfeld consisting of forty-four bronze coins (Constantine I to Magnentius) buried shortly after the Alamannic invasion of the mid-fourth century A.D. Grave finds from Albsheim-Eis are dealt with in considerable detail. They include fourteen minimi of western origin, contemporary (or nearly contemporary) imitations of common prototypes of the years 367-395 (mainly from western mints and buried probably near the middle of the fifth century), single coins (first to fourth century A.D.), a mediaeval gold bracteate from a grave of the seventh or eighth century, silberpfennige of the Emperor Heinrich IV from Speyer and other mints, and modern coins.

KC

LOEHR, AUGUST. Ein Vierteljahrhundert Wiener Münzkabinett. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 429-449.

In writing the history of the Vienna Coin Cabinet Loehr tells about its change from an imperial to a public institution, describes its vicissitudes during the first World War, and pays tribute to the many collectors whose efforts and generosity have played such a significant part in building up the collection to its present size of some 400,000 items.

With origins dating back to the sixteenth century, the Cabinet ranks among the oldest institutions of its kind, and is especially strong in the classical field, in medals, and, as might be expected, in coins of Austria

and the Holy Roman Empire. The considerable attention devoted to the first is based on long tradition and continues the methods introduced by Abbé Eckhel, the so-called father of ancient numismatics. The renaissance of the medal which had its inception in France at the turn of the nineteenth century gave new impetus to Austrian medallic art, and at the same time aroused new interest in medallic history in general. Karl Domanig, curator at the Vienna Cabinet, did much to nurture and encourage this interest, and the promotion of Austrian numismatics as a national science can be largely attributed to Arnold Luschin, one of the first to recognize the importance of numismatics as an ancillary to history and economics. The article concludes with an appeal to all numismatic institutions not to limit their efforts to research alone but to give equal attention to the dissemination of knowledge for the benefit of the general public. HG

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. *Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. Verslag van de Directeur over het jaar 1955.* 's-Gravenhage, 1957. 12 pp., pl.

In spite of the fact that the Royal Netherlands Cabinet is still without a satisfactory building, the annual report shows its activities to have been very considerable. Work on various series which was noted in the previous report has been continued, and the re-arrangement (by medallists) of Netherlands medals to 1813 was completed by the end of the year. Staff members published numerous articles, the Cabinet made loans to various expositions, and a photographic record of important pieces was begun. Although limited space restricted the possibility of making the Cabinet generally available for study purposes, material, largely in the form of plaster casts, was made available for several publications. The report lists the year's most important Netherlands coin finds as well as the more important library accessions, concluding with a list of new acquisitions (chiefly Netherlands issues, among them many rare and interesting pieces) but including also modern foreign and ancient coins. HJE

Netherlands. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. *Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. Verslag van de Directeur over het jaar 1956.* 's-Gravenhage, 1958. 14 pp., pl.

Several changes of personnel took place at the Royal Netherlands Cabinet during 1956, the most notable being that due to her appointment as lector in classical archaeology at the University of Groningen, Dr. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta was relieved of part of her duties. Because of the continued lack of suitable premises, visits to the Cabinet were

necessarily restricted, but it is hoped that this problem will be solved in the near future. Following the death of the curator of the mint coin cabinet Mr. A. van der Wiel, Dr. Enno van Gelder devoted more time to the description of the coinage of the Netherlands Republic, and it is hoped that before very long this work begun by Mr. van der Wiel may be ready for publication. The Cabinet cooperated in a number of exhibitions, notably those held in Rotterdam (modern medals) and Paris (Netherlands medals), and staff members published several articles. These are listed, as are the most important coin finds and library accessions. The photographic documentation program was continued, and close to 2500 negatives were added to the collection during the year. A number of rare pieces were added to the series of Netherlands coins (among them a dalder of the Groninger Ommelanden and a formerly unknown ducat of Batenburg), and additions are noted to both the Roman and modern series as well as to the Cabinet's collection of guild tokens.

HJE

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1955. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 218-234, illus.

In 1955 the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm acquired, amongst other things, coins and scrap metal (including strips and sheets from which coins were stamped) formerly used at the counterfeit mint in Suczava, Moldavia. From the 1630's to the 1650's, at which time Riga belonged to Sweden, this mint struck imitations of Riga schillings and other small denominations from Elbing (Sweden) and Königsberg (Brandenburg); they were struck in silvered or otherwise whitened copper and were a source of considerable monetary annoyance to the Polish authorities. Several specimens of Swedish private paper money and medals acquired are illustrated and discussed, and a square lead striking, also illustrated and showing the central part (minus inscription) of a Swedish one mark coin of 1546 (Appelgren no. 109) was obviously struck with a die on which the letters had not yet been engraved. A red leather case previously housed in the Cabinet was formally presented by H. M. the King. It bears the Swedish coat of arms and inscriptions for the three gold medals which it originally contained and which were engraved for the Italian baron D. de Bodisconi by J. Schwendimann. They bore the portrait of the Swedish king Gustav III and were presented to him by the baron in 1781. Among hoards and loose finds acquired may be noted two solidi, one of Theodosius II (slightly barbarized), the other of Honorius (mint of Ravenna). They were found in the same location on the island of Öland (Ingelstad, Föra parish), on which site two solidi were previously found (cf. *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1952*, p. 161). Also found were two Byzantine copper coins.

rare in Swedish finds. One, from Uppland, was struck under Romanus I, the other, from Öland, under Constantine VII. LL

ROTHWELL, H. A. The Dollar and the Dollar Sign. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 926-927, illus.

The first large size silver coins approximating the United States dollar were the Bohemian Guldengroschen issued early in the sixteenth century. Because they were struck by the Count of Schlick in the Thal (or valley) of St. Joachim they were known as Joachimthalers, this in time becoming thaler, then daler, and eventually (in English) dollar.

Although the origin of the dollar sign is not definitely known, the writer offers several suppositions, among them that it derives: (1) from the letters US superimposed; (2) from a combination of the letters HS or IHS used by the Romans for the sestertius; (3) from the name peso, abbreviated to PS and written in such a manner as to resemble the dollar sign; (4) from the pillar dollar, which shows a scroll wrapped around the pillar to form the letter S. GHN

SALMO, HELMER. Ett par västfinska silverdepåfynd från 1000-talet. In: *Finskt Museum* (1954), pp. 14-27, illus.

Two Viking Age hoards were found at Hattula, Ellilä, and Piikkiö, Hadvala, in Finland. They contained Arabic (since attributed by Beatrice Granberg), Byzantine, Italian, Bohemian, Anglo-Saxon, Irish and German silver coins. For review of this article by R. H. M. D[olley] see *BNJ* (3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1, 1955, p. 207). LL

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Zwei Hacksilberfunde. In: *Jahrbuch für Bodendenkmalpflege in Mecklenburg* (1954), pp. 166-170.

Two hoards are described, one from Reetzow buried ca. 950 and another from Lenz-Ilsenhof buried ca. 995. The former consisted of Cufic coin fragments and is illustrated, together with the pot in which the fragments were found. That from Lenz-Ilsenhof contained 120 whole and 168 fragments of coins of German, Danish, Bohemian, Anglo-Saxon, Byzantine, Italian and Arabic origin. PB

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Heberden Coin Room. Report of the Keeper for the Year 1957. In: *Ashmolean Museum. Report of the Visitors 1957*, pp. 22-33, pls. 7-10.

Of the year's total of 326 Greek accessions, three quarters were silver coins, the majority of them given by the E. S. G. Robinson Trust. They included many specimens of unusual quality, one outstanding example being a beautifully preserved late fourth century didrachm of Velia (illustrated). Acquisitions further included 123 Roman, 6 Byzantine,

246 Asiatic (devoted mainly to a widespread expansion of the not too well represented Islamic section), 84 European and 122 coins of Great Britain and British Possessions (many of the latter purchased at the fifth R. C. Lockett sale), together with a total of 57 tokens, jetons, medals and paper money issues. GHN

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo 1955. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 216-217, illus.

Records the acquisitions made during 1955 by the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo. The most important among them were previously published as follows: a medal (*Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, Nov., 1955, pp. 177-178); coins found in Torpo church (*ibid.*, March, 1956, pp. 68-69); coins found in Fjaere church (*Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1955*, pp. 106-109). LL

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1955. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 214-215.

Important among the acquisitions made by the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum at Helsinki in 1955 were three hoards from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. One contained Swedish copper plate money, one a considerable number of Swedish mark coins, and the third Danish and German talers. LL

ANCIENT

BERGTHOL, EDOUARD. Monnaie inédite de la Gaule de l'est au sanglier. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 9, Fasc. 3 (June, 1957), pp. 269-270, illus.

A bronze coin of eastern Gaul, struck between the third and the fifth centuries, was found during excavations in the commune of Thionville, France. The obverse shows a Janus-like two-faced human head, the reverse a wild boar, and the writer thinks that it may have been struck by the Mediomatrices. HG

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Moneda ibero-púnica con probable retrato de monarca en el anverso. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 61-63, illus.

In the Iriarte Collection at Madrid the writer recently saw three Ibero-Punic coins, probably struck at Cartagena. Instead of the usual head of Hercules, more or less stereotyped, the obverses show a true

portrait strongly reminiscent of the successors to Alexander the Great. Gil Farrés suggests that the portrait may be that of Hieron II of Syracuse (275-216 B.C.).

HEALY, J. F. The Cyrene Half-Shekel. In: *Journal of Semitic Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Oct., 1957), pp. 377-379.

Among the interesting finds made by the Manchester University Archaeological Expedition at Cyrene in 1956 was a bronze half-shekel dated in the second year of the First Jewish Revolt in the reign of Nero (A.D. 67/8). The coin, struck in Jerusalem, is the first known specimen from this site and provides an example of the donation which, according to the Old Testament, every Jew over twenty (and according to Josephus under fifty) years of age was required to make towards maintenance of the Temple. Both shekels and half-shekels were struck during the years A.D. 66-70. After the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 Vespasian instituted a compulsory poll-tax equal to a half-shekel for the purpose of defraying the cost of rebuilding the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

KRÄMER, WERNER. Zu den Ausgrabungen in dem keltischen Oppidum von Manching 1955. In: *Germania*, Vol. 35 (1957), pp. 32-44, illus., pls.

Publishes and discusses the find made during excavations at Manching, Bavaria, of eight *Regenbogenschüsselchen* and some fragments of moulds for the flans of these coins. The importance of the find lies in the fact it proves, for the first time, the existence of a *Regenbogenschüsselchen* mint in Manching. KC

MEIXNER, IVO. Nepoznati novac Gepidskog kralja Kunimunda (Unknown coin of the Gepid King Kunimund). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), pp. 4-5, illus. In Croatian.

An unlisted silver coin of the Gepid king Kunimund (A.D. 560/64-567), struck at Sirmium, bears on obverse a barbarized bust of Justin II and the inscription OUIVSTIUVS PAV. Within a wreath, on the reverse, is a monogram composed of the letters CNMN and DO. Weight of the coin is 0.83 gr., diameter 15 mm. GW

MILLÁN, CLARISA. Tesorillo de denarios celtibéricos hallado en Borja. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 433-442, 4 pls.

A hoard of 146 excellently preserved Celtiberian denarii, discovered at Borja some years ago and now the property of D. Antonio Edo Quintana, all belong to the horseman series. Among the mints represented are Balsio, Agreda, Tarazona and Segobriga. Eighty of the pieces are illustrated.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. *Ancient Numismatics: a Brief Introduction*. N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1958. 29 pp.

"For us ancient coins are indispensable checks in matters of chronology, administration, portraiture, economics, commerce and art — all of them elements in the narrative of pure history." Dr. Sutherland's pamphlet, based on material which he used in lectures delivered at Hamilton College, New York and the American Numismatic Society in 1957, is presented in two sections: (1) Numismatic study down to the nineteenth century, and (2) the modern study of ancient numismatics: scope and content. In the former he traces the origin, development and growth of numismatics as a science prior to the present century. In part two he considers four main aspects of the study of ancient coinage: first, chronology and identity, in which coins are viewed as personal documents in a chronological setting; second, the study of coins as currency and objects of value; thirdly, information contributed by coins to understanding of the purely political problems of the past, and lastly what they teach concerning artistic and religious activity and thought in classical antiquity. GHN

WIRGIN, WOLF and SIEGFRIED MANDEL. *The History of Coins and Symbols in Ancient Israel*. New York, Exposition Press, 1958. 264 pp., illus., 32 pls.

The authors of this unusual book attempt a new treatment of ancient Jewish coinage by suggesting a great many changes in the dating of these coins as well as a number of novel interpretations of the symbols found on them. HLA

GREEK

BABELON, JEAN. Le roi Pyrrhos. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 53-71, pl. 7.

In any consideration of the career of Pyrrhus one must disentangle the elements of truth from the almost legendary accounts transmitted by Roman historians. At the time of his accession Greece was composed of wild individualistic tribes, of which the Molossians were the best organized. Epirus itself did not become a defined geographical, social and political unit until the mid-fourth century B.C. — bronze issues of 330 B.C. indicate an alliance of Epirots. Pyrrhus possessed the necessary authority for leading an expedition to the West in his role of heir of the Molossian kings: opportunely his rivals were occupied in the East.

Pyrrhus struck tetradrachms (obverse: Zeus Dodona, reverse: Dione seated and BASILEOS PURROU [in Greek letters]). The significance of the title *basileus* is discussed: it is (1) a mark of personal distinction —

Pyrrhus, (2) the attribute of the philosopher-king — Antigonus Gonatas, (3) an indication of absolute monarchy — Hellenistic kings. Pyrrhus used the types for religious reasons and for personal propaganda. The thunderbolt, on bronze issues, is an apposite allusion to the fact that Zeus obtained this at Dodona. The Zeus type itself developed from a copy of Olympian issues made by Alexander the Molossian (342-334 B.C.): parallels also occur on coins of the Bruttians and Mamertini.

The possibility that Locri was the mint at which tetradrachms were struck is examined against the background of Pyrrhus' operations in the West.

JFH

BREGLIA, LAURA. *Magna Grecia*. Rome, Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, [1958]. 16 pls. with text.

Each plate is devoted to an enlargement (x 3 or 4) of a single coin-type selected from the mints of Ami-, Croton, Heraclea, Locris, Metapontum, Neapolis, Rhegium and Tarentum. The reverse of each plate shows in natural size the complete coin from which the enlargement is taken, together with a description, a brief bibliography and a discussion of its significance and of problems connected with it. All the specimens are from the Museo Nazionale, Naples. Further similar folders are in course of preparation.

CMK

FOWLER, BARBARA HUGHES. Thucydides 1.107-108 and the Tanagran Federal Issues. In: *The Phoenix*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1957), pp. 164-170, pl.

When the ancient commentators record that the Lacedaemonians, returning to the Peloponnesus from Doris by way of Boeotia in 457 B.C., defeated the Athenians after being attacked by them at Tanagra, the questions are raised: (a) What were the Spartans doing in eastern Boeotia, clearly not on their way to the Isthmus? and (b) Why did the Athenians attack at Tanagra instead of waiting for some hostile move against Athens?

Three staters of Tanagra, special issues of disputed date, help solve these problems. They show on obverse the shield of the Boeotian League, and differ from all other Tanagran issues (as well as from all other Boeotian League coinage) in that they bear both federal and local inscriptions. This, the writer believes, is unmistakable evidence that Tanagra, issuing coinage in the name of all the Boeotians, at the time claimed leadership of the League, and further explains the reason for the presence of the Lacedaemonians in Tanagara in 457. "These Tanagran staters . . . special issues unique in implication and dated by Head from 479 to 456, suggest . . . that the Lacedaemonians and the Athenians engaged in a battle at Tanagra because as late as 457 Tanagra, with

Athenian encouragement, was making a claim to leadership of the Boeotian League. It was logical then that the Lacedaemonians in supporting and perhaps actually re-establishing Thebes' title to that leadership, should first have tried to stamp out Tanagran aspirations. It was logical too that Athens should have been eager to back Tanagra's hopes against the Lacedaemonian support of the Theban claim."

GABRICI, ETTORE. La Nike funebre delle monete di Elis. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 201-208, illus.

The earliest coins struck at Elis resemble those from Aegina, Euboea and Boeotia belonging to the last years of the sixth century B.C. They cannot, for technical reasons, begin as late as 471 B.C., as Head thought.

During the fifth century there were two representations of a winged female type; one shows her advancing, a crown in her outstretched hand, the other (of about the middle of the century) seated on a cippus, in an attitude of deep sadness. The pose of the second is mirrored in fourth century and Hellenistic sculpture. The seated figure holds a crown which she is about to place on a tomb — the rite, in very ancient popular cult, by which Pelops, conqueror of Oenomaus, was honored at Olympia (cf. Pindar). The figures are to be identified as a "victorious" and a "mourning" Nike respectively.

The Zeus types at Olympia were common and supplanted the Nike, showing that the cult of Zeus was of greater importance than that of Pelops.

JFH

GERASSIMOV, T. The Alexandrine Tetradrachms of Cabyle in Thrace. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 273-277, pl. 16.

Some Alexandrine tetradrachms (obverse: head of Herakles; reverse: Zeus seated on throne) struck during the Hellenistic period, carry, as mint-mark, a representation of Artemis wearing a long chiton, facing and holding two torches. In form and style the symbol does not resemble the type of Perinthus, to which city these coins have hitherto been incorrectly assigned, but belongs to Cabyle in Thrace. Artemis was one of the principal, popular divinities of that city. Philip II of Macedon fortified Cabyle and the coin dies show a connection with Mesembria. It was a flourishing commercial city and used the tetradrachms of Attic standard for trade with Thrace. An obverse die, shared with Cavarus, further reveals that good relations were maintained with that Gaulish ruler. Cavarus died in 218 B.C., so the tetradrachms belong to the end of the third century B.C.

JFH

GHIRSHMAN, R. Trois monnaies parthes inédites. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 279-284, pl. 17.

A drachm and gold dinar of Mithridates II, both with a portrait of advanced ages as obverse type, were found near Kermanschah.

The main interest lies in the obverse legend ARZK ("Arzak") in Pahlavi. This script, derived from the Aramaic and not found on other issues of this ruler or on those of his predecessors, is not used until Vologeses, a century later. Parthian kings adopted the name Arsaces (the reverse legend is BASILEOS, MEGALOU, ARSAKOU, EPIPHANOUS [in Greek letters] in honor of the founder of their dynasty). The probability is that towards the end of his reign Mithridates adopted this title — when Gotarzes usurped power — to underline the sovereign's rights and as a counter-measure. The reason for the dinar issue was similar and the inscription in Pahlavi was addressed to high dignitaries of the community.

Finally a drachm of Artavazdes, inscribed in Pahlavi *ar*, is considered: this again refers to Arsaces and is not an abbreviation of the ruler's name. The circumstances of the issue may also have been similar. JFH

JENKINS, G. K. A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 367-379.

A number of Sicilian hoards are reconsidered in an attempt to clarify the chronology of the spread of Corinthian coins in Sicily and Italy.

There are no hoards of the sixth century B.C. from Sicily, and no issue of Corinth — imported coins are from Athens — appears in any fifth century hoard. Athens began to dominate western trade during the sixth century and Corinthian influence became indirect. The situation changed, however, in the fourth century. Out of thirty-six hoards some twenty-two contain pegasi, and, in eighteen of these, issues of Corinth and her colonies constitute the majority. The earliest hoard in this category came from Licata. Large scale imports of Corinthian coins were not made before the time of Timoleon, but from Timoleon to Agathocles they dominate the scene for political, as well as for economic, reasons.

Ravel's dating, especially of his period V, is re-examined in connection with the Licata, Centuripe and Nissoria hoards: the latter cannot ante-date ca. 338 B.C. The same tendency, although to a lesser extent, obtained in Italy with regard to the import of Corinthian coins; hoards consisting primarily of pegasi, however, are almost unknown. JFH

LACROIX, LÉON. A propos des représentations de boucliers sur les monnaies grecques. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 401-406.

Shield types on Greek coins and the emblems which they carry are not merely decorative in purpose: each has its own significance. Staters of Elis and parallel issues from Cyzicus bearing this type are first examined. Lycian dynasts' coins often take on the form of a shield. The type may commemorate a victory, or may represent booty for the victorious (cf. Camarina); at Salamis it represents part of the relics of some hero. Boeotia, Macedonia, and Greek cities in Asia Minor which were Macedonian foundations, use their shields — of different patterns — as national emblems. The kings of Macedon add to the center of the shield, where the boss would normally be, a portrait in a disc (e.g. Antigonus Gonatas, Philip V and Philip Andriscus). Finally the shield may be a monetary symbol, as on staters from the towns of Acarnania. JFH

LE RIDER, GEORGES. Sur la fabrication des coins monétaires dans l'antiquité grecque. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 29 (March, 1958), pp. 1-5, illus.

A new chapter in the hubbing controversy occasioned by Schwabacher's article on two Amphipolitan coins (*Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes, Paris, 1957, pp. 521-528). Schwabacher's chief argument for hubbing, that retouching would be readily visible on the coin, is dismissed with the observation that the quality of a die's retouching would depend on the skill of the engraver, in illustration of which he shows two tetradrachms of Antiochus Hierax, both from the same die but changed beyond imagination. His main point is that they show no concrete evidence of hubbing, and that if such a device were known it would have been used more frequently by the Greeks. He adds that since simpler explanations will account for various phenomena on coins (of which he illustrates three or four), there is no need for developing an elaborate device. DR

MAZARD, JEAN. Nouvel apport à la numismatique de la Numidie et de la Maurétanie. In: *Libyca*, Vol. 4 (1956), pp. 56-57.

This addendum to Mazard's *Corpus Nummorum Numidiae et Mauretanicae* is divided into three sections: (1) Varieties of existing types, (2) additions to types previously declared unique or rare, and (3) new types. GLK

NARAIN, A. K. Apollodotus and his Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 121-134, pl. 2.

"A large number of Indo-Greek coins bear the name of Apollodotus. Cunningham considered them as issues of one King. They were classified under two groups by Gardner and he distinguished in them two kings bearing the same name. Whitehead listed all of them under one king

and one alone. Smith also did not distinguish in them more than one king. Thus Gardner's classification did not find general acceptance. But Rapson and Tarn accepted Gardner's theory of two kings of the name of Apollodotus and the latter proceeded to make Apollodotus I, as one of his three great heroes — the other two being Demetrius I and Menander." The writer then examines the literary sources (Trogus, the *Periplus*, Apollodorus, Strabo), the monograms upon the coins of Apollodotus, J. P. Guépin's article entitled *Apollodotus I et Eukratides* (cf. *NL* No. 44, 1958, p. 155) and the coins from the first and second Bajaur hoards, and concludes: "I still strongly believe in one and only one king of the name of Apollodotus and that he was one of the later kings of the Indo-Greek family. I cannot get away from the idea that the monogram on the overstruck piece of Apollodotus is found elsewhere only on the coins of Hermaeus and there is no doubt that the coin is much later than Eucratides. I am not worried about the piece of Maues overstruck by Apollodotus because that only confirms my point that the only one Apollodotus who existed was one of the later kings of the Indo-Greeks. I feel no justification to disagree with the views of Cunningham, Smith and Whitehead who did not favor the idea of two Apollodoti."

NASTER, PAUL. La technique des revers partiellement incus de monnaies phéniciennes. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 503-511, pl. 28.

Certain Phoenician issues are characterized by the nature of their reverses, which are peculiar to that area. The types are mainly in relief, partly in intaglio. Coins from the mints of Arados, Gebal (Byblos), Sidon and Tyre (fifth and early fourth century B.C.) are examined. At Tyre they resemble, in technique, Egyptian bas-relief sculpture; obverse: dolphin with three lines of waves and murex-shell; reverse: an owl with scepter and flail behind, in intaglio. There are, in preparation of the dies, two stages of engraving: (1) the type and its inner detail, (2) the base and background — a difficult operation because of the amount of surface which had to be removed. Punches were not used to add detail. At Arados the fourth century double staters of Euboic standard have more complicated types but are less refined in execution. The issues of Byblos and Sidon which share a basically identical technique, stand, chronologically, between those of Tyre and Arados. JPH

NOE, S. P. A Lycian Hoard. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 543-551, pls. 34-35.

The author records a hoard of sixty-seven silver staters of Persic weight unearthed in "Anatolia" and now mainly in the collection of the

American Numismatic Society; sixty-three are illustrated. All identifiable obverses — fifty-five bore only a trace of the type and, of these, some twenty had reverses showing only a square, or nearly square, frame — carried the figure of a Pegasus facing left.

Five main groups (A-E) are distinguished. A single brand mark "T" occurs on one specimen (no. 5). The obverse die for group B was possibly recut for group C. The coins of group D are all from the same pair of dies and the obverse die was re-used for group E. The continued use of the die until the type was unrecognizable, although characteristic of Lycian coinages, suggests that the present coins were struck in an isolated city. The evidence of form, weight, brand marks, and, to a lesser extent, types, points to a Lycian origin. JFH

PINK, KARL. Der Turnierreiter. Eine päonisch-makedonische Tetradrachme mit illyrischer Inschrift. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 77 (1957), pp. 7-17, pl. 1.

A detailed study of a tetradrachm which was published by Pink in 1939. A hoard of 102 barbaric tetradrachms (found in 1941 but concealed until 1953), fifty of which are now in the museum at Zagreb, contained thirty-one of the type described by Pink, one variant, and two related types, all with weights close to those of Paeonian tetradrachms of Audeolon and Patraus. The obverse has a Zeus head with a Scylla and other symbols; the reverse, a rider with lance and whip, is inscribed in Illyrian letters. Letter forms resemble the Alpine, or North Etruscan, and the name is transcribed as Sosthenes. A general by that name was mentioned during the Celtic invasions of the third century; it is also the name of a city. The writer associates the coins with the Scordisci who lived, ca. 300, just north of Illyria, Paeonia and Macedonia, in an area rich in silver. DR

ROBERT, LOUIS. Sur des types de monnaies impériales d'Asie Mineure. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 577-584.

The author comments on four Imperial types of Sibia, Laranda, Antioch and Euippe from the collection of Hans von Aulock.

An issue struck at Sibia, under Caracalla, has as its reverse type a "Selene", with a victory holding a crown in her right hand: she is not a Greek goddess but a local one (cf. Mên). A coin of the emperor Philippus, from Laranda in Lycaonia, shows a wolf carrying in its jaws what can now be identified with certainty as a human hand. The type forms a link with Arcadian Lycaon and alludes to lycanthropy. An unpublished coin from Antioch on the Meander, with obverse type of

a bearded man and the legend DEMOS, and reverse type of a man making sacrifice at an altar with the ethnic ANTIOCHEON and his name KRANAOΣ [the three in Greek letters] (an eponymous hero of the city antedating the Seleucid foundation), is compared with an issue of Trajan, or Hadrian, with a variant reverse type. The site of Euippe has been identified by the discovery of a proconsular edict. The writer describes an unpublished coin of Caracalla from Euippe with the first type of a river god from that city.

JFH

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Some Electrum and Gold Greek Coins. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 585-594, pl. 39.

Fourteen Greek coins are described: (1) an unpublished Lydian stater (El.) with addorsed protomai of a lion and ox; together with the Munich stater this seems to belong to an early issue of Croesus; the type may be symbolic; (2) Milesian stater (El.) from the end of the seventh century B.C. with a dolphin as its obverse type; (3) a trite, with dappled deer as type, inscribed PHANEOS [in Greek letters] (cf. the British Museum Stater); the legend is clearly the genitive of the name Phanes; (4 & 5) stater and hekte (both El.) from Kyzikos; obverses carry a gamecock; (6 & 7) staters (El.) with ravening lioness and griffin respectively, probably to be attributed to Phokaia; (8) early Samian stater (El.) of Euboic-Samian standard; (9) plated stater, with lions' scalps joined at their bases (?), with the Milesian type; (10) lead coin with naked male figure in "archaic kneeling-running posture"; (11 & 12) lead coins with lion and eagle types respectively, from Samos (cf. *Herodotus* III, 56); (13 & 14) gold staters from Abydos with an eagle, and Gorgon and Artemis with an eagle, as their types.

JFH

SARDO, BRUNO. Le cosiddette monete "Campano-Tarentine" nella storia di Taranto. In: *Kokalos* [in Greek letters], Vol. 2, No. 1 (1956), pp. 66-78.

The so-called Campanian-Tarentine didrachms were not struck under an association of Naples and Tarentum (so Evans). Breglia has given them entirely to Naples; Sardo assigns them entirely to Tarentum — the types are of that city, the reverse legend is TA or TAP. That their weight approximates that of Neapolitan coinage, and that about 20% are plated, indicates that they were meant to circulate in Campania, used by Tarentine merchants in spreading their trade to the northwest. Sardo dates them to 327-302 B.C. (Giesecke, 213 B.C. — but they were found in the Vulcano hoard, dated to the middle of the century; Breglia, 280-260 B.C.), hypothesizing 327-6 B.C., the year of the conquest of Naples by the Romans, as a reasonable date for their emission.

TVB

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Satrapenbildnisse. Zum neuen Münzporträt des Tissaphernes. In: *Schauenburg, Konrad, ed. Charites. Studien der Altertumswissenschaft* (Bonn, 1957), pp. 27-32, pl. 4.

The writer investigates fully the tetradrachms with portrait of Tissaphernes (cf. *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1948, pp. 48-56, pl. 5, 8) and discusses the artistic merit of these earliest coin portraits. Opposing the views of Robinson (op. cit., p. 51 ff.), Dr. Schwabacher argues strongly for identification of the portrait on the "King-with-Galley" coins (Babylon, *Traité*, II, 3, pl. 88, nos. 10-13) not with Pharnabazos but with Tissaphernes, and dates the issues to ca. 397 B.C. KC

SELTMAN, CHARLES. The Ring of Polycrates. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 595-601, illus.

The island of Samos was the home of many remarkable engineers, architects, sculptors, engravers and poets. Most celebrated, perhaps, was Polycrates, son of Aiakes, a man of wealth and position. The seizure of the Lydian kingdom by Persia engendered a political situation in which Polycrates gained autocratic power (ca. 540 B.C.). Herodotus, in his account of Polycrates, relates the story of the ring which he threw into the sea in an attempt to avert the jealousy of the gods.

The subject of the ring's engraving caused much speculation in the ancient world. Clement of Alexandria said that it bore a representation of a lyre. Some sixth century coins of Calymna, one of the islands under Polycrates' control, have a chelys-lyre as their reverse type; moreover, they are of Samian weight and were struck from fixed dies — a practice originated in that area. The instrument on the ring probably bore a resemblance to this type. Two seal stones and a sard scaraboid have parallel subjects. JFH

SEYRIG, HENRI. Parion au 3^e siècle avant notre ère. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 603-625, tabs., maps, pls. 40-42.

The article begins with a short account of the history of Parion from 303 B.C. (when it first came under Lysimachus' control) to 200 B.C. and its membership in the Ilian League. Four series of anepigraphic tetradrachms are now attributed to Parion. These issues are (1) with types and name of Lysimachus, (2) pseudo-Alexandrine, of medium flan, (3) Seleucid, and (4) pseudo-Alexandrine, of large flan. The altar symbol is common to three groups and other symbols are consistent with the present attribution. Groups 2 and 3 had been assigned to Antioch in Pisidia (also Magnesia ad Meandrum) and Magnesia ad Sipylum; other issues were attributed to Alexander and to Lysimachus.

Establishment of the chronology of the tetradrachms is difficult. No coin of the types represented here was found in the Armenak hoard, so they must be later than 281 B.C. It is clear, however, that the tetradrachms extend (in four or five phases) throughout the period of the third century B.C. Four maps (figs. 1-4) record the disposition of mints. JFH

SEYRIG, HENRI. Sur une prétendue ère tyrienne. [Antiquités syriennes 64]. In: *Syria*, Vol. 34, Fascs. 1-2 (1957), pp. 93-98.

Diverse datings were previously given to the didrachms of Attic weight struck at Tyre in the archer and hippocamp types. After re-examination, the writer concludes that the coins were struck between 332 and 306 B.C. HG

SEYRIG, HENRI. Les trouvailles de monnaies péloponésiennes en Syrie. In: *Syria*, Vol. 34, Fascs. 3-4 (1957), pp. 249-259.

After study and investigation of the hoards of Peloponnesian coins excavated in Syria, Professor Seyrig offers conclusive proof that the coins issued by the Severan dynasty in the various mints of the Peloponnesus were struck between A.D. 202 and 205, basing his findings on 172 coins examined and on the Dura hoards published by A. R. Bellinger. He further proves that these coins did not come to Syria through the normal trade channels, but were shipped there for the purpose of paying the Peloponnesian garrisons stationed on Syrian territory. HG

STROHEKER, K. F. *Dionysios I.* Wiesbaden, 1958. 264 pp., 8 pls., map.

A complex monograph which includes (cf. esp. pp. 164-167, 203 & ff., 246-248 with plate 8) a stimulating survey of the mint policy, coinage and monetary system of the tyranny of Dionysios I. KC

THOMPSON, MARGARET. The Grain-Ear Drachms of Athens. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 651-671, tabs., pls. 45-47.

The extensive series of grain-ear drachms, considered against the background of fractional coinage as a whole, is atypical: with one exception, all carry the monograms or names of the magistrates responsible for the coinage. Unlike the New Style coinage, there is no close, stylistic similarity between grain-ear tetradrachm and drachm. All drachms of this category known to the writer, from the first thirty-one years of the New Style coinage (196-165 B.C.), are recorded and distinguished as three separate emissions (I-III): the groups are particularly well die-linked within themselves.

Comparison of the series with regular issues gives an indication of

its chronology. Groups I-II belong to the period 180-170 B.C., group III to 165 B.C. The fact that two issues were struck simultaneously under Timarchus and Nikagoras suggests a special purpose. The grain-ear drachms are to be associated with gifts, or distributions of grain, from the Seleucids and Attalids. Group III is possibly connected with Antiochus Epiphanes' benefaction. JFH

WELZ, K. Die älteste Prägung von Tyras. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 30 (June, 1958), pp. 39-40, illus.

Tyra was a Milesian colony, although there are no ancient notices of it under the name Ophiussa. The site is still rich in snakes. Zograf's publication shows no early coins, but the writer suggests that one showing the head of a horse and with incuse reverse, commonly listed as "Macedonian uncertain," has sufficient similarity to later pieces with a horse's head and ΤΥΡΑ to indicate that it should perhaps be considered an early coin of Tyra. DR

ROMAN

BITTEL, KURT. Funde im östlichen Galatien. Römischer Münzschatz von Devret. In: *Istanbuler Mitteilungen*, No. 6 (1955), pp. 27-33.

A hoard from Devret, a village with Roman and late ancient remains near Tavium in eastern Galatia, was, except for the lost clay pot, acquired in its entirety by the Museum of Ancient Monuments in Istanbul. It contained 523 antoniniani (Gallienus 87, Salonina 7, Claudius II 429), all from the mint of Antiochia except for two Cyzicus issues of Claudius II. The coins were struck between A.D. 263 and 269, mainly during the later years of that period (i.e. third and fourth emissions of Gallienus to first emission of Claudius II). All are listed, together with legends, types, emissions, and references to *RIC* V, I and Alföldi's *Die römische Münzprägung und die historischen Ereignisse im Osten zwischen 260 und 270 n. Chr.* (*Berytus*, Vol. 5, 1933, pp. 47-91, pls. 19-23). The time of burial close to the beginning of the year 270 is explained by the Palmyrenian occupation of Galatia, and the writer compares the hoard with the find from the castle Büyükkale (Bogazköy) containing coins from Gallienus to Carus, A.D. 264-275. IM

BRUNETTI, L. Ultimata la monografia sul falsario Luigi Cigoi. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 105-119, pls. 3-6.

The phenomenal Cigoi (1811-1875) has been the object of much, but incomplete research. Using all possible material, especially an unpub-

lished manuscript of Carl Kunz, the author has compiled a catalogue containing casts of all Cigoian forgeries, not necessarily from the hands of Cigoï himself but made under his direction by perhaps as many as four assistants. It contains some fifty Roman Republican and more than 400 Imperial types, forty from the time of the barbarian invasions, over 400 from various Italian mints, and one Roman colonial but not a single Greek coin. The account here given is an extract from the catalogue, which contains seventy-nine pieces not previously published as false. These are listed in four groups. The first, with fanciful types, contains twenty pieces, the second, imitating known types, fifty-six; the third, combining known types wrongly, one coin of Constantius II, and the fourth, reworked coins, two pieces. In the larger groups the coins are listed alphabetically for the Republican period, chronologically for the Imperial and barbarian periods, and both alphabetically and chronologically for the Italian mints. This curtailed list contains only one of the latter group, but the larger work lists forty-one forgeries from Aquileia, thirteen from Trieste and 155 from Venice. DR

BRUUN, PATRICK. The System of the Vota Coinages. Co-ordination of Issues in the Constantinian Empire. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 1-21, illus.

Three vota types, *Victoriae laetae*, *Virtus exercit.*, and *Beata tranquillitas* are dealt with. The first was introduced in Siscia, Treveri and Arelate in 318, and beginning in 320, the vicennial year (possibly on Constantine's *Dies imperii*) was also struck by Lugdunum, Aquileia and Thessalonica.

The *Virtus exercit.* coinage began in all western mints, save Rome, in 320. It was without vota from the New Year to Constantine's *Dies imperii*, when vor xx was added. This was continued into the following year in some mints, but Treveri continued the type without vota, as well as the newer variety, for two years. Siscia also issued vor x for the Caesars and vor xx for the Augusti for three successive years, while Aquileia issued vor x only during the year 320. Arelate struck vor xx only during the vicennial year, but at Ticinum it was issued for three years.

The *Beata tranquillitas* type was first issued in 321. It was struck at Lugdunum for two years, at Londinium for three, and at Treveri for four. HLA

CAHN, H. A. Ein Augenzeuge berichtet über die Auktion Ponton d'Amécourt. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 29 (March, 1958), pp. 6-8.

In a fragmentary comment on the Ponton d'Amécourt sale, found by chance, the commentator remarks on the quality of the catalogue. Because each piece is illustrated, it comprises what amounts to a history of Roman

gold coinage. The question is raised as to whether it is ever justifiable to break up such a collection rather than preserve it as a unit. The anonymous author concludes that it is justifiable for several reasons: its sale acts as an incentive to other collectors who sometimes despair of acquiring outstanding pieces; after the death of a collector a collection loses value unless its new owner continues to work on it; such a catalogue as the one described preserves the collection as such, while at the same time its sale widens its sphere of influence. DR

CARNEY, T. Roman Republican Family - Caelii [sic]. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Sept. 1956-March, 1957), pp. 73-81; No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957), pp. 94-104.

Fluctuations in the family's fortunes are traced with special reference to the coins struck by members of the Caecilii Metelli family under the Republic. The article pictures the general atmosphere of Republican political life in Rome as well as showing the influence of one prominent family in particular.

GÖBL, ROBERT. Zum Ordnungsproblem römischer Kaisermünzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (1955), pp. 35-37.

The writer takes issue with an article by the late Dr. Max Bernhart (*Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. 2, 1950/51, p. 133) and gives various reasons why the Roman series can no longer be housed in museum collections under the system established by Cohen. He refers with approval to the more scientific methods worked out by the British Museum and the Vienna "Aufbau". HJE

GRANT, MICHAEL. *Roman History from Coins*. London/New York, Cambridge University Press, 1958. 96 pp., 32 pls., end maps.

To show how coins throw light on the events of the past the author has chosen the coinage of the Roman Empire "which has long been recognized to be of greater historical value than any other of the world's coinages." The chapter headings indicate the general plan of the work and include: How rulers thought of their coins (since they intended the coins to be looked at they set high artistic standards and included a great number of portraits): Coins and personalities (their use for purposes of political propaganda, in which the coinage of Augustus (successful) is contrasted with that of Nero (unsuccessful): The Empire on its coinage (the use of coins to illustrate times of war — e.g. the defeat, conquest and suppression of hostile or recalcitrant countries — and peace): New evidence for the past (discusses the part played by numismatic studies in completing Roman history and historical records

— sometimes entirely unrecorded — and their contribution to the history of art, politics, religion and economics): Approach to world coinage (Rome was the first country to be required to supply coinage to a large area of the civilized world, its coinage circulated beyond the Empire's frontiers and included, besides the imperial issues, base metal token pieces issued by local authorities at hundreds of local centers). Two hundred and sixty-nine coins are illustrated, end maps show the Roman Empire and beyond in the time of Augustus (31 B.C. to A.D. 14), and an appended note lists ancient writers mentioned in the text together with some modern works. GHN

KARPATI, GUSTAV. Die römischen Münzfunde aus der Gudme Harde. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1955), p. 29.

A comment on Niels Breitenstein's publication of Roman coin finds from Gudme Harde on the Danish island of Fyn (cf. *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1942, pp. 69-98, illus.). HJE

KRICHELDORF, HELMUT. Eine Ganzsiliqua Theodorichs. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 30 (June, 1958), pp. 25-27, illus.

The discovery of a coin of Theodoric (weight 2.52 gr.) settles a difference of opinion between Babelon, Worth and Friedländer on one hand, and Kraus on the other, as to the nomenclature of small Ostrogothic coins. Kraus had based his objection to the names half and quarter siliqua for such coins on the fact that no larger coin was extant, while Babelon, *et al.*, had argued from the monetary reform of Constantius II that the weights of extant coins proved them to be the smaller pieces. The recently discovered coin verifies the opinion of the majority. DR

MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Una pagina sul denaro di M. Junio Bruto. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 3-5, illus.

The authenticity of the famous denarius of Marcus Junius Brutus struck in Macedonia in 41 B.C. before the Battle of Philippi has been questioned by some critics on the grounds that it was not in keeping with the Roman spirit to exalt publicly a crime. In support of its genuineness Magnaguti quotes a pertinent passage from Dio Cassius (XLVII, 25, 3) in which the coin is attributed to Brutus and exactly described.

MATTINGLY, H. Virgil and the Coins. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957), pp. 109-124, 3 pls.

"The tasks of illustrating the poems of Virgil with the full resources of

art and archaeology would be a fascinating but a long and difficult one. We would have to invoke the aid, not of coins only, but of gems, vases, sculpture, paintings, mosaics, pictures in ancient manuscripts, and the rest. What is offered here is a very modest sample of what can be done with the help of coins." After this introduction the author uses coins to illustrate the Fourth Eclogue, the Georgics, and the Aeneid I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII, and XII. With regard to coin types in the first named he states: "The theme of the Golden Age haunted the Empire along its whole course. Its forms are many — *Iustitia Saeculi* (*Astraea*) seated in a chair with horns of plenty as arms. The Genius of the Golden Age stepping through the Circle of the years, Julia Domna and her little sons, Caracalla and Geta, as symbols of *Felicitas Saeculi*. When Constantius and Constans celebrated the 1100th year of Rome in A.D. 348 they struck a series of bronze coins with the recurrent legend FEL TEMP REPARATIO." Illustrations include forty-eight Roman coins which evoke Virgilian themes.

OXENSTIERNA, ERIC. *Die ältere Eisenzeit in Östergötland*. Linköping, 1958. 177 pp., illus.

Includes a catalogue of early Iron Age finds from the province of Östergötland, Sweden. Three Roman denarii (Domitian, Faustina I (?) and Lucius Verus — the last named illustrated) were found at various sites. LL

[PAULSEN, RUDOLPH]. Die Kelten der Ostalp und die norischen Fürsten. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (1955), pp. 38-39.

Even though a large migration of Celts into Noricum took place starting in the third century B.C., the Illyric character of the original inhabitants, the Noricans or Tauriscans, remained recognizable. These people issued a comparatively rich silver coinage, consisting mostly of large pieces. The earliest issues were without inscriptions, but later on Venetic (and finally Latin) inscriptions appeared, while at the same time the weight of the pieces gradually decreased. Most of the kings are known only from the coins. Norican independence of Rome ended in 15 B.C., but the name of the king Voccio, mentioned by Julius Caesar, has not yet been found on any specimen. In 1904 a coin weighing 11.979 gr. and inscribed GESATORIX REX (obv.) and ECRITUSIRI REGIS FILIUS (rev.) was discovered, Ecritusiris being in all probability Strabo's King Kritasiros who was killed in a battle, probably on the river Theiss. The coin is an imitation of one struck by C. Julius Caesar Octavianus in 43 B.C., which permits the conclusion that since Gesatorix is called king

and therefore had already succeeded his father, the battle must have taken place shortly before this date. HJE

PINK, KARL. Die Medaillonprägung unter Carus und seinen Söhnen. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 553-562, pl. 36.

The merit of Pink's article lies not only in the compilation of medallions known to have been struck by Carus and his sons but also in their systematic arrangement by mints. Careful descriptions are given with references to Cohen and Gneecchi. Each medallion has been traced to its present location, indication of mint, date, weight and size is given, and ten specimens are illustrated. HG

SIMON, ERIKA. Neue Literatur zum Caesarporträt. In: *Gymnasium*, Vol. 64 (1957), pp. 295-299, pls.

Discusses the studies on the iconography of Julius Caesar since 1933 and offers a critical analysis of recent numismatic publication in that field (e.g. Alföldi, Kraft, Carson). Plate X, 4 shows a new illustration of the L. Aemilius Buca denarius by Kurt Lange. KC

SUÁREZ, CONSUELO. Analisis de monedas romanas de bronce. In: *El Crisol. Bimestrario del Colegio de Químicos de Puerto Rico*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1955), pp. 89-91.

Publishes the results of a chemical analysis of ten Roman bronze coins (Augustus to Trajan, 22 B.C. to A.D. 117) conducted under the direction of Dr. E. R. Caley, head of the Department of Chemistry at Ohio State University. A table lists the exact percentages for the various metals, from which it is seen that while the copper content remains more or less constant, the zinc content shows a gradual decrease which in turn is reflected in a corresponding increase in lead and tin.

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The First British Empire. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Spring, 1958), pp. 6-12, illus.

Relative to the first British Empire, which lasted from 286 to 296 A.D. the writer states: "In its origin this splinter movement owed little, if anything, to British nationalism. Its founder was Carausius, a native of the lowlands which are now Belgium. And its object was to be seen simply in the ambition of Carausius to flaunt his power independently in the face of Diocletian and Maximian, the legitimate emperors of the time." From the study of Carausius' abundant and eloquent coinage and the few literary references available he concludes: "We today know that his policy had, at any rate, three primary objects. First, to secure

a working arrangement with the central government of Rome, so that he should be recognized as a full-scale colleague of Diocletian and Maximian. Second, to strengthen Britain's economy. Third, to retain in his administration all those elements of Roman culture which Britain had been accustomed to for nearly two and a half centuries." Illustrations include copper antoniniani, silver denarii and an aureus of Carausius, and copper antoniniani of Diocletian and Maximian Herculus. They show portraits of the legitimate emperors coined at mints outside their control (ML=London, C=Colchester?), testifying to Carausius' insistence that he is their lawful colleague, and with the three G's in PAX AVGGG indicating three Augusti in power.

THIERFELDER, HELMUT. Die römische Reichspolitik von Septimius Severus bis zum Senatskaisertum (193-238 n. Chr.) im Spiegel der Münzen. In: *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Leipzig, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe*, Vol. 6 (1956/57), pp. 257-284.

An abstract of a thesis written at the University of Leipzig which methodically follows the pattern of research set by O. Th. Schulz. In manner similar to the *BM Catalogue*, the most important coin types are summarized and interpreted and there is abundant reference to the pertinent literary sources. KC

THORMANN, HEINZ. Das Steckenpferd der letzten Fürsten Ostfrieslands. In: *Ostfriesland, Zeitschrift für Kultur, Wirtschaft und Verkehr*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 8-11, pl.

Seven hundred and fifty coins preserved in the archives at Aurich, East Frisia were once part of the collection formed by the Princes of East Frisia during the period 1694-1744. They comprise chiefly Roman coins, forty-four of them Republican issues, and include a medallion of Probus with reverse showing the three *monetae*. Eight coins are illustrated. PB

ULRICH-BANSA, O. Monete rinvenute nelle necropoli di Ornavasso. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 6-69, pl. 1.

The article discusses only the Republican denarii (twenty-nine, representing twenty-four types) from twenty-three tombs in the necropolis. They constitute the smaller group of coins, there being fifty-two fractions of denarii, 107 asses and six Gallic coins, but have a double importance: for dating the tombs, and for casting some light on the still uncertain arrangement of Republican denarii. The coins range in date from ca. 140-135 to ca. 77/76 B.C. and are listed with median date, indication of the tomb from which each came, and references to Babelon,

Sydenham, Grueber and Pink. A detailed discussion of each piece includes shrewd observations on the significance of the types, the identities of the moneyers, the valuation of the denarius at sixteen asses and the order of sepulture within the necropolis. A point of interest lies in the fact that in the tombs containing the denarii were found ten seal rings and seven characteristic and remarkable ewers. Two other seal rings and one ewer were found in another tomb together with an imitation Massiliote drachma.

DR

VOLKMAN, HANS. Caesars letzte Pläne im Spiegel der Münzen. In: *Gymnasium*, Vol. 64 (1957), pp. 299-309, pls.

In the first part of this study Professor Volkmann compares the evidence from Cicero (*Phil.* II, 87) with that found in Alföldi's *Studien über Caesars Monarchie* (Lund, 1953) and doubts the genuineness of the coin in question from The Hague. Part two deals with Kraft's article *Der goldene Kranz Caesars und der Kampf um die Entlarvung des "Tyrannen"* (cf. *NL* No. 40, 1957, p. 296). The numismatic recognition of the *corona aurea* on the coins of Caesar is accepted, but not the historical interpretation of the events of 44 B.C.

KC

WALTER, H. G. Ein neuer Antoninian des Regalianus aus Carnuntum. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1955), pp. 26-27, illus.

A new denarius of Regalianus, described and illustrated, was found in or near Carnuntum. It is overstruck on a denarius of Macrinus. HJE

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. The Roman "Silver Washed" Coinages: Notes on the Probable Evolution of an Early Blanching Technique. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 481 (June, 1958), pp. 229-232, illus.

In the middle and late third century, probably to improve their appearance, many base coins of the Roman antoniniani series received a silver coating of some kind and are hence referred to as "silver-washed" coins. The writer is of the opinion that this coating was achieved, not by external application, but by the process known as blanching. In the process, heating the coin blanks produced surface oxidation, and this, on removal by immersion in a solution of tartar or common salt (i.e. "pickling") exposed a rich layer of silver. He suggests the probability that a number of heat and pickling treatments were given *before* and one light pickling *after* striking.

GHN

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. Some Notes on the Antoninianus — a Roman "Silver" Coin. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 478 (March, 1958), pp. 103-105.

The drainage of coinage to the East — especially to India in payment for goods purchased — created havoc with the Roman financial system and was one of the main reasons for progressive lowering of the silver standard in Roman coinage. In A.D. 214 the Emperor Caracalla introduced a new denomination, the double denarius or antoninianus. Although nothing more than copper or bronze (or at least poor silver) the coin was given a silver appearance, and the writer outlines several methods by which this result may have been achieved. They include: blanching, dipping in molten silver, application of a mixture of silver dissolved in mercury (silver amalgam), a primitive electrolytic process, and silver plating. GHN

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. *Het Romeinse keizerportret: vorm en functie*. Bussum, 1956. 16 pp., pl.

Since Statius and Ursinus first wrote about them in the sixteenth century the Roman Imperial coin portraits have interested many generations. Only lately, however, has full recognition been accorded the fact that the coins in question constituted important propaganda media — possibly the most influential of their time — and in this connection it can be readily seen why they frequently portray the emperors not as they really looked but rather as they wished to be known. We find a variety of resemblances — to immediate predecessors, earlier emperors and Republican portraits, to Alexander the Great, and even to certain divinities with whom various emperors wished to be identified — and this holds true not only for the portraits as such but also for such things as costume and the styling of hair and beard. Some emperors even changed their prototype to conform to a change in aims or aspirations. It is in this depiction of character and program, rather than true likeness, that the Roman Imperial portraits are found to differ most from those of the Hellenistic period of the second century.

The plate illustrates a unique specimen from the museum in Groningen — a splendid half aureus of Maximianus Herculus struck at Siscia in the year 303. HJE

BYZANTINE

BERTELE, TOMMASO. L'iperpero bizantino dal 1261 al 1453. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 70-89, pl. 2.

The reprint of a paper delivered at the 12th International Congress

of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei and published in the *Atti* of that Congress, 1956. Using the *Libro dei Conti* of Giacomo Badoer which contains accounts kept in Constantinople from September 3, 1436 to February 26, 1440, the author examines the origin and use of a late Byzantine gold piece, the so-called *hyperpyron*, first mentioned in a document of 1093 and extant from the end of the eleventh to the middle of the fourteenth century. He raises and discusses several questions: Is the general scarcity of Byzantine gold and its absence during the last ten years of the Empire due to chance or to economic and financial reasons? Could Byzantine gold at the end of the Empire have been no more than a theoretical coinage? If so, when and why did the gold coinage end entirely, and what took its place?

A close study of silver issues during the last century of the Empire and a comparison with Venetian coins lead the author to the conclusion that the importance of Venetian trade and the draining of Byzantine resources led, after various reductions in weight and in the fineness of its gold, to the abandonment of the gold *hyperpyron* and to the use of silver equated to a hypothetical *hyperpyron*. DR

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Carolingian Europe and the Arabs: The Myth of the Mancus. In: *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire*, Vol. 32, No. 4 (1954), pp. 1059-1074.

The word *mancus* is first heard of in the last decades of the eighth and the first of the ninth century, in the former Byzantine territories of Ravenna and Istria, in Byzantine holdings in the vicinity of Rome and Naples — the abbey of Farfa, near Orvieto, is an important source of evidence — and in neighboring Frankish (formerly Lombard) territories. In 786, for example, a certain Paul the Falconer bound himself not to break a contract with the abbot of Farfa on penalty of paying *vobis vel vestris successoribus auri solidos mancosos centum*. These *solidi mancusi*, either as prices or fines, are cited again and again in the documents as if they were the normal coin of the countryside. The writer concludes: "Now it is inconceivable that these mancuses can be anything but the local gold coinage of Byzantine Italy . . . gold was being struck at Rome up to and including the reign of Constantine V (741-45), as it was to be in Sicily for another century to come, and reckonings of payments — in particular, all assessments of taxes — would naturally be in terms of the imperial coinage. The mancus must be the local solidus of Byzantine Italy. Why, if this was the case, was it simply not called a solidus? The answer to this question is given by the documents, which regularly distinguish between solidi 'of pure gold' (*solidi, obrizi, buoni, adpretiati*) and *solidi mancussi*, and by the coins themselves . . . it was

the 'deficient' i.e. light-weight solidus — *solidus mancus* — . . . that was the original mancus of the texts."

SACHERO, L. Le zecche nel Basso Impero Romano. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 67-68.

The principal Byzantine mints and their most common marks are listed in an arrangement by district: Italy, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Near East, Africa.

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. The Bilingual Coins of Hetoum I (1226-1270) King of Cilician Armenia. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VII* (1957), pp. 219-230, pl. 30.

After describing the two classes of bilingual coins of Hetoum I (1226-1270) the writer traces the history of the relationship between Cilician Armenia and the Seldjuk Sultanate of Konya, citing the relevant passages from the *Recueil des Historiens des Croisades*. A passage from Ibn Bibi, the Persian historian at the Seldjuk court, mentions a treaty of 1219 which contained a provision requiring Leon, the Armenian king, to issue coins bearing the name of the Sultan, and another from Vincent de Beauvais seems to indicate that at a later date, 1228, Cilician Armenia was subject to the Sultan. Bedoukian insists that the independent action of Armenia during this period negates any belief in this total subjection, and suggests that a purely nominal suzerainty was expressed by these coins in accordance with a treaty of 1228 which probably called for recognition of the terms of an earlier settlement which the Armenians had ignored.

HLA

EUROPEAN

ALBRYCHT, DANUTA. Wykopalisko monet z XVII w. z Makowa Mazowieckiego (A Seventeenth Century Find at Makow Mazowiecki). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 8-11, illus. In Polish. With English Summary. p. 48.

Listed and described in chronological order, with pertinent bibliographical references, are 219 Polish and foreign coins discovered beneath the foundation of a house at Makow Mazowiecki. Most were issued during the first half of the seventeenth century, and by the date of the latest coin were buried after 1646.

BABINGER, FRANZ. Südosteuropäische Handelsmünzen am Ausgang des Mittelalters. In: *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Dec., 1957), pp. 352-358.

The article sheds some light on the little-known trade coins of south-east Europe which circulated in the Danubian duchies and on the shores of the Black Sea during the Late Middle Ages. The merchants of the region used both foreign coins and local imitations of the better known types among them (e.g. the Venetian ducat), and the earliest type to circulate was probably the Hungarian ducat. In fineness and weight it was valued at par with that of Venice. The writer is of the opinion that the so-called Tataric gold coinage which constituted Moldavia's principal medium of exchange was nothing more than Venetian-type ducats struck in the Crimea, probably by Genoese merchants. Similarly, he considers the Venetian ducat identical with the so-called Turkish ducat frequently mentioned in contemporary documents. HC

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Notas sobre la numismática de los Reyes Católicos. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 377-379.

The coinage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabel of Castile and their successors forms a rich series which began with the *ordenanza* of 1475 and ended with issues of Philip II in 1566. Recent books on the subject are noted and special attention is given to the assayers' initials by means of which numismatists are able to date the coinage. Before Latin was adopted Gothic letters were in general use, but this was not always the case and the writer cites several examples in which the reverse holds true.

BELTRÁN, PIO. Introducción del "manusco" en la economía carolingia. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 83-88, illus.

The author reviews the metrology of the classical Arab dinar and the various attempts to define the "mancuso," and concludes that 76.8 were counted to the Roman pound, each theoretically weighing 4.257 grams, and that the proper etymology is Latin *mancus*, with the meaning "manco, falto, defectuoso." Referring to Grierson's "Myth of the Mancus," where proper solidi are distinguished in eighth century Italy from the "solidi mancusi," he cites the *Memoria* of Guerard and asserts that there can be no doubt that in 786 and in the period following what was meant by the "mancuso de Mercia" was Offa's gold coin, the equivalent of the 'Abbāsid dinar. This "mancuso" is not to be confused with that referred to in later Aragonese and Catalan documents, where the dinar of 'Abd al-Rahmān III at 84 to the Roman pound is relevant. GCM

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Münzenfund von Werl (Westfalen) 1955, vergraben um 1240. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 89-123, map, pls. 10-11.

Although, as so frequently happens, coins in this hoard from Werl were not immediately recognized as such and were carelessly treated by the workmen who found them, Berghaus succeeded in assembling 381 pieces from private owners and was thus able to complete a reasonable evaluation. The find consisted of Rhenish-Westphalian mediaeval issues emanating from some twenty different mints. Among these Cologne, Dortmund and Hamm were best represented, and based on the types included in this and similar hoards the writer presents a vivid picture of the coins which circulated in Westphalia during the middle of the thirteenth century. That Westphalian coinage at this time was extremely conservative he concludes from the inclusion of the *Sancta Colonia* type which was last struck in Cologne at the beginning of the eleventh century.

HG

Bericht der Abteilung für Vor- und Frühgeschichte des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege (Munich, 1957), pp. 243-256.

Contains a list of coin finds (mediaeval to modern) discovered in Bavaria 1954-56.

DS

BIANCHETTI, A. Le monete di Pio VI. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (March, 1958), p. 36.

The first papal testone, today a coin of great rarity, was struck by Julius II (1503-1513). The testone of Pius VI was valued at thirty baiocchi and carried on reverse the effigies of St. Peter and St. Andrew, thus differing from previous papal testone which had always depicted St. Peter with St. Paul. Bianchetti's article lists and describes the coins of Pius VI in chronological order, together with degree of rarity.

BROZ, P. K. Dubrovačka minca — debeljak (A Ragusa coin, a *debeljak*). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), pp. 6-7, illus. In Croatian.

Describes four unlisted varieties of Ragusian billon follaro, called in Croatian *debeljak* and struck in the years 1571-1578.

GW

BROZEK, MARTIN. Die Sechser Ferdinands I. mit Titel "Römischer König." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1955), p. 28, illus.

The writer recently acquired an undated sechser not listed by Markl or Miller zu Aichholz — an issue of Ferdinand I from the Vienna mint

with the title *King of the Romans*. Several corrections to Miller zu Aichholz's listing of similar sechssers are suggested. HJE

BRUNIALTI, ALIGI. Un ritratto giovanile di Carlo V su due monete di Napoli. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 95-98, illus.

A note on two gold coins of Charles V, both inscribed RO MANOR REX, one a gold ducat which Cagiati had dated "after 1516", the other a silver carlino which he had assigned to 1515. The writer points out that the inscription indicates that both must have been struck after June 28, 1519, when Charles was elected king, and may well not have been struck until after October 23, 1520, the date of his coronation as Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire. The style of the coins, both from the mint of Naples, is of the traditional period prior to Cellini and Leoni, and the portraits depict not a youth but a young man ready to rule an empire. DR

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Viehzollmarken in Basel um 1512. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 29 (March, 1958), p. 8.

A contemporary reference to a coin, apparently in common use in 1512, but of which no specimen has survived (at least in the collection of the Historical Museum at Basel). Notes such as this may serve to bring to light otherwise unknown coins. DR

DOBLINGER, MAX. Münzrechtverleihung für Karl Freiherr v. Harrach. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (1957), pp. 63-64.

Points out the little known fact that although coinage rights were received from Emperor Ferdinand II in 1624 by the baronial family of the Harrachs, neither Baron Karl von Harrach nor his descendants ever made use of the privilege. HG

Documentatie - Van Kerkwijk. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (April, 1958), pp. 20-22.

Most of the documents collected by the late A. O. van Kerkwijk have been acquired by the Royal Coin Cabinet and are now available for research purposes. They are indexed in the following groups: Memoranda, printed works, manuscripts, sketches and prints. HJE

DOLIVO, D. Contribution à la numismatique de la Maison de Savoie. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 30 (June, 1958), pp. 27-32, illus.

The mediaeval coinage of the House of Savoy is still not completely understood. Monetary ordinances are known, but illustrative coins are

difficult to identify, partly because of the recurrence of the name Amedeus and partly because of large numbers of anonymous coins. The writer makes some corrections to the *CNI* (e.g. anonymous coins from the end of the fourteenth century, assigned by *CNI* to the mid-fourteenth and by Ladé to Amedeus VI, 1369-77, are shown to have been struck by Bonne de Bourbon as regent for Amedeus VIII shortly after 1390), and adds new identifications (e.g. a hitherto unknown coin of Amedeus of Achaia, and coins struck by Charles II of Savoy under authorization of Louis XII of France at Geneva or Chambéry). Coins from Geneva had been known; one from Chambéry has now appeared. DR

DOLIVO, D. Une monnaie d'argent de Philippe Villiers de l'Isle-Adam. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 29 (March, 1958), pp. 8-9, illus.

Philippe Villiers de l'Isle-Adam was the last Grand Master of the island of Rhodes, having resided there from September 1521 to January 1523; few specimens of his coins, struck at Rhodes, have survived to reach the west, and the one described here is unique. The letter forms are not those later employed by the same man at Malta, and the title "magister Ro" can only apply to Rhodes. The type, with legend referring to the martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, is altogether new and serves as the prototype of the coins struck by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta for two hundred years. Its denomination is that of a papal grossetto. DR

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Leeuwendaalders. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (April, 1958), pp. 13-16, illus.

Leeuwendaalders (Lion Dollars), first introduced as a fiscal measure by the States of Holland in 1575, were issued at a forced value of thirty-two stuivers although their actual value stood at twenty-nine. The coinage ended with the Pacification of Ghent in 1576, but its popularity, in the Baltic provinces as well as in Holland, led to a re-issue by both Holland and Utrecht in 1585, this time at normal value. West Friesland, Zeeland, Gelderland and Friesland followed suit when "Leicester" money became impractical, and were later joined by Overijssel (1591) and Kampen (1597). When coinage came under the regulation of the States General in 1606 the leeuwendaalder was given official recognition and was coined not only by all the provinces (Groningen excepted) but also by many of the cities which possessed minting privileges. It commenced to decline at the beginning of the eighteenth century and was not struck after 1713. While some variations in design are noted, all are characterized by a large lion on the reverse.

Until ca. 1620 the leeuwendaalder was important both to domestic circulation and to Baltic trade, but thereafter was superseded by the patagon and the ducaton from the Southern Netherlands. It still continued to be widely used in trade with Turkey and the Levant, but was replaced there in the eighteenth century by the Spanish pillar dollar and the Maria Theresia taler.

Because many leeuwendaalders were shipped to the East after 1620, not all years in which they are known to have been struck have come to light on the coins. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. *De Nederlandse Noodmunten van de Tachtigjarige Oorlog*. 's-Gravenhage, 1955. 62 pp., 12 pls. With French Summary.

The eighty-year Netherlands War of Independence consisted largely of sieges, and because these were especially lengthy during the war's early period, issues of emergency currency were then correspondingly greater. At times there would be sufficient gold and silver within the besieged city to provide for an emergency issue of normal value, but in a great many instances the authorities were compelled to resort to an issue of token or even paper currency. Obsidional souvenir pieces too were sometimes struck after the siege had ended, and largely as a result of the interest shown by collectors in this series a great number of counterfeit pieces made their appearance in later years. Dr. Enno van Gelder distinguishes between the false and the genuine emergency issues, basing his conclusions on a study of specimens in the Royal Netherlands Coin Cabinet and other collections as well as on those listed in auction catalogues. He includes a chronological list of the sieges which produced obsidional currency, each item comprising a short historical description followed by a listing of the coins or currency issued. Two of the twelve plates illustrate the spurious issues, distinguished in the listings by smaller type. HJE

ERNST, AXEL. Mønt- og Pengeforhold, prisudvikling og pengenes købekraft i Slesvig-Holsten 1226-1864. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1957), pp. 220-228.

The writer examines Dr. Emil Waschinski's book (Neumünster, 1952) on value, price development and purchasing power in the money of Schleswig-Holstein during the above period (*Währung, Preisentwicklung und Kaufkraft des Geldes in Schleswig-Holstein von 1226-1864*). For many years an expert on this subject, Ernst makes a number of valuable additions and at the same time corrects certain errors. LL

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Die Mindener Pfennige des XI. Jahrhunderts. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 2 (1956), pp. 437-478, illus.

With detailed explanation of the coin types, the writer discusses the earliest pfennigs (denarii) struck by the bishops of Minden and German kings. Regarding those struck by Bishops Sigbert (1022-36) and Bruno (1037-55) which depict scenes of coin making, Dr. Gaettens points out that since there was a close connection between the cathedral workshops (where all articles needed in the church were manufactured) and the mints, it is very probable that the scenes illustrate the manufacture of other products (e.g. bells and wax candles) as well as coins. The remainder of the article consists of a detailed, illustrated catalogue of episcopal and royal coins issued during the early years of the eleventh century, beginning with Bishop Ramward (996-1002) and ending with Emperor Konrad II (1024-1039). DS

GEMMERT, F. J. Die Münzen und Geldgeschichte von Ratingen. In: *Romerike Berge*, No. 2 (1956/57), [16 pp., 2 pls.].

The numismatic history of Ratingen (nr. Düsseldorf) includes the striking of sterlings, Westphalian pennies, gros tournois and groats (Weisenpfennige) by the Counts of Berg during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and an issue of emergency paper to the amount of ten billion marks in 1923. The coins and notes are catalogued and some of the types reproduced. PB

GIBASIEWICZ, STANISLAW. Skarb denarów z końca X w. ze zbiorów biblioteki w Kórniku (The Tenth Century Hoard of Denars from the Kornik Library Collection). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1958), pp. 14-25, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 40.

A hoard found at the end of the nineteenth century near Kornik, district of Poznan, contained German and Czech coins from Swabia (Augsburg mint), Bavaria (Regensburg, Salzburg and Nabburg mints) and others of unknown origin. Burial is believed to have taken place ca. 980-985.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. La *Dupla Magna* fernandina es del "Emplazado." In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 29-35, 5 pls.

On the basis of a monetary document dated 23 June, 1280, Pio Beltrán attributed the gold *dupla magna fernandina* (weight 44.77 gr., diameter 67 mm.) to Fernando III *el Santo*. Gil Farrés, after careful study of the Gothic lettering in the legends around the edges and of Gothic letters on contemporary coins, decides that it must be rightly attributed to Fernando IV *el Emplazado*.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Hallazgo monetario en Ujué. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 345-349, illus.

A hoard of one hundred thirteenth to seventeenth century European coins (Portugal, Burgundy, Flanders, Scotland, Brittany and Spain) was discovered in 1952 at Ujué, a small locality in the province of Navarre and site of a mediaeval Benedictine community. The Flemish and French specimens in the hoard are listed and described.

GLASER, HANS. Von Salzburger Münzen und Medaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (1956), pp. 80-82.

In relating some highlights of the coinage issued by the Archbishops of Salzburg, Glaser mentions the famous Rübentaler (Beet taler), the tower type coinage of 1592 issued in commemoration of the repulsion of the Turks, and the extremely rare "Lion" taler of Archbishop Hieronymus, Count Colloredo, which was withdrawn because the Bavarian Elector resented the fact that it resembled closely the Bavarian lion talers. The article, which appeared originally in the *Salzburger Volksblatt*, concludes with a list of Salzburg's mint sites. HG

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Coin List of Pegolotti. In: *Studi in Onore di Armando Sapori*, Vol. 1 (Milan, 1957), pp. 485-492.

"The great commonplace book of Pegolotti which passes under the name of *La Practica della Mercatura* was compiled in ca. 1340. One is apt to assume from this that it represents economic conditions of the mid-14th century. It is true that its latest editor warns us that Pegolotti 'embodied in it material collected over a large part of his working career, material, in other words, which would refer back to various dates in the period between 1310 and 1340' and that 'no more definite limits can be set for the larger part of the book than that it probably derives from the decades 1310 to 1340, the period of Pegolotti's active career in business'. None the less the reader has constantly to be on his guard against using its statements as evidence for conditions in the second quarter of the 14th century."

After this introduction the writer gives some description of Pegolotti's book, the first part of which is arranged on geographical lines, the second according to subject matter. In the former the currency of each country is described and information given, when available, concerning local mints. Part two includes a list of current coins grouped under gold, silver and billon, with a statement on the fineness of each. Grierson summarizes the evidence from Pegolotti's list under the following headings: (1) Rome, (2) Aquileia and Trieste, (3) the Low Countries, (4) France, (5) England and (6) the Eastern Mediterranean.

HAISIG, MARIAN. Denary wczesnośredniowieczne z Opola-Ostrówka na Śląsku (Early Mediaeval Denarii of Opole-Ostrowek in Silesia). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1958), pp. 25-30, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 40.

A find from Opole-Ostrowek in Silesia contained two Polish coins of King Boleslaw Śmiały (1058-1079) and twelve so-called cross denarii from the eleventh century; among them was a specimen of unusual interest, an obol or half-obol weighing .225 gr. Coins of this type played an important role in the development of commerce and trade in eleventh century Opole.

HECKSCHER, E. F. and N. L. RASMUSSEN. *Sveriges mynthistoria. Vägledning vid studiet av Kungl. Myntkabinettets svenska myntsal*. Rev. ed. Stockholm, 1958. 56 pp., 8 pls.

A survey of the history of Swedish currency, originally written and published in 1945 in connection with the inauguration of the new Swedish Coin Room in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm. The introduction and final chapter were written by the scholar Eli F. Heckscher (d. 1952) and deal mainly with problems of economic and monetary history such as the difficulties encountered in making price comparisons and in establishing coin values for the various periods. The main part of the book, written (and now revised) by Nils L. Rasmusson, present head of the Royal Coin Cabinet, deals with the history of Swedish currency from its inception to modern times. In addition to showing some fifty representative Swedish coins with dates ranging ca. 1000 to 1938, plate illustrations also include a specimen of the world's first bank note. LL

HEDE, HOLGER. Halvanden ducat. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1957), pp. 185-186, illus.

The writer examines some Danish gold pieces struck in the weight of 1½ ducats (Schou, Christian V without date, no. 16, and Schou, 1673, nos. 11 and 12). He concludes that they were not meant to circulate as 1½ ducat pieces; that the first named, with too low a fineness of gold according to the standard then current, cannot be regarded as a coin but must be a jeton, and that the others must be considered medallic coins. LL

HÖGBERG, TH. Engelsk syn på nutida svenska skiljemynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1957), pp. 163-164.

In *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* (No. 468, May, 1957, pp. 199-202) there appeared part two of an article by Graham Teasdill entitled *Reflections on the Post War European Coinage*. Högborg here translates and comments upon that part of the article which dealt with the modern

Swedish coinage issued after the accession of Gustav VI Adolf. Along with many other numismatists he shows conservative views on modern art, and, in company with Teasdill, is critical of the new Swedish coins. LL

HÖGBERG, TH. Miniatyrmalning på mynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 105-106, illus.

Publishes a hitherto unknown miniature oil painting found on the reverse of a Swedish one öre copper coin of the type struck at Säter under Gustav II Adolf, 1627-31 (the date being hidden by the painting). The portrait shows in all probability the head and bust, *en face*, of Admiral of the Realm Carl Carlsson Gyllenhielm (1574-1650). Gyllenhielm was the natural son of Charles IX (d. 1611) and half brother of Gustav II Adolf. LL

HOLLER, JOSEF. Ein eigenartiger Fund geringhaltiger Pfennige aus dem Bodenseegebiet (Fund Heege). In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 4 (1956), pp. 529-532, illus.

Describes a hoard of 210 hellers, pfennigs, kreuzers and halbbatzen, chiefly from Swiss and Austrian mints. Time of burial is placed at 1700. Included in the find was a remarkable pilgrim's medal from Einsiedeln (Switzerland) engraved by Peter Seel (d. 1669) or by his son Paul (d. 1695). DS

KALKOWSKI, TADEUSZ. Niemiecka katastrofa pieniezna "Kipper und Wipperzeit" w pierwszej czwieri XVII wieku (German Monetary Crisis "Kipper und Wipperzeit" in the First Quarter of the 17th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1957), pp. 71-75, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 94.

Chaotic monetary conditions in Germany during this period led to coinage abuses on the part of mint masters, who lowered the standards and falsified the weights in order to increase their profits.

KAPPELHOFF, ANTON. Eine Inflation und Währungsreform in Ostfriesland gegen Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: *Ostfriesland, Zeitschrift für Kultur, Wirtschaft und Verkehr*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 11-19, 2 pls., tab.

In recounting the story of East Frisian inflation during the period 1483-1491 Kappelhoff utilizes a table to show the debasement of the gold *Arensgulden*. The article outlines the monetary history of East Frisia during the late fifteenth century, laying particular emphasis on current nomenclature and reproducing twenty-four coins by way of illustration. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein Münzfund von Waltersdorf bei Bogen. In: *Jahresbericht des historischen Vereins für Straubing und Umgebung*, Vol. 60 (1957), pp. 134-144, pl.

A hoard unearthed in a village of Upper Bavaria in 1956 contained mostly kreuzer and two-kreuzer (the so-called *halbbatzen*) pieces struck during the period 1623-1646. While chiefly from Bavaria, the Palatinate, Regensburg, Salzburg, Austria, Augsburg, Württemberg and Montfort, a number of other mints are represented, each by one or two coins. All pieces are carefully listed and there is discussion of the historical background and value of the find. DS

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Nürnberger Münzen und Medaillen. In: *Festschrift zum 75. Grundungs-Jubiläum des Vereins für Münzkunde Nürnberg e. V* (1957), pp. 6-12, 3 pls.

A short survey of the monetary and medallion history of Nuremberg from the Middle Ages to 1807. DS

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Der Emdener Münzmeisterstein. In: *Ostfriesland, Zeitschrift für Kultur, Wirtschaft und Verkehr*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 1-5, illus.

Preserved at Emden, East Frisia is a stone relief dated 1572 which shows a moneyer and four companions at work in a mint and the mark and initials of Dietrich Iden, moneyer to the Counts of East Frisia. Iden's work is discussed by Kennepohl, as are the various coining instruments shown on the relief. The latter is illustrated, together with a map of the city of Emden. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Der ostfriesische Münzmeister Dietrich Iden. Ein Beitrag zur Geld- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 381-399, illus., pl. 23.

Prior to the discovery of large silver mines in Tirol, the Harz mountains and the Americas, the volume of currency circulating in Europe was limited, and the supply and trade in coins was for the most part in the hands of merchants and dealers in metal. This frequently resulted in business transactions of somewhat dubious nature. Mintmasters themselves were often implicated as is seen in Kennepohl's biography of Dietrich Iden, the East Frisian mintmaster at Emden. Iden appears as a questionable character, one involved in numerous financial manipulations and who was heavily in debt when appointed to the East Frisian mint by the Countess Anna of Jever in 1563. He struck many coins which were not up to standard, either in weight or alloy, and his dishonest practices seem to have been condoned by the Countess and her sons — probably with a view to receiving higher seigniorage than was the custom in honestly run mints. The imperial authorities eventually recognized the

fraudulencies in the coinage of the East Frisian dukes and enforced a suspension of their coining privileges. This however was later rescinded with the promise of the dukes to adhere strictly to the imperial coinage laws. Iden himself reformed, and after 1568 struck only coins which conformed to the imperial standard. HG

KINNMARK, H. Axel Oxenstiernas riksdaler. In: *Moneta A. B., Gothenburg, Catalogue No. 6* (1958), pp. 14-17, illus.

Enlarged photographs show two specimens of the reichstaler with portrait of Axel Oxenstierna, struck in Germany (Augsburg or Osnabrück) probably in 1633. Oxenstierna, Swedish Chancellor and head of the government during Queen Christina's minority (1632-44), was then Director of the Evangelical League, the union of the Protestant Princes in Germany. One of the specimens has been struck over another coin, while the other appears to have been struck with the same die, but after it had been re-engraved. The author would be glad to receive photographs or plaster casts of other known specimens. LL

KINNMARK, H. *Knappologi om Gustaf III:s riksdalrar*. Gothenburg, 1957. 8 pp., 4 tabs., illus.

In describing seventy-five Swedish riksdalers struck under Gustav III (1772-92) the writer divides them into (and illustrates) three main types, then lists the variations in tabular form. He points out that while his material is too restricted to permit giving all the variations, it is still important to both collectors and scholars in indicating that a great many dies were cut. LL

KNORR, H. A. Einige Bemerkungen zu dem Münzgefäß von Molchow. In: *Ausgrabungen und Funde, Nachrichtenblatt für Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, Vol. 1 (1956), pp. 42-45, pl. 8.

Coin hoards helped date various jugs from Middle Germany to the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Seven are reproduced and a chronology of the types given. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ist L 65 ein Pfennig Rudolfs von Habsburg? In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1955), pp. 25-26.

About three years ago a hoard of 339 pfennigs was found at Wiener Neustadt, all Viennese except for one pfennig of Passau. Luschin 90, the latest included, dates the year of burial to ca. 1490 — a fact of importance to the dating of Luschin 65, 241 specimens of which were contained in the hoard. Many of the remaining pieces have been established as issues of Rudolf of Habsburg, and since none can with certainty

be attributed to Ottokar of Bohemia it would seem that Luschin 65 must henceforth be assigned to Rudolf. The griffin on reverse, as already surmised by Dworschak, may be a sign of the Wiener Neustadt mint. НЈѢ

KOCH, BERNHARD. Mailänder Gemeinschaftsdenare der Ottonen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (1957), pp. 48-50.

An investigation into the attribution of the deniers issued jointly at Milan by an emperor and king both of the name of Otto. Koch proves conclusively that these coins could have been struck only by Emperor Otto I, who had his son Otto II elected as king in 961 while he himself became emperor at Rome in the following year. They ruled conjointly from 962 to 967, to which period the deniers inscribed OTTO IMPERATOR and OTTO PIUS REX belong. HG

KOCH, BERNHARD. Zur Frage der Zuteilung des Albertuspennings. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (1957), pp. 58-61.

Luschin von Ebengreuth, dean of Austrian mediaeval numismatists, dated the Austrian Albert pfennigs to the fifteenth century, but examination of recent hoards — particularly those unearthed in Czechoslovakia — convinces the writer that these coins must have been struck towards the end of the fourteenth century. HG

KRAFT, RAOUL. Louis XVI - 6 et 3 deniers de 1791. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 29 (March, 1958), pp. 9-10, illus.

The writer points out that these coins were probably not struck until 1792, and that their illustration, as of the year 1791, derives from proof pieces or sketches. In July of that year Dupré was appointed official engraver, and it is in his sketches that the coins first appear. The only dated pieces so far known are of 1792, and any dated 1791 must be early proof specimens. DR

LEWICKI, TADEUSZ. O cenach niektórych towarów na rynkach wschodniej Europy w IX - XI w. (Prices of Certain Goods in East European Markets in the Ninth to Eleventh Centuries). In: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2 (1953), pp. 112-132. With Russian and English Summaries.

The conclusions reached by Lewicki concerning these prices are arrived at by correlating scanty evidence found in mediaeval Slavonic texts with pertinent information preserved in Arabic sources. The latter supply a few details with regard to the price of two commodities, listed in Arabic as *dalaq* (also *dala*) and *kharaz*, and a meticulous analysis of primary and secondary sources permits their identification as marten pelt and colored glass beads respectively. The former constituted a

highly valued commodity and was accepted in lieu of money in commercial and fiscal transactions in East European lands during the period in question. According to Arabic sources, its exchange value against Arabic dirhems stood at 1:2 (or 1:1.5) on the markets of the Volga Bulgars and at 1:1 in Kiev Russia, which last equivalence resulted in the use of the word *kuna* (a Russian term for marten) to mean money. Subsequently the term *kuna* became applied to debased and clipped dirhems, while the good quality coins were called *nogaty*, from the Arabic *naqd*. *Al-kharaz*, or colored glass beads, also appear to have been used as money, at least in some East European lands, their value differing according to their quality, the demand, and the distance separating the markets from the supply centers. The presence of glass beads of different types at various archaeological sites permits further assessment of community wealth in particular areas, and a correlation of the data concerning the value of the *dalaq* and the *kharaz* facilitates a reconstruction of the prices of other commodities. Thus, for instance, fifty oxen were equal in value to a necklace of a hundred green glass beads.

The writer's concluding remarks deal with the slave trade. According to calculations based on the information derived from Slavic sources, the price of slaves in eleventh century Russia amounted to 100 good quality dirhems. The overall cost of moving the slaves from Eastern Europe to Near Eastern markets raised their ultimate value which, according to Arabic sources, became several times higher than the original purchase price. ASE

LINDAHL, FRITZE. 300-års minde. In: *SKALK, Nyt om gammelt, No. 3* (Aarhus, 1958), pp. 19-21, illus.

In connection with the three hundredth anniversary of the peace between Sweden and Denmark concluded at Roskilde in 1658 (when Denmark lost Skåne, Blekinge and Halland to Sweden), Lindahl writes about a hoard of coins found in Hejls' church, Vejle — eighteen silver pieces of large denomination, dating 1593 to 1651. It is possible that they were hidden there from the Swedish army, whose headquarters were at Hejls for a number of days during January, 1658. LL

LINDGREN, TORGNV. Jubelriksdalern 1721. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 40-75, illus. With English Summary.

In 1721 a riksdaler was struck in Sweden to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the political and spiritual freedom which began with Gustavus Vasa's defeat of the Danes and his appointment to the office of Lord Protector in the year 1521. Two years later he was elected king, and was in power at the time of the Reformation. (Since, however,

this religious movement did not formally take shape until 1527, and was then only gradually carried out, the writer notes an inconsistency in connecting any religious celebration with the year 1521).

The riksdaler in question exists in two slightly varying obverse dies. It was engraved by the famous Swiss artist Johann Carl Hedlinger, at that time engraver at the Royal Mint in Stockholm, from sketches probably suggested by the numismatist Nicolaus Keder. Lindgren's article discusses the sale of the coin, its legends and portraits (obv. Frederic I, rev. Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus II Adolphus) with meticulous attention to detail.

LL

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Carácterés generales de la legislación y reforma monetaria de los Reyes Católicos. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 365-375.

The general characteristics of monetary legislation and reform under the Catholic Sovereigns is treated under the following headings: Differences in policy between the kingdoms of Aragon and Castilla; juridical monetary problems encountered by the sovereigns; tendency toward unification of values (e.g. the ducado was adopted as the unit in Valencia in 1483, in Barcelona in 1493, in Castilla in 1497, in Aragon in 1506, in Baleares in 1508 and in Navarra in 1513); the harshness of the punishment for counterfeiting, and monetary art during the regime.

The writer points out a sharp distinction between monetary legislation in Castilla and that in Aragon. Whereas in the former there was a great deal of legislation, and laws and reform were in keeping with the beginning of the modern period, in Aragon there was very little and laws remained mediaeval.

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Sobre el valor heráldico de la numismática y su sentido humanístico. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 37-50, illus.

A discussion of the role played by heraldry in numismatics — especially in relation to the coinage of Spain — with particular attention given to the origin of heraldic symbols and their use on ancient, mediaeval and modern coins.

MARTIN, COLIN. La Suisse vue de l'étranger. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 30 (June, 1958), pp. 40-41, illus.

A numismatic source for Hugo's line "La Suisse trait sa vache et vit paisiblement." A monetary ordinance from Antwerp, dated 1575, attributes a coin showing two cows (in reality a piece struck by François-Phébus, vicomte de Béarn, 1479-83) to Switzerland. The writer suggests

that the conception of Switzerland indicated by Hugo's phrase was already current in the sixteenth century. DR

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Görtzens kokerska. Anteckningar om mynttecknens eftermål. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 22-39, illus. With English Summary.

The one daler copper coins of necessity issued by the Swedish king Charles XII from 1715 to 1718 (and generally credited to his counsellor Baron G. H. von Görtz) have inspired many poems. The writer publishes several, some printed on illustrated leaflets, others engraved on silver vessels, glass bowls, etc. Most are disparaging to Görtz, who was beheaded after Charles' death in 1718, and the title of the article, "Görtz's Cook" is taken from the name by which the female divinity on one of the coins was popularly known. LL

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Il conio di una moneta di Milano mai battuta dalla sua zecca. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 99-102, illus.

Although the work it produced was superior to that of Rome, the mint of Milan was closed by decree of June 28, 1892. The existence of small coins from this mint, however, dated 1893 and 1894, indicate that it was not shut down immediately. In 1898 a few remnants, apparently not worth transferring to Rome, were offered for sale. Some of these, including dies and punches, came into the possession of Stephen Johnson of Milan and were displayed at his establishment, one die, for a piece of ten centesimi, bearing the date 1897. Since it could not have been made in that year at the then extinct mint of Milan, the writer suggests that it was a mis-cut die for the year 1867, discarded but never destroyed. DR

POTTER, W. J. W. The Coinage of Milan. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug., 1957), cols. 293-299, illus. [and various issues to] Vol. 66, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 115-116.

"A general survey, based on the standard works and the most recent information available." The coinage is explained against the historical and political background of the city, first mentioned as a mint town when Diocletian established his court there in the year 285, and continues through the following periods: The Carolingians (774-888, when the coming of Charlemagne introduced to Italy the new monetary silver standard which he was imposing upon Europe); the kings and emperors (888-1250); the First Republic (1250-1310); Henry VII and Louis V (1310-29); the Visconti (1329-1447); the Sforza (1447-1500, including the Second Republic 1447-50); finally French, Spanish and Austrian dominion 1500-1796. GHN

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Ein merkwürdige Zwittertaler von Österreich-Salzburg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (1958), pp. 73-74, illus.

Publishes a hybrid taler of 1559 showing on one side a bust of Emperor Ferdinand I and on the other the reverse of a Salzburg taler struck by Archbishop Michael of Kuenberg. Similar freaks, apparently of the same fabric, are known, and all are thought to have emanated from a clandestine mint in Italy. HG

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Vikingtidens skattefynd. En orientering. In: *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri* (1957), pp. 241-251.

An orientation of the problems relating to Scandinavian (especially Swedish) hoards from the Viking Age, ca. 800-1100 A.D. Such problems concern the origin of the coins and objects found, their routes of importation, the why and wherefore of their burial, and the role which they played in the Scandinavian economy (were they used as coins, stored as part of the owner's fortune, or vested with some sort of magical property?). Nearly all coins found are of silver, some of Scandinavian origin, others imported from Carolingian Europe, Arabia, Germany and England, but such importations diminished towards the end of the eleventh century. They stopped completely during the early years of the twelfth (exactly when is not known), but in Gotland the time lapse between their cessation and the beginning of a local minting (ca. 1150/60?) cannot have been more than twenty years.

The writer suggests (1) religious reasons, (2) the fact that in ancient times the ground was a common hiding place for personal treasure, and (3) the fear of war as three possible explanations for burial. He considers the last named most important, supported as it is by the written sources and by the coincidence between periods of war and find concentrations, and notes that the inland areas of Sweden have produced far fewer deposits than have the islands and coastal regions. Arabic coins, which were the first imported, are often found in pieces and show marks of testing. They were weighed rather than counted, for the latter practice began only with the development of the national coinages (in Denmark, the author believes, first under King Sven Estridsen, 1047-75).

It has been argued that the striking of coins for export to countries where they were weighed and not counted, though seemingly superfluous, was still undertaken as a guarantee of weight and fineness, but against this argument Rasmussen points out the frequency of test marks and the large amount of vastly different, often indistinct coin types found. It is further claimed that hoard wealth reflects richness in raw materials, and although this does not hold true of Gotland, the island was evidently of considerable importance as a transit area.

The author frequently brings a new viewpoint to his discussion of these and other problems concerning the Viking Age hoards. LL

RENGJEO, IVAN. Taliri kralja Matije II. (1608.-1619.) sa tri hrvatska grba (Talers of Matthias II 1608-1619 with three Croatian Coats-of-Arms). In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), pp. 10-15, illus. In Croatian.

The reverses of double talers, talers and half talers struck under Mathias II at Kremnitz, Hungary, between 1614 and 1616 show an unusual combination of arms, a courtesy extended to the Slavic parts of the empire in recognition of services rendered in the war against the Turks. On the breast of the Imperial double eagle, surrounding the family arms of the Hapsburgs, are the arms of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia; below, in the legend, are smaller Hungarian arms. The design was changed in 1616 after protest by the Hungarians that it reflected discrimination against their country. GW

REY, RICHARD van. Münzfund. In: *Zeitschrift des Aachener Geschichtsvereins*, Vol. 67 (1955), pp. 443-444.

Finds from Konzen (nr. Aachen) in 1957 included three seventeenth century coins (Flanders, Brabant and Lorraine) and two fourteenth century hellers of Schwäbisch Hall. PB

RIVERO, CASTO M. del. Matrimonios regios en las monedas hispano-cristianas. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 351-364, illus.

In discussing the impact of royal marriages on Spanish coinage the writer examines coinage from eleven reigns, also the historical moment at which it was produced and the genealogy of the Kings and Queens concerned. Treated in detail are the coins which allude to the union of the crowns of Castilla and Aragon (unfortunately defeated at the first attempt), the glorious maritime expansion of Aragon, the alliance of Navarra with France, the two vain attempts at union of Castilla and Portugal, the union of Castilla and Aragon finally achieved by the Catholic Sovereigns, the unfortunate queen Doña Juana and the ephemeral concord with England. A number of coins characteristic of the various reigns are illustrated.

SCHEURMANN, FRANZ. Ein geheimnisvoller Münzenfund. In: *Jahrbuch des Heimatvereins der Grafschaft Bentheim* (1957), pp. 52-57, pl.

A hoard of Dutch silver coins, the latest dated 1749, was discovered at Schüttorf, North Germany in 1957. Illustration includes five of the pieces, together with the iron pot in which they were found. PB

SHERWOOD, EARLE. Coins of the Great French Revolution. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 460-463, illus.

The historical aspects of the Revolution are summarized briefly and the coins discussed under the following headings: (1) the Period of limited monarchy, or Constitutional period, 1791-93, prior to decimal coinage; (2) Coins of the First Republic, all dated 1793; (3) Year Four of the Republic (1795/96-1799) which saw the first issue of decimal coinage; (4) Coins struck under the Consulate, 1799-1804. CHN

STAHLSCMIDT, ERICH. Die Urkunde König Ruprechts (1400-1410) und ein Prager Groschen mit dem Gegenstempel des Schweinfurter Stadtwappens um 1400. In: *Die Mainleite*, No. 2 (1957), pp. 16-18, illus.

A countermark on a Bohemian groat of the seventeenth century may be attributed to the city of Schweinfurt. PB

S[TENSTRÖM], S[TIG]. Dukater av småländskt guld. In: *Småländska kulturbilder, Meddelanden från Jönköpings läns hembygdsförbund XXIX-XXX* (Jönköping, 1957), pp. 68-69, illus.

Illustrates two Swedish ducats of Adolf Fredrik (1751-71), coined from gold mined at Ädelfors (Småland) and dated 1761 and 1763. On the reverse, beneath the Swedish coat of arms, are placed the arms of the county of Småland. Between the years 1741 and 1801 some 18,000 ducats were struck from gold mined in Småland. LL

S[TENSTRÖM], S[TIG]. Falskmynteri. In: *Småländska kulturbilder, Meddelanden från Jönköpings läns hembygdsförbund XXIX-XXX* (Jönköping, 1957), pp. 70-71, illus.

In olden times the forging of coins and paper money was fairly common in Sweden. This article tells about a collection of forger's tools, counterfeit coins and notes — mostly of local origin — in the museum at Jönköping. They date from the nineteenth century, the coins imitating the types of Carl XIV Johan to Oscar II (1818-1907), the notes those of the State Bank and of Småland's Private Bank. LL

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Neue Münzfunde in Brandenburg. In: *Ausgrabungen und Funde, Nachrichtenblatt für Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, Vol. 1 (1956), pp. 40-42.

Two hoards from Langnow and Molchow respectively contained late fourteenth century coins, mostly pfennigs of the markgraves of Brandenburg. PB

TAYLOR, H. C. and A. E. H. PETRIE. The Crusades, and Coinage of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 69-74, pl.

Presents the story of the Crusades and the various coins issued in connection with them. JRF

TERLECKI, WLADSLAW. Polskie czasopisma numizmatyczne (Polish Numismatic Periodicals). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 2-5. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 48.

Gives the history of Polish numismatic periodicals from 1882 to 1955, first of which was the *Zapiski Numizmatyczne* published under the aegis of M. Kurnatowski at Cracow.

THIELER, HERMANN. Münzfunde in Aachen und Umgegend 1953-1956. In: *Zeitschrift des Aachener Geschichtsvereins*, Vol. 69 (1957), pp. 149-156.

Included in finds and hoards unearthed in or near Aachen during the above years were mediaeval and a large number of modern coins. PB

THIELER, HERMANN. Ein seltener Taler des Herrn Wilhelm von Bongardt auf Heid und Bleid. In: *Zeitschrift des Aachener Geschichtsvereins*, Vol. 67 (1955), pp. 440-443.

Illustration and discussion of an extremely rare sixteenth century crown of Heid and Bleid purchased in 1953 by the Aachen museum. PB

THOMSEN, RUDI. Mønter og Medailler i Grønlands jord. In: *Tidsskriftet Grønland* (Jan., 1958), pp. 1-10, illus.

Although an important Scandinavian colony formed part of its vast territory in the Middle Ages — even a bishop resided there — no coins older than the eighteenth (or medals older than the seventeenth) century have been found in Greenland. The trade which flourished between the native Greenlanders and the Dutch whaling crews is illustrated by pierced coins and medals found which show that they were worn rather than used as money. In general they are not made of precious metal, and the medals are often seen to be cast from struck originals. Two duits found in the Umanak fjord (struck in Holland in 1720 and in Zeeland in 1748 respectively) are illustrated, as also are several medals, among them a seventeenth century wedding medal by P. van Abele and a cast copy of a Saxon "Brother-taler." LL

WDOWISZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Moneta zastępcza Radziwillowska z XVIII w. (Radziwill's Substitute Coin of the 18th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1957), pp. 75-77, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 94.

A two zlotys piece bearing the coat of arms of Prince Radziwill was struck at the end of the eighteenth century, probably at the command of Prince Karol Stanislaw. The specimen is unique.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein Bronzeabschlag des Feintaler-Schützenpreises vom Jahre 1868. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (1957), pp. 51-52.

Strikings in metals other than the one intended for circulation are not as unusual as is sometimes thought, and have often been issued by moneyers for the satisfaction of pattern collectors. One such is reported here — a bronze striking of the 1868 Shooting Festival taler issued in commemoration of the third German Shooting Festival. HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Einige unedierte Münzen und Medaillen des Erzstiftes Salzburg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (1958), pp. 72-73.

Wenzel publishes three pieces from the archbishopric of Salzburg, all unknown when Bernhart and Roll compiled their standard work on the coins and medals of Salzburg in 1930. One is a half taler klippe of Wolfgang Theoderich of Raitenau, the others bronze and lead medals previously known only in other metals. HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unedierter Taler Ferdinand II. der Münzstätte Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (1957), pp. 62-63.

Describes a previously unknown taler of Emperor Ferdinand II bearing the monogram of the moneyer Virgilius Constanz von Vestenburg. Dies to this piece, dated 1637, are known from a taler klippe in the Vienna collection. HG

WINTER, CARL. Purchases, 1956. In: *Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum Forty-Eighth Annual Report* (1956), pp. 2-5, illus.

Coins purchased by the Friends during the year consisted of four continental gold pieces from the third Lockett sale and a gold salut d'or of Henry VI (Auxerre mint) from the H. P. Hall collection. All are illustrated. GHN

ZAKRZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Kilka słow o denarze Gnezdun Civitas (Some Remarks on the Denarius "Gnezdun Civitas"). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1958), pp. 1-5, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 40.

In the National Museum at Cracow is a unique denarius of Boleslaw Chrobry with the inscription GNEZDUN CIVITAS. By means of a letter written by Joachim Lelewel the writer proves that the coin came from a hoard discovered not in Wolfenbüttel, Bavaria, as was formerly believed, but at a location between Torun and Bydgoszcz in Poland. From the inscription he connects the coin with the meeting between Boleslaw Chrobry and Emperor Otto III at Gniezno in the year 1000.

ZAKRZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Przyczynek do znajomości denarów z czasów Władysława Hermana (Contribution to the Knowledge of Denarii from the Time of Władysław Herman, 1079-1102). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1958), pp. 5-11, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 40.

The first of three denarii issued in the days of Władysław Herman, while belonging to the common type differs in showing a highly artistic execution of the head in profile; the second, again the same type, is attributable to Palatine Sieciech by a small sign in the reverse inscription; the third, a cross denarius from the J. Przyborowski collection, shows a larger sign of Palatine Sieciech on obverse. The writer differs with M. Gumowski in considering the latter not a separate variety but struck from the same die as the specimen in the Czapski Museum at Cracow.

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, DEREK. New Light on the Date of Early British Coins. Notes on the Le Catillon, Jersey, Hoard of Armorican Coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 85-87, illus.

Sixteen unquestionably British coins in the Le Catillon hoard — and two others probably British — are illustrated and described with references to Evans and Mack. Study of the hoard is seen to furnish the first reliable evidence for the dating of some of these early Ancient British issues, and those in the hoard are all believed to have been struck before 51 B.C., i.e. appreciably earlier than was formerly supposed. They include a gold Chute type stater, a gold quarter stater (geometric type), seven Durotriges type silver staters, five silver quarter staters (Hengistbury type) and a thin silver coin (also Hengistbury type). Two which may possibly prove to be British are a thin silver coin similar to Mack 87 and a silver quinarius similar to Mack 79.

GHN

BROOK, JULIAN. Numismatic Interest in Reign of Edward VIII. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957), pp. 105-107.

No coins bearing the name and portrait of Edward VIII were circulated in Britain, since, as the writer points out, it is customary for a

monarch's first issue to be released shortly before the coronation. The only coins remindful of Edward's short reign of 325 days are the following seven specimens of empire currency: Fiji, ld., New Guinea, ld., East Africa, 10c. and 5c., British West Africa, ld, ½d. and 1/10d.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The "Jewel-Cross" Coinage of Aelfgifu Emma, Harthacnut and Harold I. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 325-334.

A revised version of this article was published in the *British Numismatic Journal* (3rd Ser., Vol. 7, 1955, pp. 266-275, 2 pls.; cf. *NL* No. 37, 1956, p. 165).

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Last Coins of the Mint at Lydford. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1958), pp. 161-162.

In *The British Museum Catalogue* (A/S Series II, p. 400, no. 812) Grueber attributes a coin of Edward the Confessor to the London mint; in Hildebrand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt* (2nd ed., 1881, p. 444) we find a die duplicate of this coin also attributed to London. Dolley contends that both are in error through having read for the issuing mint LUND (London) instead of LYD (Lydford) and points out that the correction brings to five the number of extant Lydford coins of Edward as well as providing testimony that coins were struck there (albeit on a very small scale) as late as the autumn of 1048. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Lincoln or London — One Problem Resolved. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 90-91, illus.

Two coins of Cnut's first substantive type (the so-called *Quatrefoil* type, nos. 674 and 679) are attributed by Hildebrand to Lincoln in the first edition of his *Anglosachsiska Mynt* (1846). In the second edition (1881) nos. 1834, 1835 and 1847 (two of which correspond to the coins previously mentioned) are also assigned to Lincoln, while two quatrefoil types (nos. 2782 and 2783) are attributed to London. On the basis of close examination ("the Wulfwine pence under review are intruders stylistically as well as prosopographically") and a revised reading of the mint signatures, Dolley concludes that all five are from a single reverse die which is compounded with no more than two obverses, and would assign them all to London. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Morely St. Peter Treasure Trove. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 113-114, illus.

A magnificent hoard of 833 English pence from the late ninth and early tenth centuries was unearthed at the above village near Wymondham

(Norfolk) in January, 1958. Dolley's article gives a general picture of the hoard's contents and illustrates some of the outstanding varieties included, notable among them being a secular coin of York (the third known) apparently struck immediately before the advent of the Hiberno-Norse invaders. A summary listing by area and ruler includes Brooke references, and the writer promises a full report, probably in monograph form, at a future date. GHN

PRIDMORE, F. Sarawak Currency. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (July, 1957), pp. 17-19.

When James Brooke acquired the State of Sarawak as Rajah in 1841 he based its currency on the dollar standard of Singapore, and since 1867 it has followed closely that of the Crown Colony even down to issuing Emergency Currency Notes. One of Brooke's first official acts in Sarawak was to compile a code of laws; it was published in 1842, paragraph seven dealing with currency, weights and measures. Pridmore's article includes a simplified catalogue of the seventy-one coins issued in Sarawak under Sir James Brooke (1841-1868), Sir Charles Anthony Johnson-Brooke (1868-1917) and Charles Vyner de Windt Brooke (1917-1946, retired).

VAN DER MEER, G. An Unpublished Mule of Harold I "Harefoot." In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1958), pp. 160-161, illus.

While examining late Anglo-Saxon coins in the British Museum the writer discovered that a broken Canterbury coin of Harold I (*BMC*, A/S II, p. 308, no. 15) was in reality a Jewel Cross/Fleur-de-Lys mule. It appears to be the first of its kind to have come to light in an English collection, although three are known from Sweden — two coins of the Canterbury moneyer Wulfwine and a penny of the Oxford moneyer Col(a)man. GHN

UNITED STATES

BREEN, W. H. Brasher & Bailey: Pioneer New York Coiners, 1787-1792. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 137-145, pl. 12.

Although there is in existence very little documentation concerning these early New York coiners and their issues, Breen combines the biographic and numismatic evidence available and establishes the provenance of nine known Brasher gold pieces — six New York, one half and two Lima-style doubloons — and the Jersey coppers struck by

Bailey. While speculating upon various other enigmatical aspects of early U. S. coinage he suggests that the coppers struck for Major Eli Leavenworth in the autumn of 1787 or '88 may have come from the Brasher and Bailey mint in New York. GHN

BROWN, MARTIN R. and JOHN W. DUNN. *Guide to the Grading of United States Coins*. Oklahoma City, 1958. 66 pp.

An introduction to a complicated subject, from which Colonial coins, commemorative issues and the California gold coinage have been omitted. For each denomination the authors illustrate the various states of preservation by indicating certain of the coin's features, as when, for example, relative to the "fine" condition for the Flying Eagle cent they state: "The eye and head of the eagle will be sharp. Outline of ends of feathers in the right wing of eagle will show with no ends missing or badly worn." Although great effort has been expended to define the various states of preservation for each individual coin type, no system applying the six well-known "states" or "conditions" to all U. S. coins has been incorporated. The book closes with an interesting chapter on mint errors, an increasingly popular field with U. S. collectors. HG

CUTLER, (Mrs.) HARRY. California Gold — Quarters, Halves and Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 934-936.

These privately issued fractional coins came into being at the time of the mid-nineteenth century California gold rush as an answer to the inconvenience caused by the dearth of small change. Since they were the solution to a serious monetary problem confronting the pioneers they may, along with the larger issues, be classified as necessity pieces. Many were made by jewelers, engravers, goldsmiths, hardware merchants and others, in both round and octagonal shapes, and when private coinage was finally discontinued by law were turned in for their gold value and melted down. Specimens still preserved, however, show well over 740 varieties. GHN

FINK, C. M. The Short Power and Glory of Private Gold Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 225-228, illus.

During the period which followed the discovery of gold in California in 1849 there was nothing in Federal Law which forbade the manufacture of gold coins by private companies and a number of banking and assaying firms brought out attractive issues. As well as describing many of the pieces issued in California the writer tells the story of the "Valley Tin" coins struck at the Deseret Mint in Salt Lake City, whose \$20.00 gold

piece was the first of its kind issued in the U. S. When private minting was halted by law most issues were redeemed for their gold value at the U. S. mints, but those retained as souvenirs of the past show some finely struck examples. GHN

H., L. F. Proof that Advertising Pays. The Story of the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 457-459, illus.

No more than five 1913 Liberty Head nickels are known to have been struck. Although actual proof of the circumstances surrounding their leaving the mint has never been documented, the writer surmises that they were struck either for exchange purposes (for coins needed in the mint collection), for the amusement of the coiner and engraver, or exclusively for a wealthy collector. Sale and resale of the five specimens (three brilliant proofs and two uncirculated with proof surface) since they were broken up as a set in 1942 is recounted, the most recent (the second of the two proofs) having realized 1300 Egyptian pounds — approximately \$3,900.00 in U. S. currency — when the Palace Collection of King Farouk was sold at Cairo in 1954. GHN

HENDEL, JAMES. United States Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 1129-1140, illus.

Notes on collecting these historic coins, together with some discussion of their aesthetic and intrinsic value, the circumstances relating to their issue, and various other features of unusual interest. The complete set includes 142 half dollars, the Isabella quarter, the Washington dollar and eleven gold pieces, and designs frequently reflect a high standard of artistry. GHN

KENNEDY, J. M. The Large Cent 1793-1814. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 1109-1111, illus.

The United States large cent exists in some 327 varieties. The first issues (1793) show seven distinct types and varieties, major types of Chain, Wreath and Liberty Cap. 1794 has no less than sixty varieties (1793 Liberty Cap type), this continuing into 1795 in about seven varieties; issues of 1796 show two types — Liberty Cap, Draped Bust — which continue to 1807. The turban head type was issued during 1808-14. GHN

LISS, C. L. United States Silver Dollars. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (May, 1958), pp. 59-62, illus.

In a discussion of U. S. silver dollars from 1794 to 1935 (the year of the last minting) the following specimens are illustrated: the first U. S. dollar, naked bust with long loose hair (1794), draped bust (1795), heraldic eagle reverse design (1798-1804), the Gobrecht pattern dollar, the 1840-1873 type, the 1873-1885 trade dollar (the only demonetized U. S. coin), the Morgan dollar (1878-1921) and the peace dollar (1921-1935).

NEWMAN, E. P. A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 531-542, pls. 32-33.

Excavations at Stepney, Fairfield County, Connecticut in 1950 brought to light an eighteenth century iron kettle containing 209 copper coins, the latest dated 1788. An imitation English halfpenny among them (previously unknown) is thought to provide the solution to a century old controversy, namely, why the series of 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers show the insignia of the British Union instead of the Vermont emblem in the shield on the reverse. The answer is believed to lie in the fact that the coins were struck from punches intended for imitation half-pence but which were diverted to Vermont dies at the time of the Machin's Mills agreement on June 7, 1787. By the agreement, James F. and Samuel Atlee, awaiting a franchise for a New York coinage, committed their services and "implements" to the Vermont coiners for production of a copper coinage granted them by franchise during the previous year.

GHN

NUSSBAUM, ARTHUR. *A History of the Dollar*. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1957. 308 pp.

Nussbaum's book is primarily concerned with the monetary history of the United States rather than with the history of the dollar *per se*. Beginning with the barter system of colonial days he pictures the trials of local state governments in their efforts to provide a satisfactory currency, then proceeds to tell the story of the establishment of the federal monetary system and of the change from a gold to a silver standard. A concluding chapter discusses the monetary policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and stresses the important role played by the dollar in today's international affairs.

HG

PETERSON, MENDEL. The "Hogge" Money of Bermuda. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 2353-2358, illus.

On February 22, 1615/16 James I of England granted permission for the Somers Island Company to strike a coinage for these Islands, now

known as the Bermudas. The issue — the first of the English American coinages, now extremely rare and much sought after — consisted of two-, three- and six-penny pieces and shillings. The obverse design shows a boar facing left (hence "Hogge" money), the reverse a full-rigged ship of the period. Value of the coin appears in Roman numerals above the boar. GHN

Production of U. S. Coins Now Controlled with X-rays. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1958), p. 163, illus.

In use at the United States Mint in Denver is a unique X-ray gauge. It provides electronic control of the thickness of the metal strip from which coins are made, any deviation in this thickness automatically setting in operation an electronic circuit capable of actuating the mill equipment to make adjustment to within less than one twenty-thousandth of an inch of the required measurement. Study of the results shows a substantial decrease in the number of rejections for over and under weight and a corresponding increase in mint production. GHN

RUBB, DOUGLAS. Development of United States Coinage. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957), pp. 90-92.

Interesting account of the growth of U. S. coinage from colonial days to the present. The writer points out that except for minor variations, duly mentioned in the article, there have been no significant developments in the coinage system since 1879.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Types and Major Varieties of U. S. Minor Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 694-699, illus.

Because of recognized disagreement amongst collectors as to what constitutes a "type" coin and the fact that any arrangement must be arbitrary, Slabaugh's article is directed toward what he believes to be the majority of collectors. In the list presented, types are denoted by number, major varieties within each type by letter. Coins included are: half cents (six types, four major varieties), large cents (nine types, eight major varieties), small cents (four types, four major varieties), two-cents (one type and major variety) and five-cents (four types, four major varieties). GHN

Some Background on the Change to the Barber Design. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 2564-2566, illus.

That many prominent persons were tiring of the seated Liberty design used on most United States silver coins since the 1830's is reflected in

a letter written by mint director James P. Kimball to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1887 expressing the popular feeling that the present design "was unworthy of the development which the arts of sculpture and design have here attained." Eventually, the mint engraver Charles E. Barber was assigned the task of preparing new designs for the dime, quarter and half-dollar pieces. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The 1894-S Dimes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), p. 438.

Over-production during the previous year is given as the reason for the San Francisco mint's small issue of twenty-four dimes in 1894. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Mint and Coinage of 1792. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 928-931, illus.

An Act of April 7, 1792 granted authority for the establishment of the first United States mint and set forth the designs and denominations to be used on the coins. The suggestion that Washington's head be shown on all coinage was discarded as being too emblematic of a monarchy, and it was decided that gold and silver coins show the head of Liberty on obverse, eagle and denomination on reverse; copper issues a similar obverse but reverse to show the denominations "Cent" and "Half Cent" enclosed in a wreath. Since no official records exist covering the period from the passing of the Act to January 1, 1793, the 1792 disme, half-disme and cents labelled "mint issues" may not actually have been struck at the mint. The writer suggests that the copper coins could have been struck as patterns for Congress, and the silver pieces made possible through the benevolence of a public spirited citizen, possibly George Washington himself. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The 1792 thru 1798 Coiners Reports. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 1149-1152.

The first two United States Coiner's Reports, long overlooked in a correspondence file, cover the periods from commencement in 1792 to November 24, 1796, and from November 25, 1796 to February 5, 1798. While an effort was made to report coinage figures on a quarterly basis, breaking off the reports in November and February created an "overlap" period, and because of this the writer believes that the annual coinage figures used in the past for these years stand subject to correction and should be adjusted. GHN

THRALL, D. T. U. S. Postage Stamps Used for Currency. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 681-685, illus.

As a result of the shortage of small change brought about by the Civil War boom, the United States Congress passed a bill on July 17, 1862 "providing for the use of postage stamps for money." In August of the same year John Gault of Boston obtained a patent for a postage stamp case, "being an invention new and original, designed for encasing government stamps as currency," and further conceived the idea of selling the space on the back of the case for advertising. The Post Office department, not having been forewarned by the Treasury, was unable to supply Gault with the large quantities of stamps needed for fulfillment of his orders and he was soon forced out of business. Thrall's article lists thirty-four firms which issued the encased stamps in various denominations.

GHN

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

RUBB, DOUGLAS. Coins of the Hawaiian Islands. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (April-Dec., 1957), pp. 125-127, illus.

Concerning the coinage of the Hawaiian Islands during the nineteenth century the writer states: "Trade with visiting ships posed many problems. There was no standard of values and no special currency. Coins from England, the United States, France, Mexico and various South and Central American countries were used. Merchants in Hawaii introduced a system of paper money with denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$ dala, $\frac{1}{4}$ dala, $\frac{1}{8}$ dala, $\frac{1}{16}$ dala and 3 cents. Finally in 1847, Hawaii issued its first coin—a copper one-cent piece . . . the obverse shows the bust of King Kamehameha III, and the date 1847." In 1881 a five-cent piece was designed and issued but the coin proved unpopular because of a spelling error in the motto. In 1883 the government of Hawaii applied to the United States for one million dollars' worth of silver coins and the following denominations were struck at the San Francisco mint: One dala, one-half dala, one-quarter dala and a ten cent piece. In 1884 a law was passed by the Hawaiian Legislature and approved by the King which made U. S. silver and gold coins legal tender, and from here on Hawaiian and United States coins became virtually interchangeable until the islands became U. S. territory in 1900. After this date only U. S. coins were recognized as legal tender.

LATIN AMERICA

Currency of Puerto Rico. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 2377-2379, illus.

While under Spain the island of Puerto Rico had used Spanish coins and currency. Following the Spanish American war in 1898 it was ceded by Spain to the United States, the local peso was redeemed and a distinctive Puerto Rican coinage issued. The monetary and economic history of the early colonial period given here is quoted from Trumbull White's *Our New Possessions*, published in 1898 for the information of the citizens of the United States concerning their newly acquired territory. GHN

FERRARI, J. N. La primera moneda argentina conmemorativa. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, No. 10 (Jan.-Feb., 1958), p. 2.

In 1950 Argentina issued its first commemorative coins, in values of five, ten and twenty centavos. They carried on obverse the portrait of the *Libertador General* José San Martín and on reverse the legend ANO DEL LIBERTADOR GENERAL SAN MARTIN. The coins were still being struck in 1957, although with some changes in the alloys used.

McCABE, L. W. Notes on the Coinage of Spanish America. In: *The Crown and Taler*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (June, 1956) and various issues to Vol. 3, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), p. 7.

Beginning in 1536 as a transplanted Castilian coinage, the currency of Spanish America quickly gained a world-wide importance which it retained to the end of the nineteenth century. The story of its growth, told here against the background of Spanish history, includes the establishment of the first colonial mints at Mexico City and Santo Domingo, original denominations and types, the introduction of gold coinage, coinage reforms of Philip V, development of the first national coinages of the South American independent states in the early nineteenth century and the more recent (usually commemorative) issues. In a summarizing chapter the author discusses the effects of South American coinage on the currencies of Europe, pointing out that almost half of the world's modern currency units are derived from the old *peso duro*. GHN

PESANT, ROBERTO. The Cuban Souvenir Peso of 1897. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 229-232, illus.

Documents discovered by the writer in the National Archives of the Republic of Cuba disclose the full story of the Cuban souvenir peso, at the same time clearing up many earlier misunderstandings. The idea for the issue originated with the A. J. Cobe Company of New York, dealers in investment securities, and altogether some 10,000 pieces were struck for the purpose of raising funds for the Cuban republican cause. They comprise three recognizable types, the first struck at Philadelphia and the remaining two at Providence, R. I. GHN

PROBER, KURT. *Catálogo de moedas brasileiras de cobre. Com suplemento do níquel e bronze-alum.* Rio de Janeiro, 1957. 168 pp., 12 pls. (Monografias numismáticas Vol. 9).

The work is arranged in accordance with the three broad periods in Brazilian history — the colonial, the imperial, and the period of the republic. Each reign or period is prefaced by a brief sketch of its monetary history, followed by the catalogue proper arranged under the following headings: Value, date, mint, prefix no., var., *pér.* or *tulipas*, crown, cross, number of specimens struck, estimated value (with or without *carimbo*) and brief notes when necessary. Twelve plates of coin illustrations complete the catalogue.

PROBER, KURT. *O famoso níquel de 400 reis de 1914.* [n. p., n. d.] 17 pp., illus.

Enquiries addressed to the Casa da Moeda in 1945 concerning this Brazilian rarity had evoked the following answers: (1) No documents exist in the mint which can fully explain the coin and its issue; (2) contemporary employees maintain that the director at the time, Dr. Ennes de Souza, prematurely ordered the coin struck in the hope that the Ministério de Fazenda would eventually grant the necessary authorization; (3) the number of specimens struck is not known; (4) the Ministério de Fazenda refused to grant the required authorization and the coins were melted down in 1927.

The 400 reis piece was the only nickel coin struck in 1914. In presenting the complete story behind its issue Prober cites pertinent passages from a printed *Relatorio da Casa da Moeda* (presented to Dr. Ennes de Souza and now in his own library), one of which reads "*Para moedas de nickel de 400 reis, padrão 1914.*" Both obverse and reverse of a specimen in the author's collection are illustrated.

ISLAMIC

BABINGER, FRANZ. Das Rätsel um die Goldbeute von Byzanz (1453). In: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 107, No. 3 (Dec., 1957), pp. 539-550.

Only recently have the state budget and monetary conditions within the early Ottoman Empire — long an enigma in Europe — become somewhat clarified. Babinger is here concerned with the Byzantine gold treasures which fell into the hands of Muhammad II following his siege and capture of Constantinople in 1453.

According to statements made by Iacopo de Promontorio, a Genoese merchant appointed to the Ottoman court, Muhammad's victory left

him, after campaign expenses of some 1,375,000 ducats had been paid, with 300,000 ducats as well as gold and silver ingots and a great number of precious stones. That the coins were Venetian zecchini or Florentian ducats (and not Byzantine coins) is proved by two documents addressed by Muhammad II to the Sherif of Mecca and the Mamluk Sultan in Cairo respectively. HG

BABINGER, FRANZ. Zur Frage des osmanischen Goldprägungen im 15. Jahrhundert unter Murād II, und Mehmed II. In: *Südost-Forschungen* . . . Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 550-553.

The writer presents proof that Murād II (1421-51) and Mehmed II (1451-81) established a gold coinage based on the Venetian standard and issued at Istanbul, Adrianople and Serres. It was followed by an independent Ottoman gold coinage which came into being at the end of Mehmed II's reign. HG

DAVIDOVICH, E. A. Klad Karakhanidskikh monet XI v. iz Tadzhikistana. In: *Sovetskaia Arkheologiya*, Vol. 3 (1957), pp. 257-259.

A hoard of fifty-three Karākhānid coins ranging in date from 294 to 405 H., struck at the mints of Kāshghar, Akhsikat, Uzgand, Samarqand, Khojand, Shāsh and Tārāz. GCM

FAHMY, ABDEL-RAHMAN. *Early Islamic Coin Weights* (Collections of the Museum of Islamic Art, No. 2). [ʿAbd al-Raḥmān Fahmī Muḥammad, Sinaj al-sikkah fi fajr al-Islām (Majmūʿāt Maṭḥaf al-Fann al-Islāmi, 2)]. Cairo, 1957. 224 pp., 36 pls.

The author, an assistant curator in the Museum of Islamic Art (formerly the Musée Arabe) in Cairo, presents a detailed catalogue of one part of the large and important collection of early Arabic weights and stamps in that museum. Only one category, the Umayyad and ʿAbbāsīd coin weights, is dealt with here, the other groups being reserved for separate treatment. The number of pieces in this one class, however, is large enough to warrant the exclusion of the others: 392 specimens, of which 308 bear the names of governors or other officials and eighty-four are anonymous. This collection of coin weights is thus by far the largest yet to be described and its publication constitutes a major addition to the corpus.

Mr. Fahmy appears not to have been acquainted with Mme. Launois' catalogue (see abstract below), although it deals in part with the same material; at least he makes no reference to it, and a compilation of a complete concordance of the two inventories would seem to be impossible to achieve. Mme. Launois describes 206 fewer coin weights than Mr.

Fahmy; either there have been numerous accessions to the museum in this class of objects since her study of the collection, or else she had access to only part of it. A further difficulty for the student is the collation of the specimens acquired by the museum from the Fouquet Collection, published by Casanova (see footnote 1 of page *ya* of Fahmy's introduction). The author has made use of most of the known literature on the subject, with the exception of *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* No. 120, published in 1951.

A useful and well-documented introduction in Arabic discusses all aspects of these weights. The catalogue itself is divided into four sections: Umayyad officials, 'Abbāsid officials, unidentified officials, anonymous. Each official receives an Arabic biographical notice. The Arabic legends of the weights are accompanied by English translations with somewhat erratic diacritical marks in the transliteration of Arabic words and names. Full metrological data and color description are included. A bibliography (the European portion of which appears not to have been proof-read) is followed by a tabular recapitulation, giving catalogue number, museum inventory number, type, weight in grams and name of official. Thirty-six good plates, reproducing enlargements of 267 specimens, add greatly to the usefulness of the work.

Many hitherto unpublished weights are included. Of particular interest are pieces of 'Abdullāh b. 'Alī, 'Umar b. Ghaylān, 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Maysarah, 'Abd al-Malik b. Mas'ūd, 'Uthmān b. Yazīd and Qutaybah b. Ziyād; and several new examples of Coptic numerals.

This is the first native publication of numismatic or related material in the rich collections of the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo, and one hopes that it is the precursor of others in the same field. GCM

KUBIAK, WLADISLAW [and others]. Skarb dirhemów arabskich z Piwonice koło Kalisza (A Hoard of Arabian Coins found at Piwonice near Kalisz). In: *Wiadomości Archeologiczne* (Bulletin Archéologique Polonais), Vol. 19 (1953), pp. 136-156, illus. With Russian and English Summaries.

An interesting find made in August, 1951 at Piwonice (nr. Kalisz, West-Central Poland) consisted of a small clay vessel containing two whole and thirteen fragments of Arabic dirhems and some silver jewelry. All the coins were struck by the early rulers of the Samanid dynasty, between 903/4 and 934/5, and originally formed part of a larger hoard probably deposited by an oriental merchant at about the middle of the tenth century. The ancient city of Kalisz (the *Kalisia* of Ptolemy) was situated on the well-established Roman amber route which connected the Mediterranean with the Baltic. Although this area is known to have been frequented by the earliest mediaeval traders, there exists

no textual evidence referring to its importance prior to 1106 and the numismatic material discovered at Piwonice constitutes valuable evidence concerning trade activities there during the tenth century. The body of the text is provided with illustrative material showing the area of the discovery, the clay vessel and some of the coins found. The article concludes with a brief outline of Samanid history. ASE

LAUNOIS, A. Estampilles et poids faibles en verre omeyyades et abbassides au Musée Arabe du Caire. In: *Mélanges Islamologiques*, Vol. 3 (Cairo, L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 1956). 83 pp., pls.

This catalogue describes 386 Arabic glass pieces in the Musée Arabe, now known as the Museum of Islamic Art, in Cairo. Only two categories of these objects (which the author states numbered 1700 when she examined them in 1946) are included: coin weights (186) and vessel stamps (198) of the late first and the second and third centuries of the Hijrah. A footnote explains that the work was written and printed before 1948, but the title page bears the date 1956.

Despite the fact that the heavier weights (disk and ring-weights) are not included and that the catalogue of coin weights appears to be incomplete (see the abstract above), this publication adds some interesting material to the corpus of early Arabic glass metrological objects. A good many specimens represent hitherto unpublished varieties. Among new names are those of 'Abdullāh b. Muḥammad, Ishāq b. Yahyā, 'Anbasah b. Hāshim, Ka'b b. 'Alqamah, 'Abd al-Wahāb b. Tamīm, Muḥammad b. Sābiq, Sa'īd, 'Ubayd b. Yazīd. The ten plates illustrate 121 specimens. The transcriptions of legends frequently do not indicate where words or letters are missing or illegible, and in some cases gram weights have unfortunately been omitted. Tables following the catalogue list the number of specimens of each name described in the publications of Casanova, Petrie, Lane-Poole, Grohmann and Rogers, and in the "Collection du Roi" (read Musée Arabe) and in the Bibliothèque Nationale (unpublished). The introductory matter is of limited scope and value. GCM

LEWICKI, TADEUSZ. Lamane ozdoby jako namiastka srebrnej monety we wczesnosredniowiecznym Magrebie (Broken Ornaments as Substitutes for Silver Coins in Early Mediaeval Magreb). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1958), pp. 11-14. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 40.

Early mediaeval Polish hoards (ninth to eleventh centuries), in addition to coins, frequently contain lumps of cast silver, coin fragments and broken silver ornaments. From the study of contemporary Arabic writers the author concludes that a lack of silver dirhems on the local market resulted in broken silver ornaments being used in trade in the country of Sus, southern Morocco in or about this period, and that the custom

was introduced in the Slav markets by Jewish merchants from Western Europe and Moslem traders from the East.

MILES, G. C. The Excavation at Herodian Jericho, 1951. Catalogue of Islamic Coins. In: *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, Vols. 32-33 (1952-54), pp. 29-41, pls. 61-62.

All the coins are bronze, the majority Umayyad. Since these coins are from a controlled excavation their importance is far greater than coins of unknown provenance. Fifty-nine types of coins are recorded; one unknown Byzantine-Arab coin is recorded and several rare specimens are reproduced in plates. There was no local mint with Jericho indicated, but many specimens from nearby mints were found in the excavations. RNF

WALKER, JOHN. A Unique Medal of the Seljuk Tughrilbeg. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 691-695, illus.

Description of a gold medal struck in Baghdād in 455 H./1063 A.D. possibly to commemorate the arrangement of a marriage between Tughrilbeg and the 'Abbāsīd Caliph al-Qā'im's daughter. The style and iconography are to be compared with a Būyid medal of 365 H. The Seljuk medal, the property of Behzad Butak of Istanbul, has also received notice in an article by Ibrahim Artuk in *Tarih Dergisi*, 1956. GCM

CENTRAL ASIA

GÖBL, ROBERT. Forschungsbericht zur antiken Numismatik Mittelasiens. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 77 (1957), pp. 18-27.

Comments on the areas in which research is necessary for elucidation of the rich but misunderstood series of Sasanian and Kushan coins, namely, mint cities, dating, types and their meaning, and relation to other coinages. Too frequently hoards are broken up before they reach responsible hands; dealers mislabel pieces, and no systematic check is kept on coins which appear in Eastern markets. The Chionite-Hephthalite coinages, related to the Sasanian, have, except for the work of Ghirshman, been neglected, and those of the Kushan states, important because of their geographic location between East and West, have been only sporadically treated. Most of the relevant publications are mentioned. The writer embarks on a critical review of Bivar's work on the Kushana-Sasanian coin series (*JNSI*, XVIII, pt. 1, 1956, pp. 13 ff.), his chief criticism being that the classification by technical difference is somewhat irrelevant to chronological sequence. DR

GÖBL, ROBERT. Neue Zuteilungen zur Munzprägung [sic] der Chioniten (Material und Struktur). In: *Palaeologia*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 274-279, illus.

With reference to R. Ghirshman's *Les Chionites-Hephtalites* (cited here as *Les Chioniten-Hephtalites*) the author calls attention to the need for assembling more material before this difficult numismatic field can be definitively dealt with. As examples he discusses certain specimens illustrated in sales catalogues (such as "White King") and others from his own collection. Altogether at least nine different groups are to be distinguished. Also to be considered are two related groups: the issues of Khosrau II with the goddess of the flaming nimbus, and the late Kushan and cognate scyphate coins.

GCM

ISRAEL

KADMAN, LEO. Judaea Capta — Israel Liberata. New Commemorative Medals and Coins of Israel. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 5 (May, 1958), p. 112, illus.

In May, 1958 a medal and two coins were issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel. The medal, designed by O. Wallish, was struck in gold, silver and bronze. Its reverse depicts the coin issued by the Romans after destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 with legend JUDAEA CAPTA (Judaea the conquered); the obverse proclaims ISRAEL LIBERATA (the liberated Israel), and shows the symbolic palm tree between the standing figures of a man and woman together with the Hebrew legend ASSOR LE HERUT ISRAEL (ten years of Israel's freedom).

The coins issued — a crown-size silver piece at the value of five Israeli pounds and a cupro-nickel coin of 250 prutot — were designed in modern style by Mrs. Miriam Caroly of Haifa; legend in the form of edge lettering reads SHANAT ESSER LE MEDINAT ISRAEL (the tenth year of the State of Israel).

GHN

INDIA

AGRAWALA, R. C. A Note on Dhabbūka Coinage of Rajasthan. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 197-198.

Presents an epigraphic reference to the Dhabbūka coinage of Rajasthan which escaped the notice of the authority on the subject, P. K. Gode. The Rājaprasasti Mahākāvya, written and incised upon huge stone blocks

during the reign of Rāṇā Rājasimha of Udaipur in the seventeenth century A.D., refers to an expenditure of 1500 rupees worth of Dhabbūka coins.

AGRAWALA, R. C. Rūpaka — A Coin Denomination. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 115-120.

Traces the origin and history of the denomination rūpaka with reference to Indian inscriptions and literature. The Baigram Copper Plate inscription of the Gupta Year 128 (447-48 A.D.) refers to dīnāras and rūpakas in the sense of gold and silver Gupta coinage respectively, and the name rūpaka occurs in the Bījāpur-Haṭundi inscription of 997 A.D. in association with karsha and vimśopaka coins. Several pertinent passages are cited in extenso.

CHANDRA, R. G. Two Gold Coins of Chandragupta II. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 190-191, pl. 3.

Various distinctive features are pointed out in the author's description of two gold coins of Chandragupta II from his own collection. The first belongs to the archer, the second to the horseman type.

DANI, A. H. Taxila Evidence on the Dating of the Punch-Marked Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 180-181.

A note written in answer to P. L. Gupta's article *Evidence from Taxila on the Dating of the Punch-marked Coins* (*JNSI*, Vol. 19, Pt. 1, pp. 5-8) in which the writer concludes: "As the evidence today is available, I do not see any other alternative but to fix the burial of these hoards when local Taxilan currency was fairly well known. Hence . . . the evidence from Taxila hardly justifies to prove the pre-Mauryan character of some of the punch-marked coins."

DESHPANDE, M. N. Two Copper Coins of the Chola King Rājarāja I from Ellorā, District Aurangābād (Bombay State). In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 193-195, pl. 3.

Two coins of the Chola monarch Rājarāja I (985-1014 A.D.), celebrated as the builder of the Brihadiśwara Temple at Tanjore, were discovered at Ellorā in September, 1956. In describing the specimens the writer points out an important feature of the Rājarāja coinage, the fact that the Grantha is replaced by the Nāgari alphabet in the coin legends.

GUPTA, P. L. and B. JAIN. Interesting Silver Punchmarked Coins from Madhya Pradesh. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 107-114.

One hundred and sixty-two silver punch-marked coins from Mahākośala discussed were originally in the treasury of Sonapur State. The specimens, a new variety, are of thin silver and show the following four symbols: (1) Elephant with small circle at back, (2) humped bull facing left with dot near the mouth, (3) two bulls yoked in a plough, and (4) a solid oval surrounded by dots. Also dealt with is a hoard of 253 silver punch-marked coins discovered in 1925 in the village of Thaṭhārī (Akaltara) in the Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh (eighty-five of them minute Māshaka and the remainder the well known five-symbol coins known as Kārshāpana), and local Kārshāpana coins from a hoard found in the village of Mangrul (Wardha district, Madhya Pradesh), all previously unknown varieties.

GUPTA, P. L. Silver Māshaka Coins from Nasik. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 183-184.

Very few of the above silver punch-marked coins have been discovered, and the specimens known have come from the following sites: Taxila, Jahangira (Peshawar), Thathari (Madhya Pradesh), Rawalpindi, Kosambi, Maheshwar and Ujjain-Bhilsa. Described are four silver Mashaka coins recently discovered in the ancient mounds at Nasik. The pieces are not illustrated inasmuch as they belong to the known varieties.

MacDOWALL, D. W. Three Unpublished Denominations of Jaya Raṇajita Malla of Bhātgaon. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 195-197, pl. 3.

In addition to the half and quarter mohars issued by Jaya Raṇajita Malla which have been described, there are in the British Museum three other denominations of this sovereign. Previously unpublished, they are now fully described and illustrated, and consist of an eighth, a sixteenth, and a sixty-fourth of a mohar. "Thus," states the writer, "we have a wide range of smaller silver denominations for Jaya Raṇajita of Bhātgaon comparable to the issues of contemporary Jaya Prakāśa, the last Malla king of Kāṭhmāṇḍu."

NARAIN, A. K. A Note on Kārshāpana. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 181-183.

It is generally accepted that the word Kārshāpana (Pali: Kahāpana) denotes the punch-marked coinage of India. There are references to Kārshāpanas struck in all three metals — gold, silver and copper — in ancient Indian literature, and the writer finds the origin of the word in Achaemenid Persia, where karsha was a unit of weight. Achaemenids are known to have ruled in various regions of northwestern India (now

Pakistan territory) and it is not improbable that the word karsha became known at that time.

NARAIN, A. K. Notes on the Chronology of the Punch-Marked Coins. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 99-106.

"The discovery of two hoards in Taxila excavations, one in 1912 and another in 1924, consisting of 167 and 1167 punch-marked coins respectively, has provided a sheet-anchor of chronology to this series of coinage for many numismatists. Since the 1924 hoard contained two coins of Alexander the Great and one of Philip Aridaeus — all in mint condition — as well as an old worn Persian siglos it was believed that the hoard was buried about 300 B.C. or possibly later. And, since the 1912 hoard contained a coin of Diodotus II, also in mint condition, it was thought that it was buried about the end of the third century B.C. Apparently on this assumption and because the punch-marked coins of these two hoards belong exclusively each to a distinct fabric, some scholars believe that the 1924 hoard consists of pre-Mauryan punch-marked coins and the 1912 hoard represents the punch-marked coins of the Mauryan period." The writer himself appears not to accept fully the archaeological evidence from the hoards, warns against uncritical acceptance, and suggests that "undoubtedly an element of certainty can be obtained only if the additional evidence of a scientifically carried excavation offers hoard or hoards of punch-marked coinage in association with materials of more definitive nature and a comparative study of the many intact hoards of punch-marked coins found in the different parts of India is thoroughly studied . . ."

NARAIN, A. K. Some Recent Publications Abroad on Indian Numismatics. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 208-209.

Abstracts five recent publications on Indian numismatics published outside India.

PATHAK, V. S. Notes on the Gupta Coinage — I. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 135-143, pls. 1, 4.

Of the Gupta coin types, that of Chandragupta I - Kumāradevi is one of the most interesting. It has been interpreted by numismatists as a normal issue of Chandragupta I or a commemorative medal either of Samudragupta or of the Lichchhavis, and shows the king standing to the right, dressed and ornamented, holding in his right hand an indistinct object and in his left a standard; the queen stands to the right of the king, in the same posture but with head facing right. After an examination

of the iconographical evidence it is suggested that the type in which queens are shown to the right of their consorts represent marriage scenes, and thus the above coin is seen to commemorate the marriage of the two rulers. It cannot be interpreted as a normal joint issue indicative of joint rule since in that case, in accordance with the invariable Indian custom, the queen would have been shown on the king's left. In conclusion the writer expresses a definite opinion to the effect that specimens of this type "are commemorative medals and not normal joint issues, and since it is unlikely for a king to issue only commemorative medals throughout his reign it is preferable to attribute them to Samudragupta who probably struck them to show his title to kingship when it was challenged by his rivals."

RAO, M. R. A New Mahārāṭhi Coin. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 184-186, pl. 3.

A new Mahārāṭhi coin found recently in a field in the village of Nela-kondapalli in the Khammammet district of Andhra Pradesh is considered peculiar in several respects and a unique type. The coin is a round lead specimen with diameter of .7 of an inch, and after careful study of this and Mahārāṭhi coins in general the writer suggests that the issuing Mahārāṭhi flourished about the same time as Sadakaṇa Kalalāya Mahārāṭhi.

SOHONI, S. V. Alleged Cornucopiae and Fillet on Gupta Coinage. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 162-167, illus.

Although students of Gupta numismatics have for the most part held that Gupta coin types continued to show a cornucopia, (an inheritance from preceding Kushan types), Vincent Smith and W. Theobald — among others — recognized long ago that the Gupta mint masters had depicted a different figure. The present writer offers his solution of the problem by identifying the latter as a lotus-seed chamber (Bīja-Kosha), an exact parallel to the Greek horn of plenty in implication and approximately so in appearance, and interprets the circular mat on which the deity was thought to be resting her feet as the top of a Bīja-Kosha, with the dots representing lotus seeds.

SOHONI, S. V. Chandragupta I — Kumāredevī Coin Type: A Re-examination. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 145-154.

To the various explanations which have been given regarding the origin and symbolism of this type the author now adds his own — the result of his study of Indian art motifs and pertinent literary references.

SOHONI, S. V. Elephant-Rider Coin-Type of Kumaragupta I. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 191-193, illus.

The type depicts a post-coronation drive along the principal roads of the Gupta capital, the king driving a male elephant decorated in the prescribed pattern which Kālidāsa has described. The reverse, in accordance with the law of parallel activity, shows Lakshmī being crowned while standing on a lotus in a lotus pool, but the two elephants, standing on either side in the act of pouring holy water over the goddess, are omitted.

SOHONI, S. V. "Standard" Type of Samudragupta. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 186-190, illus.

The most common gold coin of Samudragupta, known as the "standard" type, shows on obverse the king holding a long stick in his left hand; the stick is tied with what appears to be a broad fillet or ribbon, the two ends of which float in the air. The reverse depicts Lakshmi. Various conjectures have been made concerning the stick in the king's hand. Vincent Smith held it to be a spear, Allen described it as a standard, Altekar thought it probably a standard imitating its Kushan prototype, P. L. Gupta saw it as a royal scepter or Rājadaṇḍa and M. Joshi theorized that it was an Indradhvaja type showing a banner of Indra.

After examining the numismatic, iconographical and literary evidence the writer concludes that Vincent Smith was justified in believing it to be a spear. Its structure identifies it as a type of spear still quite common through the Indian countryside; hence the coin might appropriately be called the "spear" type.

SOHONI, S. V. Viṇā Coin-Type of Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 155-161, illus.

The Viṇā coin type issued by these sovereigns, considered among the finest specimens of the mint master's art during the Gupta period, bears eloquent witness to Samudragupta's artistic achievements. In approving this type for minting the sovereign took into consideration two factors: his own musical skill and the occasion furnished by a politically significant horse sacrifice at which ritual demanded music played on a viṇā.

THAKUR, UPENDRA. Gold Coins of Sivasimha. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 198-201.

Discusses the gold coinage of this celebrated king of the Oinavāra dynasty which ruled Mithilā for almost one hundred and seventy-five

years (ca. 1353-1526 A.D.). In 1913 two specimens were discovered in the Champaran district and presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Indian Museum. Both obverse and reverse legends are treated in brief.

TOKENS AND JETONS

ALLEN, H. D. Canada's Rationing Tokens and Coupons. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 700-703, illus.

Numismatic interest in Canada's rationing issues of World War II is increased by the fact that they incorporated more traditional anti-counterfeiting devices than did any of the nation's paper currency, also by the fact that they included the only Canadian token issued in more than a hundred years — a holed quarter-size blue masonite disc (illustrated) issued in 1945 in conjunction with Canada's second period of meat rationing.

GHN

GOULD, M. M. An Unlisted Canadian Blacksmith Token — or Bouquet Sou. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), p. 2371, illus.

The piece described, with obverse of a Bouquet Sou and legend AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE - BAS-CANADA, although nearer Breton No. 705 than any other item is still not an exact copy. The reverse resembles the $\frac{1}{4}$ real of Mexico, State of Chihuahua. If a Blacksmith token it would indicate a date of issue much later than the 1810-1840 period formerly supposed for these pieces.

GHN

KOENIG, ARTHUR. Österreichische Rechenpfennige. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (1957), pp. 45-47, illus.

Publishes two formerly unknown Austrian computing jetons, one an issue of Franz Gall zu Gallenstein, a Styrian aristocrat, the other struck by Hans Wilhelm Baron von Rogendorf, a prominent landowner. Both men lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century and were adherents of Protestantism.

HG

KOWALSKI, MARIAN. Polska moneta prywatna od 18 do pocz. 20 w. (Polish Private Coins from the 18th to the Beginning of the 20th Century). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 15-33, 6 pls. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 48.

Polish private coins (tokens) issued during the eighteenth century at the order of landowners were usually marked with the issuer's coat of arms, a special sign, a monogram, or with initials. Later, during shortages of small change, they were issued by factory owners, shops,

cafés, etc., usually in the larger towns and exclusively for local use. Eighty of these interesting pieces are described and seventy-eight illustrated.

NOTT, R. The John Natt Token of Charterhouse. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 5 (May, 1958), p. 116.

R. H. M. Dolley (*The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 4, April, 1957, cols. 147-148) pointed out that this token, recently cited as unpublished by Nott, was published by V. P. Crowther-Benyon as early as 1923. In this the writer now concurs, stating that the piece in question was once part of the Crowther-Benyon collection. GHN

ROOVERS, OLGA N. Gildepenningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (July, 1957), pp. 25-27, illus.

Guild tokens were used for the legitimation of guild members or to denote their presence at guild meetings, and are first found in the northern Netherlands — almost exclusively at Middleburg — at the end of the sixteenth century. Their use gradually became more general during the seventeenth century, and by the eighteenth they are found in most — but not all — cities of the Northern Netherlands. They continued in existence after the formal abolition of the guilds in 1798 but did not disappear until these were entirely abolished in 1818.

The style of these tokens varies very considerably in the various parts of the United Provinces, and although most of them can be attributed by the city coats of arms which they depict or by tracing the names of the members in the guild registers, some must be assigned exclusively on stylistic grounds. Most guild tokens show the member's name and the year in which he became a master. If a master died or left the guild for some reason, his name was erased and the token used by someone else.

No modern handbook on the subject of guild tokens has been published, and the few existing collections are found in various Netherlands museums. HJE

MEDALS

COCKS, T. Y. The Jacobite Claimants and their Cause as Illustrated by their Medals. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 473 (Oct., 1957), pp. 429-431; No. 474 (Nov., 1957), pp. 471-474; No. 475 (Dec., 1957), pp. 508-511; No. 476 (Jan., 1958), pp. 7-8.

The first Jacobite medals were struck not by James II but by the French king Louis XIV who had given James refuge following his flight

from England in 1689; later, between 1697 and 1699, several pieces were designed by the Roettiers and struck in France for circulation in England. James III was proclaimed "king" at the death of his father in 1701, and medals commemorate his unsuccessful attempts to return to England and the English throne, also his marriage to Princess Clementina Sobieska in 1719. The birth of their son, known as the Young Pretender or Bonnie Prince Charlie, was celebrated with medals by Norbert Roettier in Paris and Hamerani in Rome, and when a second son was born in 1725 two medals by Hamerani showed portraits of the young princes. With the crushing defeat of Prince Charles at Culloden in 1746 Jacobitism became a lost cause. Charles died in France in 1788, and the two medals struck by his brother (and successor) Cardinal York were the last for a Jacobite claimant. The article concludes with a list of Jacobite "kings and queens" down to the present day, but of all the claimants the Stuarts were the only ones to issue medals. GHN

DOCKAL, KAMILO. Stare medalje u zbirci diecezanskog muzeja u Zagrebu (Medals in the Collection of the Diecezan Museum at Zagreb). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), pp. 7-10. In Croatian.

The Diecezan Museum at Zagreb owns a collection of some 1400 medals, most of them of a religious character. Among renaissance pieces from the collection which the writer describes are portrait medals of Isotta of Rimini and Sigismund Pandolfo Malatesta (fifteenth century, both by Matteo de' Pasti) and others from the sixteenth century which include: Sebald B. Schreier (Albrecht Dürer, 1512), Popes Paul V, Pius IV and V (all by Federigo Bonzagni, Parmense), Gregory XIII (Lorenzo Fragni, Parmense) and Gregory XIV (Nicholas de Bonis). GW

FREDRO-BONIECKA, MARIA. Dzieła medalierskie ku czci Adama Mickiewicza (Medals Issued in Commemoration of Adam Mickiewicz). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1957), pp. 49-71, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 94.

Only two medallions and one medal honoring the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz were issued during his lifetime. The first medallion was executed by David d'Angers during Mickiewicz's residence at Weimar in 1829; the second, by Wladyslaw Oleszczynski, was struck in Paris in 1842. The medal, designed by the French artist Borrel in 1845 depicts three professors of the Collège de France, Mickiewicz, Julius Michelet and Edgar Quinet. Medals have since been issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death, the centenaries of his birth and death, and in connection with the dedication of monuments in Cracow, Warsaw and Lwow. Some previously unpublished are illustrated in the article.

GAETTENS, RICHARD. *Zur Ikonographie Albrecht Dürers*. Heidelberg, A. Riemann & Co., 1958. 8 pp., 3 pls.

An iconographic study of the Dürer portraits as they have come down to us in medallion art, either as self portraits or as works of contemporary artists. It is the writer's contention that the former cannot be construed as true likenesses but that they reflect characteristics which the artist wished to see in himself. The best likeness is to be found in a medal by Hans Schwarz dated 1519, and another contemporary medal by Matthes Gebel shows Dürer's bust as it appeared in 1527, one year before his death. HC

GALSTER, GEORG. Medaille-kunst i renaissancens Italien. In: *Bygge og Bo. Tidsskrift for Danske Hjem*, No. 4 (Dec., 1957), pp. 28-30, illus.

A popular survey of the medallion art of the Renaissance, in which the writer, informatively and often humorously, presents his views on the medals, their designers, and the subjects portrayed. The only Italian renaissance medal ever to come to light in Denmark was a specimen of Matteo de' Pasti's medal of Isotta degli Atti (rev. ELEGIAE) found at Århus in 1857. The article furnishes valuable information concerning the two medals struck by Bartolommeo Melioli in honor of Christian I of Denmark in 1474, in which year the Danish monarch visited his brother-in-law Ludovico III of Mantua. Both show the king's portrait. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. Tilbage til Guldalderen? In: *Nyt og Noter fra Nationalmuseet*, No. 7 (May, 1958), pp. 1-2.

Under the slightly ironical title *Back to the Golden Age?* Galster discusses the so-called "ten ducat" or "Aureus Magnus" pieces recently issued by the Institut für Internationale Goldwährung at Zurich, Switzerland. Struck in gold with a fineness of 980/1000, weight of 35 gr. and diameter of 50 mm., the pieces show differing obverses but a common reverse, and were struck for several German cities as well as for the United States, England, France, Denmark and various other European countries at prices considerably higher than the market value of gold. Certain banking enterprises are thought to have instigated the project as a means of putting into circulation the over-abundant supply of gold stored in Switzerland. LL

GROTEMEYER, P. Eine Medaille des Andrea Doria von Christoph Weiditz. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 317-327, illus., pls. 20-21.

A portrait medal of the famous Genoese admiral Andrea Doria was formerly attributed to the Italian School (possibly to Leone Leoni).

Re-attribution by Grottemeyer to the German medallist Christoph Weiditz, who had met Doria in Spain, is based on fabric and on certain characteristics observed on a lead specimen in the Munich cabinet, and the year 1533 to which he dates the medals is borne out by a second specimen which recently appeared in a Swiss sale and which shows this date distinctly on the truncated bust. The reverse showing Andrea Doria as Neptune may have been inspired by paintings attributed to Sebastiano del Piombino and Angelo Bronzino. HG

HAUSSMAN, K. S. A Czech Lafayette Medal. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol 23, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), p. 2551, illus.

Reproduces a medal struck at Olomouc, Czechoslovakia in 1934 to commemorate the centenary of the death of Marquis de Lafayette. On obverse, portrait of Lafayette with the inscription LIBERTE - EGALITE - FRATERNITE; on reverse, three allegorical figures and legend LAFAYETTE - CAPTIVVS - OLOMVCENSIS - VIGINTI - LUSTRA - EX - QUO - VIXIT - 1934. Below the inscription, in Czech, are the words "In memory of the Olomouc prisoner", an allusion to Lafayette's imprisonment in the Moravian city of Olomouc. GHN

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Goldmedaillen des Centre Européen de la Culture. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (1957), pp. 47-48.

In 1952 the *Centre Européen de la Culture*, located in Geneva, began issuing medals with the name of the organization inscribed on the reverse. Three medals only were struck. The first honors Charlemagne, founder of the Christian-Occidental empire, the second depicts Emperor Charles V, and the third pays tribute to Maria Theresia, Empress of Austria. The series was discontinued in 1953, and contrary to reports published in the press no further issues are contemplated. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1955. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (1956), pp. 69-70; No. 10 (1956), pp. 82-83.

A listing, with short descriptions, of the medals struck by the Vienna mint during the above year. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die Medaillenproduktion des Wiener Hauptmünzamt im Jahre 1956. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (1957), pp. 50-51; Vol. 10, No. 6 (1957), pp. 61-62.

Most of the medals struck at the Vienna mint during 1956 were issued

in commemoration of either sports events or composers, the latter representing a continuation of the musical series by A. Hartig. HC

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Moderne Medaillenkunst. Internationale Ausstellung im Stockholmer Münzkabinett. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (1955), pp. 33-34.

On September 9, 1955 an exposition of modern medals from eighteen European and five non-European countries opened at the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm. Of a total 826 specimens displayed, those from Sweden, France and Italy, besides being greatest in number, also reflected the highest artistic standards. In general, the struck medals were found to be more traditional than the frequently modernistic cast pieces. HJE

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Nádasdy Ferenc emlékérmé (Medal of Ferenc Nadasdy). In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 9 (1957), pp. 205-207, pls. 33-34. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 208.

There is known only one specimen of this silver commemorative medal, dated 1650, the obverse of which bears the effigy of Ferenc Nadasdy and the reverse his family coat of arms. The name of Ferenc Nadasdy, wealthiest Hungarian aristocrat of his day, was made famous because of the part he played in the conspiracy against Habsburg tyranny in 1666; he was executed in Vienna on April 30, 1671. The medal is described in full and may have been designed by Christian Roth von Rothenfels, although direct proof of this is lacking.

JAIN, B. A List of Medals Deposited in the Raipur Museum. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 19, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 202-207, pl. 7.

Descriptive catalogue of forty-three British India medals on deposit in the Coin Cabinet of the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum in Raipur. Arrangement is as follows: Serial number, regular number, metal and shape, weight and size, and description of obverse and reverse with legends duly recorded. Most of the medals described were issued during the nineteenth century.

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. "Slöjd-Expositions-medaljen". Den första svenska utställningsmedaljen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 144-147, illus.

A medal bearing the portrait of King Oscar I, issued on the occasion of an exhibition of handicrafts held in Stockholm in 1847, marked the first distribution of an exhibition medal in Sweden. Twenty specimens were struck in silver, forty in bronze. The same medal — but with altered

date — was awarded to exhibitors at a similar exhibition held in 1851, when forty specimens were issued in silver and forty-seven in bronze. cs

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Svenska drottningars belöningsmedaljer. I. Drottning Desideria. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 2-9, illus; No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 27-28.

Concerns the various commemorative and award medals bestowed by the Swedish queen Desideria, wife of Carl XIV Johan. cs

LUTTERVELT, R. van. Lutma's penning op de vrede van Munster. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 76-80, pls. 6-7. With English Summary.

Because the composition of this magnificent medal commemorating the Peace of Westphalia is anything but appropriate to its circular shape, the writer conjectures that it may have been intended for some other purpose. This is suggested by the frontispiece, designed by Rubens and engraved by Galle, which portrays (albeit with some necessary alterations) Hermannus Hugo's description of the conquest of Breda by Spinola, printed in 1626. Thus an allegory on one of the last Spanish victories appears to have inspired the official medal of the city of Amsterdam issued in commemoration of the Netherlands independence.

MALACHOWSKI, STANISLAW. Medale Piotra Gartenberga-Sadogórskiego (Medals of Peter Gartenberg-Sadogorski). In: *Wiadomości Numismatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 11-14, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 48.

Peter Gartenberg-Sadogorski came to Poland from Saxony in 1765 and was entrusted with the organization of the mint at Warsaw and with an investigation of Polish coal mining. He was later placed in charge of the mint at Sadogóra, established by Russia during her war with Turkey for the purpose of striking coins for Moldavia and Walachia, and while in residence there founded a Masonic lodge. Three medals issued in Gartenberg-Sadogorski's honor from designs by F. Comstadius are illustrated and described.

MALÉCOT, YVES. Médailles des anciens Pays-Bas. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1957), pp. 1-2.

The choice of a title for the exhibition of Netherlands medals held in Paris in 1956 lay between "The Medallic History of the Old Netherlands" and "The Medallic Art of the Old Netherlands." At the suggestion of the director of the Coin Cabinet at The Hague the latter was chosen, for

while it is true that many medals illustrate history, especially in the case of the Netherlands, numerous others do not. Moreover, the grouping together of contemporary and posthumous medals, often necessary in a chronological presentation, would have obfuscated the documentary value of the exhibit.

HJE

Médailles. Organe de la Fédération Internationale des Éditeurs de Médailles. Vol. 21, No. 1 (Jan., 1958). 13 pp., illus.

Contains speeches (abridged) by Enno van Gelder, Luis Auguet Duran, Raymond Corbin, Lars O. Lagerqvist and Dimitri Ferentinos, delivered at the seventh congress of the F. I. D. E. M. held in Paris in May, 1957. All concern various problems connected with modern medallic art.

LL

Medaljens vänkrets. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 102-103.

An anonymous writer deplores the lack of medallic interest shown in the northern countries and tells something of the enjoyment which the collecting of medals affords.

CS

MITCHELL, O. Homenaje al Almirante Guillermo Brown. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (May-June, 1957), pp. 4-6, illus.

After sketching briefly the career of Admiral Brown (1777-1857), the writer describes the commemorative medal designed by the Argentine artist D. Luis Aquino and issued on the occasion of his centenary. Its obverse bears the effigy of the admiral; the reverse is allegorical.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Besök i Eremitaget. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1956), pp. 112-116, illus.

After examining the Swedish coins and medals in the collection at the Hermitage, Leningrad, the writer singles out six older medals for comment and illustration.

CS

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Skandias medaljer. In: *Oss emellan* (Stockholm, 1956), pp. 1-12, illus.

Following an interesting historical survey the writer describes the commemorative and award medals which have been conferred by the Skandia Assurance Company. The many excellent illustrations bear eloquent testimony to the high standards achieved in Swedish medallic art.

CS

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Swedish Medal Art. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), pp. 1411-1422, illus.

A paper read on September 10, 1955 before the F. I. D. E. M. Congress on the occasion of the International Exhibition of Medals at Stockholm. In tracing the development of Swedish medallic art from its inception in the sixteenth century the following pertinent medals are discussed and illustrated: (1) Gustav Vasa, 1560, artist unknown; (2) Erik XIV (reigned 1560-68), artist unknown; (3) Karl IX and his sons by Ruprecht Miller, ca. 1609; (4) Queen Christina, 1633, artist unknown; (5) Queen Christina takes over the reign, Sebastian Dattler, 1644; (6) Queen Christina, by Erich Parise, 1650; (7) the burial of Karl XI, Arvid Karlsteen, 1697; (8) Karl XII, by Bengt Richter, 1702; (9) Frederik I and his consort Ulrika Eleonora, by Johann Karl Hedlinger, 1723; (10) the New Law, Johann Karl Hedlinger, 1734; (11) Queen Sofia Magdalena at the coronation, by Gustav Ljungberger, 1772; (12) the Sodertälje Canal, Mauritz Frumeri, 1820; (13) the sorrow of the Academy of Antiquarians at the death of a distinguished member (Adlerbeth), by Johan Salmson, 1821; (14) Jean Bolinder, Industrial leader (d. 1899), by Lea Ahlborn, 1893 and (15) Patrik Reutersvard, politician (d. 1907), by Adolf Lindberg, 1900. An appended bibliography contains fifteen items on Swedish medals and medallic art.

The Royal Geographical Society's Special Medal. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, Nos. 7/8 (July-August, 1958), p. 163, illus.

Award of the Society's gold medal to Sir Vivian Fuchs on June 9, 1958, in commemoration of his crossing of the polar continent, marked the first similar presentation since Commander R. E. Peary was so honored in 1910. Obverse of the medal, modeled by Mr. Frank Kovacs, depicts Sir Vivian in profile; the reverse, directly cut, shows the route followed by the expedition. Thirty specimens struck in bronze were awarded to the remaining members of the party. GHN

S[VARSTAD], C[ARSTEN]. Lodes Drakenberg-medalje. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 88-89, illus.

Born in Norway in 1626, the sailor Chr. Jacobsen Drakenberg died in Aarhus, Denmark in 1772 at the advanced age of 146. Although portrayed many times, only one medal of Drakenberg exists. Unilateral and of small cast, it measures 22 x 19 mm. and was made when he was 112 years old. The medal is illustrated. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Wesselmedaljene. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 112-115, illus.

Describes and illustrates three medals struck in honor of the Norwegian-Danish author Johan Herman Wessel (1742-85). They were struck after

his death, the portraits on all three being based upon a copper print from the 1780's. LL

THOMSEN, RUDI. Gerda Qvist. Den store medaillekunstnerinde. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1957), pp. 217-219, illus.

A memorial tribute to the great Finnish medallist Gerda Qvist who died on September 5, 1957. CS

THOMSEN, RUDI. Paris i medaillens tegn. F.I.D.E.M.'s 7. kongress. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1957), pp. 153-161, illus.

A report, profusely illustrated, on the F. I. D. E. M. Congress held in Paris in May, 1957. Mention is also made of the exposition of medals held simultaneously at *La Monnaie*. CS

THOMSEN, RUDI. Worsaae-medailen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1957), pp. 165-166, illus.

On the occasion of its fifth anniversary, the Archaeological Society of Aarhus, Denmark instituted a gold medal modeled by the sculptor Harald Salomon and bearing the name and portrait of the well-known Danish archaeologist J. J. A. Worsaae (1826-1885). The medal, together with a sum of money, is to be awarded periodically for an outstanding contribution to Scandinavian archaeology made by a Danish or foreign archaeologist. CS

TODOROVIC, JAMES. A Russian Medal. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 2-3, illus.

The obverse of a medal formerly in the collection of Grand Duke Georgii Mikhailovich shows the portrait of Tsar Alexander I and the date 1814. An inscription on the reverse, translated, reads "To the Ruler of the Sandwich Islands Tamaree as a token of his friendship to the Russians." Todorovic's article relates the circumstances leading to issuance of the medal. GHN

WIECEK, ADAM. O miedzynarodowej wystawie medali w Sztokholmie i potrzebie odrodzenia sztuki medalierskiej w Polsce (The International Exhibition of Medals at Stockholm and the Necessity for a Revival of Medallic Art in Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 34-38, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 48.

After a short history of international medal exhibitions the writer describes quite fully the exhibition of contemporary medals held in

Stockholm in 1955 and discusses the present status of medallic art in Poland. Seven medals exhibited in Stockholm are illustrated.

WITTOP KONING, D. A. De friese penning op de vrede van Rijswijk. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), p. 12, illus.

The Friesland medal issued in commemoration of the Peace of Rijswijk was designed and executed by the Amsterdam medallist R. Arondeaux. The obverse shows the figure of Frisia, in her right hand a spear on top of which rests the hat of freedom; the background depicts an opened temple of Janus, symbolic of the war.

ZIMMERMANN, FRITZ. Mariazeller-Freiheitstaler 1955. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (1955), pp. 37-38.

The Priory of Mariazell has placed with the Vienna mint an order for so-called "Mariazell Liberty Talers," to be issued in gold, silver and other metals. The writer describes the medals, gives the quantity the mint proposes to issue, and the prices. HJE

ZLAMALIK, VENO. Medaljerski rad Grge Antunca (The Medallic Work of Grge Antunac). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), pp. 17-22, illus. In Croatian.

Describes twenty-five medals designed by the leading Yugoslav medallist Grge Antunac during 1929-56. They include portrait medals of Marshal Tito (1946, 1950, 1951) and one of Queen Elizabeth II with the Duke of Edinburgh (1954). Born March 11, 1906 at Sibenik, Yugoslavia, Antunac studied at the Academy of Art in Zagreb, 1926-32, and in Paris, 1932-33. Since 1946 he has taught at the Zagreb Academy. GW

ZON, N. E. Het aes grave en het ontstaan van de penningkunst. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 43 (1956), pp. 71-75, pl. 5. With English Summary.

The author points out that up to the present time no attention has been paid to the similarity in form between medals of Pisanello (the creator of medallic art) and the aes grave, the large cast bronze coins of Central Italy from the third century B.C. This similarity is not limited to size and technique but at times extends to the devices used. Some aes grave show the head of a horse, below which appear four dots on a thick line running parallel to the underside of the neck; a similar horse's head is to be seen on Pisanello's "Francesco Sforza", but instead of the dots and line a dagger depicted provides the same aesthetic effect.

PAPER MONEY

BEISSER, JOSEF. Das Kriegsgefangenengeld Österreich-Ungarns. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 7 (1958), pp. 74-76.

During World War I script money in denominations of one heller to five kronen was issued to prisoners of war in twenty-seven Austrian camps. Hard currency was also issued in some of the camps, and although the amount of issue is not known the scarcity of specimens would indicate it to have been very small. HG

DEIBEL, CHARLES. The Unique "Missing S" Note. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 470-472, illus.

A series 1899 one dollar silver certificate with the signature combination of Lyons and Treat proclaims the latter "Treasurer of the United State." The note formerly belonged to the Green and Grinnell collections and is an acknowledged plate error, so far the only one known. GHN

MONTELL, GÖSTA. Kineserna kom först. In: *Tekniska Museets Årsbok Daedalus* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 91-104, illus.

In dealing with the many inventions common to the Chinese long before they were known to Western peoples, the author writes, among other things, of paper and paper money. LL

DECORATIONS

Ein neues österreichisches Ehrenzeichen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1955), p. 29.

The Austrian government plans to create a decoration for merit in the fields of education and art, to be issued in two classes. It is proposed to limit the number of recipients to thirty-six Austrians and an equal number of aliens. HJE

Sekreterareämbetet vid Kungl. Maj:ts Orden, ed. *Svenska Kungl. Ordnar och Medaljer (En översikt)*. Stockholm, 1957. 8 pp.

A pamphlet listing the Royal Orders and medals of award now current in Sweden. The Orders, numbering four, are as follows: The Royal Order of the Seraphim, the Order of the Sword, the Order of the Northern Star and the Order of Vasa (this last existing in several degrees). Medals are of three kinds: those bestowed by the King in Council (eight), those which he awards in person (four, registered in Court Protocol), and those

bestowed by him in the chapters of the Orders. A note informs that a special degree of the Royal Order of the Sword, the War Cross, was established on June 23, 1952, to be awarded only in time of war. LL

WIECEK, ADAM. O orderze myśliwskim -"Złotego Jelenia" (On the Hunter's Order of the Golden Stag). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1957), pp. 6-7, illus. In Polish. With English Summary, p. 48.

Established in 1672 by Georg William, Duke of Legnica, Brzeg and Wolów and last representative of the Piast family, the badge for the knights of this order consists of a golden oak leaf showing on one side a stag and on the other a white cross and red heart. The order is thought to have lasted only three years, ending with the death of the duke on November 21, 1675.

MINT REPORTS

B., J. Prägungen im Jahre 1956. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (1957), pp. 64-65.

During 1956 the Austrian mint struck twenty-five schilling pieces in silver, five schillings and smaller denominations (down to the two groschen pieces) in base metals, and more than 450,000 medals in gold, silver and base metals. Striking of the twenty-five schilling pieces with the church of Mariazell was continued so that bank notes of the same denomination might be withdrawn. HG

Canada. Dept. of Finance. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1957*. Ottawa, 1958. 19 pp.

The number of coins struck at the Royal Canadian Mint during 1957 showed a substantial increase over the previous year, and for the first time in the history of the mint the number of one cent pieces produced exceeded 100,000,000. The average number of pieces struck per pair of dies again showed a considerable increase, from 146,546 to 203,112. Appendix G to the Report contains a copy of the Act authorizing the striking of a special silver dollar in 1958 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the gold rush and the creation of British Columbia as a Crown Colony. ssc

London. Royal Mint. *Eighty-seventh Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1956*. London, 1957. 78 pp., 6 pls.

Due to the large quantity of cupro-nickel coins needed to offset the increased withdrawal of silver, the output of the Royal Mint for 1956

exceeded that of any year since 1948. Close to three hundred and forty million coins were struck for the United Kingdom, some eighty-seven million for the Commonwealth, and more than seventy-two million for foreign countries, chiefly Burma and the Sudan. The total number of matrices, punches and dies made during the year reached 16,100. In addition to the coinage, more than 150,000 decorations and medals were struck, the largest single striking being that of 96,000 copies of the Army General Service medal. Coinage reports of the Australian mints at Melbourne and Perth are included. HG

Netherlands. Mint. *Muntverslag over het jaar 1956*. 's Gravenhage, 1957. 34 pp., pl.

The annual report of the Netherlands mint for 1956 cites the new issue of silver one-guilder pieces as the most important event of that year, during which some 78,700,000 coins were put into circulation. The mint continued the manufacture of all other denominations authorized by the coinage law of 1948, as well as of coins struck for the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea. A number of medals, both cast and struck, were also manufactured. Carried in the report are the usual tables showing the totals of all coins minted since 1840, including some for foreign countries. Two medals are illustrated. HJE

NIELSEN, N. P. *Den Kongelige Mønt*, København (1955). U. HELLE. *Myntverket i Finland*, Helsingfors (1955). THOR. HJULSTAD. *Den Kongelige Mynt*, Kongsberg (1955). TORSTEN SWENSSON. *Kungl. Mynt- och Justeringsverket*, Stockholm (1955). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 235-240.

Mint reports, signed by the directors, from Finland and the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They give the amounts and denominations of coins struck and short descriptions of medals issued. LL

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1957*. Washington, D. C., 1958. 132 pp.

A summary of the production and consumption of gold and silver from 1930 to 1956 is included in the report. Tables show the quantities and denominations struck for circulation in the United States, also coins manufactured by the U. S. Mint for the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti and Honduras. Close to one and one quarter million U. S. proof coins were struck to satisfy the demands of collectors and speculators, and of interest to collectors of foreign coins is a complete listing of the various issues which were in circulation throughout the world in 1956. HG

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- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE** (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris, 2^e). Vol. 13 (1958), Nos. 6 (June), 7 (July).
- CALCOIN NEWS** (2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, California). Vol. 12, No. 5 (Sept., 1958).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 3 (1958), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- CHANGE** (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine, Seine). NS No. 29 (1958).
- THE CROWN & TALER** (1718 Grand Ave., Bronx 53, N. Y.). Vol. 3, No. 6 (Sept., 1958).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS** (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 8, No. 3 (July, 1958).
- THE FARE BOX** (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 12 (1958), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- HAMBURGER BEITRÄGE ZUR NUMISMATIK** (Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24). Vol. 3, No. 11 (1957).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 9 (1958), Nos. 6 (June), 7/8 (July-August).
- MÉDAILLES** (Fédération Internationale des Editeurs de Médailles, 58, rue du Louvre, Paris 2^e). Vol. 21, No. 2 (July, 1958).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR** (2433 North Kildare, Chicago 39, Ill.). Vol. 9, No. 4 (July-August, 1958).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 10, Nos. 9 (1958), 10 (1958).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). No. 6 (August, 1958), No. 7 (Sept., 1958).
- NUMISMA** (Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre. - Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colón 4, Madrid). No. 28 (Sept.-Oct., 1957).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 66 (1958), Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 31). Vol. 24 (1958), Nos. 7 (July), 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY** (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 13, Nos. 3/4 (June, 1958).
- NUMIZMATIČKE VIJESTI** (Zagreb, Božidarevićeva ulica 13). Vol. 5, No. 11 (1958).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT** (Dr. P. Berghaus, Münster/Westf., Domplatz 10). Vol. 7, No. 7 (Sept., 1958).
- THE NUMISMATIST** (P. O. Box 577, Wichita, Kansas). Vol. 71 (1958), Nos. 8 (August), 9 (Sept.).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER** (Otto Ernst Schulze, Dortmund, Chemnitzer Str. 145). August, 1958, Sept., 1958.
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER** (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Rüttemeyerstrasse 12, Basel). No. 30 (June, 1958).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN** (B. A. Seaby Ltd., 65, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1). Nos. 483 (August, 1958), 484 (Sept., 1958).
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GENERAL

BABELON, JEAN. *Dauernder als Erz. Das Menschenbild auf Münzen und Medaillen von der Antike bis zur Renaissance. Fotos von Jean Roubier.* Vienna/Munich, Verlag Anton Schroll, 1958. 38 pp., 167 pls.

A well illustrated survey of portraiture on coins and medals from the Greek period down to the Renaissance. Unfortunately the German translation leaves much to be desired, as indicated by the fact that no less than twelve errors are noticed in the list of illustrations of thirty-four Greek coins.

LL

BARCACILA, A. Monede de la cetatea medievală a Severinului (Coins from the Mediaeval Fortress at Severin). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 173-186, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 186-188.

Two Roman and ten mediaeval coins were discovered during recent excavations conducted at this fortress in the Danubian city of Turnu Severin. The Roman pieces were struck during the reigns of Caracalla (198-217) and Gordian III (238-241); most of the mediaeval specimens were Hungarian deniers and obols issued from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Other discoveries included a ban of Voivode Radu I of Valachia (1377-1384), a Turkish asper of Mohammed II and a Venetian ducat struck by Doge Francesco Foscari (1423-1457). In connection with these numismatic discoveries the writer gives data on the history of ancient Drubeta — first a colony then a Roman municipium — as well as information concerning the Severin fortress constructed by the Knights of St. John in the second half of the thirteenth century.

BERRIMAN, A. E. The Spink Collection of Babylonian Weights. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 184-185.

Thirty-seven Babylonian weights in Spink & Son's Department of Antiquities are examined, and the weight of each given in grams. Additional tables list comparisons with the French *livre* and Roman *libra*.

GHN

Cambridge University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Department of Coins and Medals. Accessions, 1957. In: *Cambridge University. Fitzwilliam Museum. Annual Report 1957*, pp. 2-3, pl. 3.

Notable among the year's accessions (229 in all) were an Athenian or Asian copy of an Athenian silver tetradrachm of the third century B.C. and a very rare stater of the Icenii, one of the three British gold coins given to the collection. The largest group of coins acquired was Scottish, mainly from Part V of the Lockett Sale held in June, 1957. An important purchase made from the Leverton Harris Fund was that of a gold quarter-noble of Henry IV (the third known specimen) minted at Calais. GHN

Current Foreign Coin and Currency Values. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 2067-2069.

A listing of present currency units (with fractions) of some 137 countries and territories, together with a New York foreign exchange quotation for each in U. S. dollars. GHN

HÄVERNICK, WALTER. "Cooperation". Some Thoughts and Suggestions for the Intensification of Numismatic Research. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 349-352.

In pointing out the need for international cooperation in the field of numismatic research, the writer advocates the adoption of a common plan under which a reliable research center would be established in each country. Such centers would be responsible for the answering of questions by competent experts, the provision of financial aid for purposes of travel, and international exchange of junior colleagues, scientific assistants and lecturers. He further suggests that the *Commission Internationale de Numismatique* stress the importance of numismatic studies before governmental authorities.

[LALLEMAND, J.] *Vingt siècles de monnaie belge*. Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, 1958. 17 pp., [21] pls.

The history of Belgian coinage, from the early imitations of the famous gold stater of Philip of Macedon to the present, is treated under the

following headings: Celtic and Roman coins; coins of the Franks (Merovingian and Carolingian); feudal coinage; the unified Low Countries (Philip the Good to the Brabant Revolution); the contemporary period (from the Austrian restoration to 1830; finally, the Kingdom of Belgium). Sixty-six coins, outstanding examples from the various epochs and all from the cabinet of the Bibliothèque Royale, are illustrated; also a 1000-franc note dated 1837.

PANOSH, L. C. Numismatics in a Changing World. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (Sept., 1958), pp. 122-124.

A look at varying economic conditions within the United States during the past thirty years and their effect on coin collecting and coin clubs, particularly as seen in California. The writer ends with a note on what the next ten years may be expected to bring, providing the present trend continues. GHN

PETRI, OLAUS. La numismatica in Svezia. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 82-83.

In considering the present status of Swedish numismatics the writer makes special mention of the Royal Coin Cabinet and library at Stockholm and the important collection of Anglo-Saxon coins in the cabinet of the University of Uppsala. Paragraphs of more than usual interest which deal with present trends among Swedish collectors indicate a noticeable lack of interest in Greek and Roman coins, and, except for a few devotees of modern design, in the field of medals.

TINGSTRÖM, BERTEL. Registrering av myntsamling. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1958), pp. 129-132, illus.

From his own experience the writer offers advice to collectors on the use of a card system in cataloguing a coin collection. LL

ANCIENT

BABELON, JEAN. Observations sur quelques monnaies de Libye. In: *Bulletin Archéologique* (1954), pp. 23-30, illus.

The Phoenician letter MEM appears on two Libyan coins recently acquired by the Cabinet des Médailles, in one case on both obverse and reverse. Various explanations have been given as to the meaning of this mysterious letter. The author suggests that it stands for Machanat, the camp, and that coins of this nature were struck for the payment of Libyan mercenary troops.

BRAEMER, FRANÇOIS. Les relations commerciales des Carnutes d'après des découvertes monétaires. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 563-572, illus.

The territory of the Carnutes is delimited with a statement concerning the trade routes which traversed it. Sicilian coinage arrived in the area through exchanges among the various people *en route* and served as a model for the first coinage of this Gallic people. Later, Macedonian imitations reached the territory via the Balkans, and with the Roman conquest of southern Gaul Roman currency was introduced and was copied by the Carnutes. The writer describes types which circulated in Gaul. He identifies various Carnute names, and suggests that Carnute coinage probably continued in Gaul until reorganization by Augustus. The fact that coins of the Carnutes are found in the surrounding areas, but only rarely south of the Loire, implies a limited foreign trade. Foreign currency, on the other hand, is often found on Carnute territory, indicating that surrounding tribes frequently came there for the purchase of wheat.

HLA

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Le caractérisque des monnaies de la Gaule. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 425-427.

The use of characteroscopy (extremely detailed die analysis) in the study of die identities has made possible a serialization of Gallic coins.

HLA

EL-KHACHAB, ABD EL-MOHSEN. Collection privée de monnaies en or, plomb, argile et tissères [sic] en verre. In: *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, Vol. 53, Fasc. 2 (1955), pp. 258-267, pls. 3-4, 8, 9.

The forty-two specimens in the collection described were assembled by M. Asad Abd El Moutagali. Those in gold are of Greek, Roman and Byzantine origin, while the lead coins were struck locally in various Egyptian nomes.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Sobre la cronología del numerario ibérico del jinete. Repaso da la bibliografía. In: *Numisma*, No. 27 (July-August, 1957), pp. 9-26.

Examines and reviews the most important books which have been devoted to the problems connected with the Iberian coinage of the horseman type, beginning with Delgado's *Nuevo método de clasificación de las medallas autónomas* (1871) and including Heiss' *Description générale des monnaies antiques de l'Espagne* (1870), Zobel de Zangróniz' *Estudio histórico antigua española, desde su origen hasta el imperio romano* and works of other prominent numismatists. The finds and

contributions of each are stated briefly, in many cases with relevant quotations.

Israel Numismatic Society. *The Dating and Meaning of Ancient Jewish Coins and Symbols. Six Essays in Jewish Numismatics* (Numismatic Studies and Researches Vol. 2). Tel-Aviv/Jerusalem, Schocken, 1958. 116 pp., pl.

Each the work of a specialist, the essays summarize the results achieved in and at the same time survey the present status of Jewish numismatics.

A. Kindler, writing on the coinage of the Hasmonaeen dynasty, gives special attention to the Jaffa hoard of Alexander Jannaeus. J. Meyshan deals with the coinage of the Herodian dynasty. L. Kadman discusses the coinage issued during the Jewish War of 66-70 A.D. and vindicates the attribution of the thick shekels and bronzes of the years two, three and four to this period. The coinage of the Bar-Kochba War (the second Jewish revolt against Rome in 132-135 A.D.) is reviewed by Kindler, who notes a remarkable similarity (both in legends and types) to that issued during the First Revolt. E. M. Klimowsky discusses the use of symbols on ancient Jewish coins (lulab, ethrog, chalice, palm-branch, seven-branched candlestick, pomegranates, ears of barley, umbrella, cross, the temple and its utensils, and palm tree). A summarizing essay by Kadman completes the work. Twenty representative coins are illustrated.

KERÉNYI, ANDRÁS. A regölyi típusú barbár bronzpénzeink kronológiájához (Contribution to the Chronology of Barbaric Bronzes of the Regöly Type). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 7-9, pl. 2. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 71.

Studies the chronology of the bronze issues from the southern Transdanubian district, the principal find-spot being the village of Regöly and its environs in the department of Tolna. These coins, first struck in silver, were later issued entirely in bronze and in two different sizes; the average weight of the larger was 7.16 gr., that of the smaller 1.467 gr., and they were struck with dies identical to those used for striking the silver. With the help of archaeological data it is possible to show that these bronze coins were struck for the most part during the second half or at the end of the first century B.C.

KINDLER, ARIE. *Thesaurus of Judean Coins: from the Fourth Century B. C. to the Third Century A. D.* Jerusalem, The Bialik Institute, 1958. 10 pp., 67 pls., map. In Hebrew. [Descriptive catalogue printed separately both in English and Hebrew].

The purpose of his book, states the author, is "to bring out the historical and artistic values of the coinage of Palestine." Forty-six Judean coins, illustrated by enlarged photographs, are arranged in two groups:

Jewish coins, and coins of Palestinian cities. Twenty-two specimens of the former, presented chronologically, range from the earliest struck coin of Judaea (the *Yehud* coin of the fourth century B.C.) to the Bar-Kochba issues of 132-135 A.D. With them are illustrated some Roman coins which depict events in Jewish history.

KRAWCZUK, ALEKSANDER. Prof. Dr. Ludwik Piotrowicz 19. VII. 1886 - 23. VIII. 1957. With Bibliography. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 1-3, port. With English Summary, pp. 71-72.

A list of twenty numismatic articles by the late Professor Piotrowicz, distinguished Polish scholar in the field of ancient history and culture, reflects his special interest in Roman and Celtic coins.

PAULSEN, RUDOLF. Les migrations des tribus celtiques ou gauloises d'après le témoignage des monnaies celtiques. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 429-432.

In tracing Celtic migrations from western and southern Germany into Bohemia, Italy, the Balkans and Asia Minor Paulsen tells of hoards which establish the routes and names various Celtic chieftains who struck currency.

HLA

GREEK

CAHN, H. A. Ein Tetradrachm von Stagira. In: *Antike Kunst*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1958), pp. 37-40, pl.

This unpublished coin of Attic — Euboic weight is in a private collection in Basel. The obverse type shows a lion attacking a boar, above which appears the ethnic ST/AGI [in Greek letters] to either side of a small fruit, perhaps a pomegranate. A quadripartite incuse on the reverse is arranged in a mill-sail pattern. Five other tetradrachms with these types have been assigned to Stagira but no one of them is inscribed with the ethnic. The present piece is, therefore, of great importance in making the attribution certain. Its date, on analogy with the coinage of Acanthus, would be about 520 B.C.

Doubt has been expressed concerning the authenticity of one of the five tetradrachms without ethnic, a coin which was once in the Pozzi cabinet and is now in a private collection in Lausanne. Dr. Cahn in a postscript gives his reasons for believing the piece to be genuine and regarding it as an example of the earliest tetradrachm coinage of Stagira.

MT

CALEY, E. R. Chemical Composition of Alexandrian Tetradrachms. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 167-180, tabs.

Relative to the composition of these coins are eight tables showing: (1) previous analyses, (2) coins analyzed in the present study, (3) new analyses which reveal the percentages of silver, gold, copper, tin, lead, iron, nickel and zinc, (4) the ratio of gold to silver, (5) probable composition of the copper used in preparation of the alloy, (6) the composition of some Alexandrian bronze coins, (7) the silver content of the tetradrachms, and (8) the silver content of single coins of certain emperors. The writer concludes: "What is both significant and remarkable is the almost constant level of silver content, both by percentage and by weight, that was maintained in the Alexandrian tetradrachms from the reign of Nero to that of Antoninus Pius." Shortly after the middle of the third century the fineness of the tetradrachms declined very rapidly, reaching its nadir during the reign of Diocletian when some of the coins contained no silver at all.

CANARACHE, V. Monede autonome inedite din Dionysopolis și cronologia lor relativa (Unpublished Autonomous Coins of Dionysopolis and their Relative Chronology). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 61-76, illus., 2 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 76-78.

On the basis of iconography and style the writer arranges twelve distinct groups of these autonomous issues chronologically, but since all the specimens studied belong in different collections and are frequently of unknown origin, the classification can only be considered relative. The provenance of the coins, however, can be limited to the region of Balcic and its environs (Odessos to Bisone) on the western coast of the Black Sea.

EL-KHACHAB, ABD EL-MOHSEN. Une petite collection numismatique de Baharia. In: *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, Vol. 53, Fasc. 2 (1955), pp. 268-278, pls. 5-8.

A small collection of coins from the excavations at Baharia covers the period from the Ptolemies to Islam, and except for a billon piece of Antoninus Pius all are bronze. The Ptolemaic issues are from the period of Ptolemy I to Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra VII; those from Alexandria were struck under the emperors Tiberius, Claudius I, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Aurelian and Diocletian.

GUÉPIN, J. P. De verzameling Griekse munten in het Gymnasium Erasmianum te Rotterdam. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 1-4, pl. 1. With English Summary.

Although small in number — twenty only — the Greek coins in

Rotterdam's *Gymnasium Erasmianum* are of exceptionally fine quality. They appear to have come from the Kreling collection sold at auction by J. Schulman on November 24, 1913. Two specimens, a tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes and a stater of Locri Opuntii, are illustrated.

JENKINS, G. K. Greek and Graeco-Indian Coins from the Haughton Collection. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (June, 1958), pp. 70-73, pl. 22.

Relative to twelve of these coins recently acquired by the British Museum the writer points out: "General Haughton's interests as a coin collector were concentrated on the Hellenistic period, embracing particularly the empire of Alexander and that of the Seleucids in the Near East, and on the other hand the succession kingdoms of the Greeks in Bactria (northern Afghanistan) and north-western India, which were followed by those of the Sakas, Parthians and Kushans." The Museum's Graeco-Indian collection, earlier enriched by other notable acquisitions (Cunningham, 1890 and '94, and Whitehead, 1922) now becomes the world's most outstanding. All the specimens described are well illustrated.

LACROIX, LÉON. Le bouclier, emblème des Béotiens. In: *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (1958), pp. 5-30, pls. 1-4.

From the sixth to the second century B.C. the Boeotians used an oval shield with lateral openings — the emblem of the Boeotian Federation — as their dominant coin type. This device has been variously interpreted as a reference to the shield of Herakles, of Athena Itonia or of Ares. The author finds no convincing evidence for any one of these associations, believing rather that the Boeotian shield belongs in the category of *types parlants*.

Modern scholars recognize that the Boeotians derived their name from a mountain in the north of Greece where they had established themselves in the course of their migrations, but the ancients associated the name with the word for cattle. In this etymology one finds the reason for the Boeotians' choice of a shield — a piece of armor fashioned from hides — as their national emblem. The representation of a bovine on the coinage would have been a clearer allusion but the Boeotians preferred to adopt a martial device symbolizing the power of their Federation. MT

LUPU, NICOLAE. Monede dacice din colecția Muzeului Brukenthal (Dacian Coins in the Brukenthal Museum Collection). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 41-57, 5 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 58-59.

The three distinct groups of coins studied are local imitations of Greek or Macedonian specimens. Records of the Brukenthal Museum at Sibiu give no precise information as to their provenance, but after careful study

of the sources and of the coins themselves the writer concludes that those of group I (obverse with bearded face of Zeus f.r. and reverse with a horseman f.r.) most probably come from the Sibisel-Cugir hoard discussed by Pink in *Die Münzprägung der Ostkelten* (Budapest, 1939, p. 72, pl. XII). Coins of the second group (obverse with effigy of Hercules-Alexander and reverse depicting a Macedonian horseman) belong to the group studied by O. Floca (cf. *Dacia* XI-XII, pp. 71-104) and named Hunedoara after the district in which they were found. Coins of group III (obverse with highly conventional effigy of Artemis Tauropolos and reverse with Macedonian horseman) may have been part of the Petelea hoard.

MAZARD, JEAN. Essai de reclassification méthodique des monnaies de Numidie et de Mauretanie. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 153-164, 2 pls.

Portrait, legend, style and type, epigraphy, metal and weight are all seen to contribute significantly toward identification of the coins of Numidia and Mauretania. HLA

MITREA, BUCUR. Descoperirea monetară de la Tămădău Mare (reg. București) și problema monedelor celților boi în Dacia (The Finds from Tamadau Mare, Bucharest, and the Problems of the Coinage of the Boii Celts in Dacia). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 19-27, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 27-29.

Four Celtic tetradrachms — two each of the Nonnos and Biatec types — and seventeen imitations of Thasos tetradrachms were recovered from a find of ancient coins made at Tamadau Mare in 1950. The presence of Celtic coins in the hoard was of considerable importance to the writer's study concerning the penetration of Boian coins into Dacia. In this connection he mentions two earlier finds, a Biatec-type tetradrachm from Noul (Sibiu) and two similar specimens now in the Brukenthal Museum, pointing out that the Tamadau Mare find (as had earlier been conjectured) now proves beyond doubt that coins of this type are found in the plain of Valachia. Their presence in Dacia is explained by the fact that they were imported as booty by the troops of Boerebistes.

MOISIL, CONSTANTIN. Ponduri inedite sau puțin cunoscute din Histria, Callatia și Tomi (Unpublished or little-known Weights from Histria, Callatis and Tomis). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 247-293, illus., 10 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 293-295.

A descriptive catalogue of seventy-eight weights from the above cities, most of them illustrated and now in the numismatic collection of the Rumanian Academy. The study reveals their importance to knowledge

of the economic and social life of the Greek colonists in the cities concerned — and of the natives among whom the Greeks lived — and the writer shows the organization of the system of weights in Histria, Callatis and Tomis to be closely allied to the coinage.

PREDĂ, CONSTANTIN. Ponduri antice inedite de la Callatis și Histria (Ancient Unpublished Weights from Callatis and Histria). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 297-305, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 305-306.

Three ancient weights were discovered during the course of archaeological excavations conducted in the Dobruja in recent years. The first, quadrangular in shape and made of lead, was found at Mangalia in 1949; on the basis of location and inscription it has been assigned to the Greek city of Callatis. The second, found at Histria in the summer of 1955, is also of lead, weighs 246 gr. and except for a prolongation in the form of a handle is almost round; from technical aspects and the stratum in which it was found it has been dated to the end of the autonomous (and beginning of the Roman) period of Histria. The third weight was discovered at the Greek settlement of Tariverde (located on a small bay eighteen km. southwest of Histria) in a deposit of the Hellenistic period. It is also of lead, circular in shape, and has been assigned to the city of Histria and identified with the Greek *mina* of 472 gr.

SCHIEGER, F. von. Monnaies inédites ou peu connues de l'Illyrie méridionale et de l'Épire septentrionale. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953*. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 89-96, illus.

The area concerned is divided into three regions: cities and dynasties of the north (Scodra, Lissos and King Genthius), of the center (Dyrrachium, Apollonia and Kings Monounios, Mytilios and Nessylis), and of the south (Ankos, Byllis, Amantia, Olympas, Phoinike, Buthroton and Molossia). There is discussion of the coinages of Lissos, Dyrrachium and Apollonia as well as those from the south, and description of the three series of coins from Scodra which fall into the period from Philip V to the middle of the second century B.C.

SCHLÜTER, MARGILDIS. *Griechische Münzen. Kataloge der Münzsammlung des Kestner Museums, Hannover*. Vol. 1. Hannover, 1958. 72 pp., [16] pls.

The 259 Greek coins in the Coin Cabinet of the Kestner Museum are fully described and the most distinctive and important specimens among them illustrated. In his introductory material the writer surveys the following aspects of Greek coinage: The beginning of coinage; coin techniques; the first coins of Sicily and Magna Graecia; the monetary system;

coin inscriptions; Greek coins as works of art; the archaic, classical and Hellenistic periods; finally, Celtic coins.

SÜMEGHY, VERA. Egy thessaliai bronzérem és a budakalászi kocsiedény (A Thessalian Bronze Coin and the Chariot with Amphora of Budakalász). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 3-6, pl. 1. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 71.

In addition to showing the name and badge of the city, coins from Krannon in Thessaly often depict a chariot with amphora and two ravens. The writer discusses the significance of these symbols, also found on several bronzes in the Hungarian National Museum and in the Narodni Muzej at Belgrade.

THOMPSON, H. A. Activities in the Athenian Agora: 1957. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (April-June, 1958), pp. 145-160, pls. 41-46.

During explorations at the Agora in 1957 a hoard of 133 Athenian imperial bronzes was found under the floor of a house at the northeast corner of the Areopagus. "Since," states the writer, "the latest pieces are two of Gallienus, one of which was minted at Antioch in the period A.D. 266-268, we may safely assume that this lot of coins, like others found elsewhere in similar circumstances in houses around the Agora, represents the contents of a purse dropped or concealed at the time of the Herulian sack of A.D. 267." Except for the two coins of Gallienus all the specimens are Athenian, most of them struck in the days of Hadrian or later. They are listed and briefly described with reference to Svoronos.

VALLET, G. *Rhégion et Zancle. Histoire, commerce et civilisation des cités chalcidiennes du détroit de Messine*. Paris, 1958. 406 pp., 20 pls.

Although this is not primarily a numismatic work, full use is made of the evidence which the coinage provides. The need for coinage arose when trade was no longer conducted directly between two parties — as Corinth and her colonies — but through the hands of such intermediaries as intervened between Attic producers and Etruscan consumers (pp. 207 ff.). The significance of the Auriol, Taranto and other western hoards is discussed in relation to the pattern of trade through the Straits of Messina (pp. 193 ff.). Finally the coinage of Zancle-Messana, Himera and Rhégion is examined in relation to the political history of those cities down to 461 (pp. 325 ff.); typical specimens are illustrated on three of the plates. Other numismatic references are easily traced in the full *Index Analytique*.
CMK

ZANCANI MONTUORO, PAOLA. Dossennos a Poseidonia. In: *Atti e Memorie della Società Magna Grecia*, N.S., Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 79-94.

Following the recent appearance in the A. Hess sale (Lucerne, April 16, 1957, No. 37) of a fine example of the stater of Poseidonia with the name Dossennos on reverse, other specimens from the same dies are assembled and their position in the coinage of Poseidonia is discussed. The usual view that a Lucanian conquest ca. 390 terminated the silver coinage and changed the name of the city to Paestum is rejected in favor of an earlier arrival of the Lucanians and a continuation of a Greek coinage, as of the manufacture of Greek pottery, throughout most of the fourth century. The form of the legend and the style of Poseidon suggest a date in the second half of the century. The placing of the name Dossennos (probably that of an engraver) on a panel below the reverse type recalls the similar placing of Molossos and Nikandros at Thurium, by which it may have been suggested. The name itself is interesting in being of non-Greek origin and is otherwise known only as that of a character in the Atellan farces. CMK

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. *Die trojanischen Urnahmen der Römer*. Basel, 1957. 56 pp., 15 pls.

A weight from Basel in the form of a youthful female head wearing a helmet of eastern origin leads to a discussion of the various tales concerning the Trojan origin of the Romans. Coins, gems, vase paintings and literature are used to illustrate currents of Roman thought. HLA

BARKÓCZI, LÁSZLÓ. Hadrianus-kori éremelet Brigetiből (Coins of Hadrian found at Brigetio). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 17-19. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 72-73.

During the reinforcement of the Danube dikes in the spring of 1957, seventeen Roman coins were found among the foundations of a building uncovered when a large quantity of earth was removed from a Roman camp-site. The most recent specimens included (large and medium bronzes of Hadrian, RIC 717, 718 730) were struck at Rome in 132-134; they were found in a good state of preservation and appear to have been little used. Time of burial is placed between 132 and 134, so the hoard can be considered contemporary with that from Tiszanagyreve.

BARKÓCZI, LÁSZLÓ. Római-kori bronz medaillonok Szönyből (Roman Bronze Medallions found at Szöny). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 47-48, pl. 3. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 75-76.

Among a number of Roman bronze medallions found at Brigetio (modern Szöny), on camp sites of northern Pannonian legions, are colonial medallions struck by Alexander Severus and Caracalla at Perinthus (in the case of one specimen, at Philippopolis) and an issue of Lucilla from Italy. Because they were struck in limited quantity the medallions did not circulate as currency. They are thought to have reached Pannonia through personal contacts rather than by trade.

BOREN, H. C. Numismatic Light on the Gracchan Crisis. In: *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. 79, No. 2 (April, 1958), pp. 140-155.

Boren applies the statistical techniques of Bengt Thordeman to a study of the period 145-115 B.C. A large inflationary outpouring of currency is seen for the years 145-140, a contraction for the period 140-133, and despite a massive bequest from Attalus III of Pergamum in 132, coinage between the years 133 and 126 can have been only moderate. This necessitates a revision of Sydenham's relative chronology for the Republican series, also Mattingly's chronology for 125-120. The writer sees the revaluation of the denarius at sixteen asses rather than ten as an inflationary move designed to help the senators in the period between the Gracchi.

HLA

CAPELLI, REMO. Il tempio di Giove Capitolino. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 49-50, illus.

Representations of the famous temple of Capitoline Jove are found on both Republican and Imperial coins. It first appears, with four columns, on a denarius of the *Gens Volteia* struck ca. 88 B.C.

EL-KHACHAB, ABD EL-MOHSEN. Collection de monnaies d'or d'Achmounein au Musée Gréco-Romain d'Alexandrie. In: *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, Vol. 53, Fasc. 2 (1955), pp. 251-258, pls. 1-3.

Descriptive catalogue of forty-one Roman imperial gold coins from Achmounein — solidi of Constantine I, Constantius II, Jovian, Valentinian I and Valens struck at various places between the years 292 and 378 A.D. Weights of the coins vary from 6.75 to 49.24 gr. Some of the specimens are quite rare and were not known to Cohen.

FITZ, JENŐ. Hercules-Melkart ábrázolása érmeken és szobrokon (Representation of Hercules-Melkart on Coins and Statues). In: *Numizmatikai Közlemények*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 10-16. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 71-72.

Examination of Pannonian statues of Hercules shows that most were connected with the official veneration of this god. The cult, however, always lacked a permanent character. It varied with the times, so that

an official statue of Hercules acquired a significance and meaning according to whether it was erected in the days of Hadrian, Commodus or Septimius Severus. In addition to the Hercules cult at Rome, official veneration of this god also showed a tendency of Punic origin, namely, the worship of Hercules-Melkart, instigated under Trajan. Hercules is represented in this fashion upon coins struck ca. 100 A.D., while on coins of Hadrian he is depicted with the legend *HERCVLES GADITANVS*, in a temple of Phoenician design placed between the two Hesperides. The cult of Hercules-Melkart became dominant in the reign of Septimius Severus. This emperor worshipped both Liber and Hercules-Melkart among the African gods who were protectors of his birthplace, Leptis Magna, a veneration which is reflected upon his coinage.

GRANT, MICHAEL. *The Coinage of Tiberius in Cyprus* (University of Melbourne Cyprus Expedition Publication No. 1). Melbourne, 1957. 6 pp., pl.

A distinction is made between the provincial issues which were struck by the Roman authorities in a particular province (for the use of that province or part of it) and the local issues of cities and tribes. In the period of the early empire Galatis and Cyprus issued such a provincial coinage. The Cyprus issue was of bronze and falls into three series: (1) Tiberius and Divus Augustus, (2) Tiberius and Julia Augusta, and (3) Drusus Junior. Three denominations are represented. HLA

KIERSNOWSKI, RYSZARD. Monety rzymskie w polskich znaleziskach wczesnośredniowiecznych (Roman Coins in Polish Early Mediaeval Hoards). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 5-14. With English Summary, p. 72.

Forty-one specimens of Roman denarii from the first and second centuries A.D. have come to light in tenth and eleventh century Polish hoards. The writer disagrees with the contention that these denarii are evidence for the continuous use of Roman coins from ancient times to the Middle Ages. They belong, he believes, in the category of secondary finds, and were probably buried during Roman times, casually found in the Middle Ages, and then re-circulated. He doubts also any direct influence of Roman coins on Polish numismatic metrology.

KNIPPENBERG, W. H. T. and A. N. ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA. Orthen 1955. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), p. 63. With English Summary.

Three Roman bronze coins, two of them halved, were discovered at Orthen (Netherlands) in the summer of 1955; the only one preserved is a halved as of Augustus (*RIC* 360). Up to the present time halved Roman coins were rarely found in the Netherlands, but recently seven

others (two Republican, five early Imperial) were discovered at Rossum (Guelders).

MAKOMASKI, WACLAW. Nummi subaerati. In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 14-22. With English Summary, p. 72.

Taking into consideration the highly artistic quality of the dies used and the fact that their occurrence (with but few exceptions) does not coincide with financial difficulties within the governmental structure, the writer, in contrast to current opinion, believes that the *nummi subaerati* were counterfeited by mint officials and not by private persons. The technique employed in the production of these pieces is discussed at some length.

MARTIN, COLIN. Monnaies romaines trouvées à Nyon. In: *Revue Historique Vaudoise*, No. 2 (1958), pp. 67-75, 5 pls.

The total of 472 Roman coins presently in the collection of the Nyon Museum, Switzerland, comprises twenty-two Republican, seventy-four first century, 105 second century, 151 third century and 120 fourth and fifth century issues. An inventory of those which circulated in the environs of Nyon at the time of the Roman occupation is arranged here by numbers of specimens in the museum's collection, denomination, date of issue, references, type, and (in the case of the Republican coins) by moneyer. The most distinctive and important of the pieces are illustrated.

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Roman Numismatics: Miscellaneous Notes. In: *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. 43, pp. 179-210.

The following topics are considered: Styles and Mints under the Roman Republic — Transitions in Roman Republican Coinage (the denarius and its parts and the victoriate, and the denarius in its early development) — A Puzzling Series of Struck Aes Grave — Some Official Mint-marks of the Second Century — Some Notes on the Servian Constitution — The Coinage of the Age of Marius, ca. 118-91 B.C. — Mint of Massilia (?) — Mint of Rhegium — Mint of North-east Italy (?) — Uncertain Mint — lastly, Some Light from the Roman Coinage on the Eastern Campaigns of Trajan. Especially interesting are the author's remarks on style and fabric and on the Servian constitution.

MITITELU, I. Două tezaure de monede imperiale romane găsite la Gura Ialomiței (Two Finds of Roman Imperial Coins from Gura Ialomiței). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 133-147. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 147.

The finds in question were made on the plain of Valachia, in the region — the source of other vestiges of Roman occupation — where the Ialomita flows into the Danube. The first contained 186 specimens, mostly Roman denarii ranging from Vitellius to the beginning of the reign of Commodus (180 A.D.). The second consisted of forty-six siliquae — twenty-three each of Valentinian and Valens, all struck in 361 A.D. — and from his study of the circumstances and of the coins themselves the writer places the time of burial at ca. 378 A.D.

MITREA, BUCUR. La migration des Goths reflétée par les trésors de monnaies romaines enfouis en Moldavie. In: *Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne*, N.S., Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 229-236, map.

Some 130 Roman hoards and isolated finds have been unearthed in Moldavia, an unusually large number of them buried during the reign of Commodus. Literary sources and interpretations of historians clearly show conflicts between Roman troops and native inhabitants, and after examining the historical and numismatic evidence the writer concludes that this large burial of hoards (not only in the Moldavian plateau but also in certain Polish-Ukrainian districts) can be explained by one general cause: the migration of the Goths. From burial dates determined, the migration for the above regions can be placed between 180 and 190 A.D.

PETRIE, A. E. H. Roman Nîmes and Coins from the Nemausus. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (August, 1958), pp. 218-219.

Roman bronze coins found in abundance at the Nemausus, a fresh water fountain at Nîmes, France, show the same subjects: on obverse the diverging heads of Augustus and Agrippa and the legends IMP (above) and DIVIF (below); on reverse the Egyptian legionaries' heraldic device, a crocodile chained beside a young palm tree which divides the inscription COL NEM. Since the coins seem to have been minted at Nîmes and used throughout Gaul over a lengthy period — ca. 27 B.C. to the Third Century A.D. — the design is found to vary considerably in quality of execution.

GHN

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Tezaurul monetar de la Dîmbău (reg. Stalin) și tulburările pricinuite de daci în anul 143, sub Antonin Piul (The Find from Dimbau, Stalin, and the Troubles instigated by the Dacians under Antoninus Pius in 143). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 113-130. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 130-131.

In the collection of the National Museum of Antiquities at Bucharest are 134 specimens from a hoard of Roman imperial issues discovered in 1921 in the commune of Dîmbău (district of Tîrnăveni, Transylvania). The coins range from Nero to Antoninus Pius. Dates of the latest speci-

mens indicate that the hoard was buried in either 142 or 143 A.D. during troubles instigated by the Dacians — both in the province and beyond its frontiers — which eventually demanded military intervention by Rome before being brought under control.

PROTASE, D. Tezaurul de monede imperiale romane de la Nireș (r. Dej, reg. Cluj). (A Find of Roman Imperial Coins from Nires, Cluj). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 149-170, 3 pls., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 169-171.

The hoard from Nires, in the territory of Roman Dacia not far from its northern border, was discovered in 1953 by one Michel Szánto while farming his property at Virful Vulpanului. The finder estimated that it contained some 150 silver and a number of bronze coins, but most were dispersed and the Dej Museum was able to obtain only the following specimens: Nero (1), Vespasian (3), Trajan (1), Hadrian (1), Marcus Aurelius (4), Commodus (1), Septimius Severus (15), Caracalla (1), Elagabalus (1), Severus Alexander (1) and Constantius II (1). Except for this last coin, all are denarii. The fragmentary nature of the hoard prevents exact dating — the latest Roman coin provides only a relative *terminus post quem* — but it was probably buried at the end of the reign of Constantius II, or a little later, during the troublous times engendered by the Hun invasion.

SALAMA, P. La trouvaille de sesterces de Rusguniae. Histoire d'une découverte. In: *Revue Africaine*, Vol. 101, Nos. 452-453 (1957), pp. 205-245, illus.

In describing a hoard of 273 sestertii from the Roman colony of Rusguniae the writer tells of the difficulties encountered in establishing its locale. At the same time he acknowledges his indebtedness to Aline A. Boyce who published part of the hoard (unearthed by American soldiers in 1943) in the American Numismatic Society's *Museum Notes II* (1947), pp. 35-51.

HLA

SMITH, E. BALDWIN. *Architectural Symbolism of Imperial Rome and the Middle Ages*. Princeton, The University Press, 1956. 219 pp., pls.

Architectural remains from the Middle Ages are seen to reflect a continuation of Roman iconographic devices, many of which in turn date back to early civilizations in Assyria and Egypt. The author emphasizes the palace as the earthly representation of the divine dwelling, its components combining to yield that result; similarly the form of the gateway is seen to derive from the ancient city gate which served as the entrance to heaven for divine monarchs of antiquity during triumphal and other processions. From the study of ancient ceremonies and the architectural

forms with which they are connected it becomes possible to determine the concepts which were to be conveyed by the forms themselves, so the canopy or ciborium is seen to represent the sky. The *sacrum palatium* is in a sense the earthly *domus dei*. Coins are included among the many forms of material with which the writer worked, not because of their monetary function but because of their varied type representations. HLA

SPRENGER, J. De Romeinse munten in het Provinciaal Museum voor Kunst en Oudheden te Maastricht. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 5-16. With English Summary.

The 572 Roman and Gallic coins in the Provincial Museum at Maastricht are catalogued with reference to Grueber, Blanchet, Cohen, Grünwald, Pick, Mattingly and Sydenham. Although exact provenance is not often known, fifty of the coins described were found at Maastricht and the majority of the remainder are believed to have come from the province of Limburg.

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Primi elementi per lo studio della circolazione argentea della repubblica romana nell'Italia meridionale. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 205-212.

The influence of the first series of Romano-Campanian issues spread northward; those of later date were most widely used in southern Italy, especially in Apulia. As shown by the hoard of Canosa, these *nummi quadrigati* remained in circulation in Apulia, with autonomous Greek coinages of Magna Graecia, to the time of the Battle of Cannae; at that time the victoriate, half of a quadrigatus, was already in use along with the older coins. From the hoards it seems evident that the first Roman issue of silver was that with the *biga* reverse struck in 216 B.C. HLA

SZEMIOTHOWA, ANNA. Chronologia tytułów cesarskich na monetach rzymskich, cz. I (The Chronology of the Imperial Titles of Roman Coins. Pt. 1. Augustus to Commodus). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 30-42, illus. With English Summary.

A discussion of the origin of Roman imperial titles and their occurrence on the coins is followed by a listing, with dates, of those found on issues of the above emperors.

THOMSEN, RUDI. The Chronology of Early Roman Coinage Reconsidered. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique*, 5th, Paris, 1953. Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 193-204.

The date of origin of the Roman denarius has been the subject of considerable discussion. In this reconsideration of the problem Thomsen

outlines the difficulties presented by the revised datings of Mattingly and Robinson and gives his reasons for rejecting the traditional dating (based on Pliny and supported by Breglia and Cesano). On the basis of his survey he arrives at a date between the beginning of the Hannibalic War and 197-194 B.C. Using Pliny XXXIII, 47 as a starting point he demonstrates that there are five possible dates for the introduction of the Mars/Eagle gold; on the basis of a passage from Livy this issue can be dated to 209 B.C. so the silver coin must have been introduced after Cannae. The explanation of Pliny's error, as given by Thomsen, is that the coinage was already on a triental standard when the denarius was introduced; the sextantal standard is dated in 210. HLA

WINKLER, JUDITA. Tezaurul de monede romane republicane de la Satu-Nou (reg. Oradea) (The Find of Roman Republican Coins from Satu Nou, Oradea). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 79-111, 8 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 111-112.

One hundred and thirty specimens from this hoard from Satu Nou, western Transylvania — 125 Roman Republican denarii, four imitations of denarii and a tetradrachm of Thasos — were recovered by the Arad Museum. Following the chronology established by Grueber, the writer concludes that the Roman coins were struck during the period 229-50 B.C. and were buried shortly after this last date of issue.

WOOTTON, ANTHONY. A Further Note on the Roman Blanching Technique. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 484 (Sept., 1958), pp. 363-364.

In an earlier issue of the *Bulletin* (No. 481, June, 1958, pp. 229-232, illus.), the writer described a unique and ancient method of silver-plating known as blanching. Here, in collaboration with I. M. Allen, he publishes the results of an experiment made to test the truth of a statement found in Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* XXXIII, 44) to the effect that an inferior silver alloy, when heated in an iron fire-shovel which had previously been immersed in male urine, instead of turning black displayed a "fictitious whiteness." Conclusive results were obtained by alternately heating and pickling a circular ingot (85 pts. copper, 15 pts. silver) in a solution of "Pliny's pickling medium." When the metal was afterwards hammered flat — to simulate the striking of a coin — it was found to present the appearance of "very good silver, indeed being virtually indistinguishable from the pure metal." GHN

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Molenend 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 65-66. With English Summary.

Julius Nepos reigned from June, 474 to August, 475 as emperor of

the western section of the Roman Empire. A solidus struck by him at Milan and found at Molenend ((Netherlands) in 1957 is compared with a similar specimen discussed and illustrated (pl. XIV) by Ulrich-Bansa. Identical obverse and reverse indicate a small issue. Professor Ulrich-Bansa has informed the writer that only two similar specimens are known to him, one in an Italian collection and the other in the British Museum, although a similar style is found on two solidi of Zeno. One of these is in the collection of the Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet.

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Nijmegen 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), p. 65. With English Summary.

Publishes an aureus of Nero (*RIC* 52) recently found at Nijmegen. The collection in the National Museum at Kam, to which the coin has been added, includes six other aurei of Nero discovered at Nijmegen (*RIC* 31, 42, 43, 47, 50 and 95).

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Someren 1936. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 63-64. With English Summary.

Forty-two first century Roman imperial aes found at Someren are thought to represent the contents of a lost purse rather than a carefully concealed hoard. The latest pieces included are two issues from the beginning of the reign of Trajan (A.D. 98-99).

BYZANTINE

DIMIAN, IRIMIA. Cîteva descoperiri monetare bizantine pe teritoriul R.P.R. (Some Byzantine Coins found in Rumania). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 189-214, map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 214-216.

Two principal periods cover the circulation of Byzantine coins in the territory which now constitutes Rumania; the first extends from the fifth century to the beginning of the seventh, the second from the last quarter of the tenth century to the beginning of the thirteenth. Previously the interim has been explained by the Avar invasion and the settlement of the Slavs (followed later by the Bulgars), but the writer attributes it to the fact that Arabs then replaced Byzantine traders, citing as proof of this theory the presence of Islamic coins in Byzantine hoards of the period.

KINDLER, A. A Seventh Century Lamp with Coin Decorations. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (1958), pp. 106-109, illus., pl. 24.

In February, 1956 a fragment of an oil lamp which had been decorated with coin impressions was found near the shore at Caesarea; on it were

the reverse impressions of six coins (or parts of coins) struck in the first half of the seventh century A.D. Specimens of this type have been attributed hesitantly to Heraclius (A.D. 610-641) and according to M. V. Laurent were struck at Alexandria; a table lists their denominations, diameters and reverse inscriptions. The writer states that since these coins can with certainty be dated between 610 and 650, this is, in all probability, the first time that a late Palestinian lamp has been dated with relative accuracy.

KLINDT-JENSEN, OLE. A Scandinavian Community in Peace and War. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Summer, 1958), pp. 81-86, illus.

Coins have played an important role in dating finds from the Danish island of Bornholm, the source of a series of rich hoards from the migration period (fifth to sixth centuries A.D., the latest dating 510) containing gold coins, rings, ornaments and elegant brooches. Finds from settlements at the eastern end of the island all end ca. 510. Occupation at Dalshøj dates from ca. 300 B.C. and at Sorte Muld from the Roman Iron Age period, and evidence found shows war as the reason for abandonment of both places. Hoards from Dalshøj contained coins dated no later than 510, and the latest found at Sorte Muld were issues of Anastasius who died in 518. Several other hoards of solidi were discovered on Bornholm. In the larger of these (as at Sorte Muld) the latest issues found were coins of Anastasius, which evidence, together with that of destroyed buildings, grain mixed with wild seeds, and scattered spearheads, indicates invasion and war at that time.

LONGUET, HENRY. Die unedierten byzantinischen Münzen des Wiener Kabinettes. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 77 (1957), pp. 28-57, pls. 2-6.

While sojourning in Austria from 1945 to 1947 the writer was able to study 339 unpublished Byzantine coins. The specimens, partly from the Vienna Cabinet and partly from a private collection, are listed under the following self-explanatory headings: (1) Previously unpublished dates; (2) previously unpublished *officinae*; (3) variants of known inscriptions; (4) variants of known types, and (5) unpublished or rare types. HLA

EUROPEAN

ALMGREN, BERTIL. Datering (av vikingatida kulturföremål). In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon för nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 22-27.

The writer deals with the use and reliability of coins in dating Viking Age objects found in Scandinavia. LL

BECKER, T. W. The Althing Coins of Iceland. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 1366-1370, illus.

The Althing commemorative series of Iceland combine that country's history and mythology so effectively that few modern coins can equal them in beauty of design and richness of symbolism. The article describes all three pieces, five and ten kronur silver, two kronur bronze. Considerable attention is given to early Icelandic history, necessary to a complete understanding of the symbolism incorporated. GHN

BEUTH, L. S. Gouden rijders uit de 18e eeuw. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 34-42, tabs. With English Summary.

In his study of eighteenth century gold rijders the author visited all public and some ninety private collections in the Netherlands, several Belgian collections, and a number of foreign dealers. Altogether he examined and studied 630 gold and 648 half rijders, the results of which he incorporates into three tables: (1) The number of coins struck according to the accounts and calculated in marks (1 mark=24-8/13 G.R.): (2) a survey of all specimens, subdivided by province, date and type: (3) a listing of all types and varieties, together with degree of rarity and the principal collections in which specimens are to be found.

BEUTH, L. S. Zeeuwse zilveren dukaten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), p. 60. With English Summary.

A supplement to the author's *Geschiedenis van en Geheimschrift op de Zeeuwse zilveren Dukaten van 1659-1798* (History and Cryptography on Zeeland Silver Ducats 1659-1798) published in the *Jaarboek* ((vol. 42, 1955, pp. 41-70).

BJØRKVIK, HALVARD. Engelsk. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 632-636.

In the second half of the fourteenth century and during the later mediaeval period the Scandinavian name for the English penny or sterling was *engelsk*. At times, following the exchange rate (1 sterling=3 penningar) then in force, it was applied to the reckoning unit of three Danish or Lübeckian penningar ($\frac{1}{4}$ witten). The writer quotes contemporary sources in which the term *engelsk* appears, noting that it was also used to denote the Danish sterlings (3 pennings) struck in Lund and Naestwed in the early fifteenth century. LL

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Un inventario della Zecca di Napoli (1730). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 45-55, illus.

Giovanni de Gennaro became *Regio Mastro dei Conii* at the mint of

Naples on July 28, 1730. A hitherto unpublished inventory of the mint, dated July 24, 1730 and reproduced in full, lists eighty-six dies, molds and punches delivered into his custody prior to taking over the office.

CALICÓ, F. X. La acuñación de monedas gerundenses durante el sitio del año 1653. In: *Numisma*, No. 27 (July-August, 1957), pp. 29-32, illus.

A Catalan coin described, not found in Botet y Sisó's *Les monedes catalanes* (Barcelona, 1908-11), was struck in 1653 at the time of the siege of Gerona during the *Guerra dels Segadors*. The obverse shows a shield with the royal coat of arms and legend PHILIPPVS III. D. G.; the reverse, inscribed GERVND. FIDELISS.C. 1653, bears the effigy of Philip IV f.1.

CHIAUDANO, MARIO. La moneta di Genova nel secolo XII. In: *Risparmio*, Vol. 5, Fasc. 8 (August, 1957), pp. 1461-1493, illus.

During the tenth century — the earliest period for which documents are extant — Pavian coinage was used in Genoa. This article discusses the value of Genoese silver coins struck from 1139 (when coinage rights were first granted to the city by Corrado II) to the end of the twelfth century. Tables compiled from contemporary documents show the relative exchange values of perpers and Genoese denars from 1156 to 1191, of *bisancio messemutino*, *mijarexis* and Genoese currency from 1160 to 1227, and of *bisancio saracendale* from 1156 to 1205. Also included are illustrations of two decrees: that by which Corrado II granted the *Ius Monete* to Genoa, and that of Henry VII (dated July 4, 1194) which confirmed it.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and G. VAN der MEER. Een munt van bisschop Bernoldus, gevonden en Engeland. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 54-56, pl. 1. With English Summary.

Undoubtedly because of the strict control which English kings exercised over their circulating currency, finds of eleventh century continental coins in England are very rare. One described here, an issue of Bernoldus, Bishop of Utrecht, was found during excavations at Old Sarum. It may have come to England ca. 1050 — perhaps even after the conquest.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Holwerd 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 72-73. With English Summary.

A hoard discovered during road construction near Holwerd (West-dongeradeel, Netherlands) in 1957 contained three gold and seventy-five sixteenth century silver coins. Although later issues of Philip II and the

province of Holland predominate, the find also includes a number of much worn small denominations of Philip the Fair and Charles V.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Leeuwendaalders van Friesland. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 57-60, pl. 3. With English Summary.

During the years 1575 and 1713 almost all the provinces of the Netherlands Republic struck lion dollars, first for domestic use and later for foreign trade. Little variation is found in type and legend, except in the case of certain undated Frisian issues which the writer, on the basis of comparison with dated issues, divides into two groups: (1) undated coins from the period 1628-42; (2) undated coins with differing legend struck probably shortly after 1615-17. This chronology agrees with the fact that although accounts of the mint masters show considerable activity during the above two periods, dated lion dollars from those years are rare.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Lippenhuizen 1957. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 71-72. With English Summary.

Forty-two silver coins struck between 1680 and 1705 were contained in a hoard found at Lippenhuizen (Friesland) in the autumn of 1957. It is noted that all thirteen 28 stuiver pieces bear the countermark prescribed in 1693.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Winschoten 1955. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 66-70, pl. 4. With English Summary.

The Netherlands Royal Coin Cabinet has acquired a hoard of twenty-nine gros tournois struck during the period 1357-1409 which was found at Winschoten (province of Groningen) in 1955. This silver denomination continued to circulate in Westphalia, the Rhineland and in the eastern Netherlands (additionally a source of numerous imitation) for some decades after its disappearance from France and the Netherlands proper. The gros tournois was last struck in France in 1337.

G[ALSTER, GEORG]. Frederik I's dobbeltskillinger og lejrskillinge. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct., 1958), pp. 167-170, illus.

The coin tests made probably in 1525 and published (but not commented upon) by Wardein Rudolf Teufinck were retrieved by E. Bahrfeldt from an old document in the Magdeburg archives (cf. *Berliner Münzblätter*, Vol. 20, 1899, cols. 2589-90). Galster comments here on two of the tests, made on coins from Denmark and Holstein; he identifies them as a two skilling piece of Frederik I and a lejrskillig (camp-

skilling) struck by this same king at his camp at Serritslev (near Copenhagen) in 1523 or 1524. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. Notes on the Danish Mint-Masters in the Middle Ages before 1377. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 209-232, tabs., illus.

The first Danish coin to name both king and moneyer in the legend dates from the time of Sven Tveskaeg. Godwine, the moneyer named, is thought to be the person who struck coins for the Swedish king Olav Skatkonung shortly before 1000 A.D. Danish coinage was first established by Cnut the Great ca. 1020 after Anglo-Saxon patterns and with Anglo-Saxon moneyers, but nothing is known concerning relations between the king and his moneyers at the sixteen known mints. Galster frequently cites relevant contemporary documents in listing these early Danish mint-masters. They were active when coinage was issued in conformity with the old Danish computation (1 mark=8 øre=240 or 288 pennies) and include: Anketil (1094-1123), Gerhard (1157-62), Hagen (Lund, ca. 1200), Johannes (Roskilde, ca. 1252-64), Nicole (Lund, Roskilde or Ribe, ca. 1202-34), Henricus (Ribe, ca. 1273), Henric Soemaer (Odense, ca. 1285), Somar (Roskilde, ca. 1291-ca. 1300), Johannes Franz (Roskilde, ca. 1302-16), Herman Hagmot (Ribe, ca. 1310), Michael (Lund, ca. 1323), Folsekin Jacobsen (Roskilde, ca. 1330-31), Jens Eskilsen (Roskilde, ca. 1361), Strange Jonsen (Lund, ca. 1329-1336), and Peder Henriksen (Lund, ca. 1353).

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Las monedas barcelonesas de plata durante la casa de Austria. Su prolongación bajo Felipe V y el archiduque Don Carlos. In: *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos*, Vol. 61, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 601-614, 4 pls.

Relates the story of the Barcelona silver coins issued in the days of the House of Austria and continued under Philip V (1701-1746) and the Archduke Don Carlos (1705-1714). Included in the article is a table showing denominations (croat, medio croat, cuarto de croat, real and medio real) struck at Barcelona under Philips II, III and IV during the period 1595-1654.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. El numerario barcelonés durante el Levantamiento de Cataluña contra Felipe IV (1640-1652). In: *Libro Homenaje al Conde de la Vega del Sella* (Oviedo, 1956), pp. 315-332, pl. 1.

Reviews the coinage struck in Barcelona during Cataluña's revolt against Philip IV in the above period. A table lists denominations (counter-marked 20 reales, 10 reales, 5 croats, 5 sueldos, croat, $\frac{1}{2}$ croat, $\frac{1}{2}$ real, seiseno, ardite and menudo) struck under Philip IV, Louis XIII and XIV, during the revolt, and again under Philip IV, 1624-1661.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. El particularismo catalán durante la Francesada y la expresión "cinco pesetas" en el numerario español. In: *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos*, Vol. 63, Pt. 1 (1957), pp. 337-345, 3 pls.

In discussing the various coins struck in Barcelona during the French period — especially the peseta, which became very popular throughout the country — Gil Farrés points out that at the dethronement of Isabel II in 1868 the provincial government passed a decree which established this coin as the national monetary unit. Thus the peseta, which was initiated in Cataluña, became — and still remains — the standard for the whole country.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. La monetazione salernitana di Gisulfo II (1052-1077) e di Roberto il Guiscardo (1077-1085). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 9-44, illus., 2 pls.

The English text of this important article appeared in *Studies in Italian Medieval History Presented to Miss E. M. Jamison* (Papers of the British School at Rome, Vol. 24, 1956, pp. 37-59, illus., 2 pls.) (cf. *NL* No. 42, 1958, p. 24).

GUERRINI, FEDERICO. Il 10 cestesimi "esperimento" del 1862 ed il cambio della moneta di rame nelle provincie napoletane. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 67-73, illus.

In his study of the coinage of the House of Savoy Marchisio attributes the ten centesimi experimental piece of 1862 as a proof struck at the mint of Naples; similarly the *CNI*. Cagiati maintained that the denomination was not a proof but an experimental coin which circulated freely in the southern provinces of the Kingdom of Italy. The writer finds no mention of the coin among documents in the Neapolitan archives, and after careful study of contemporary governmental mint decrees and newspaper articles agrees with Cagiati's attribution.

HARDEN, ROBERT. François Villon and his Monetary Bequests. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 345-350, 2 pls.

After describing the Paris coinage of Henry VI Harden traces the monetary reforms of Charles VII subsequent to his capture of the city in 1436. The bequests made by Villon in his poetry are revealed as nothing more than mocking jests involving devalued or almost unobtainable currency.

HLA

HEPPER, F. N. A Late Eighteenth-Century Forger's Pegged Die. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 422-423, illus.

The writer has in his collection a pair of forger's dies of the dobra de

4 escudos of John V of Portugal. The dies were engraved by one John Milton, a young mint engraver who was found to have supplied dies to counterfeiters of French louis d'or and gold joannes of Portugal. He was discharged from the Royal Mint in 1796. JSM

HERMANSEN, VICTOR. Johan Bülow som samler. In: *Kulturminster* (1957), pp. 101-137, illus.

The Danish collector Johan Bülow who died in 1828 owned, among other treasures, an important collection of Danish mediaeval coins. Hermansen's article deals with this particular phase of Bülow's interests. LL

HORVÁTH, T. A. Batka, kacsinka, teruntius (Batka, Kacsinka and Teruntius). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 48-50. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 76.

The batka, a coin of Czech origin, circulated in Hungary during the sixteenth century at the value of an obol; later, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, it became known as the teruntius and was valued at one third of a krajczar. In northern Hungary the Slovak name for the denomination had been kacsinka. The name teruntius disappeared when the batka dropped in value to a half denier (or one quarter krajczar), at which value it was struck in copper during the second half of the eighteenth century.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Pénzverés Körmöcbányán 1748-1768 években (Coinage at Körmöcbánya 1748-1768). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 32-43. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 74.

A study based on copies of Körmöcbányan mint documents now preserved in the Hungarian Historical Museum. Names of mint employees are given, also the yearly quantities of coins struck.

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Indreptări și întregiri mărunte cu privire la unele emisiuni monetare feudale ale țărilor române (Corrections and Additions to Rumanian Feudal Issues). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 217-237, illus., 4 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 238-240.

The writer first demonstrates that because of misinterpretation (the name of the second prince appears nowhere in the legend) certain coins were wrongly attributed by N. Docan to the joint reign of Mircea the Great, voivode of Valachia (1386-1418) and his son Michael I. Continuing, he takes up some problems connected with the dates of issue of various Moldavian coins — some known, others hitherto unpublished — and from study of the style of the Aurochs head depicted on the Moldavian coat of arms (both on coins and seals during the period 1374-1432) estab-

lishes the following chronological divisions in the coinage of Alexander the Good (1400-1432): 1400-1408, 1408-1409, 1409-1431.

KLAASESZ, P. F. A Visit to the Netherlands Mint at Utrecht. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 2276-2278, illus.

During a recent visit to the Royal Netherlands Mint at Utrecht the writer learned that in 1952 36,290 gold coins had been struck there for the Bank of Indonesia at Djakarta; weight of the coin, which is illustrated, was 15 gr., diameter 28 mm. The issue, if not melted down, is thought to be still in the bank's hands, but specific information concerning it would be welcomed both by the Netherlands mint and by the author.

GHN

KUBINYI, ANDRÁS. A nagyszebeni pénzverde 1524-ben (The Nagyszeben Mint in 1524). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 20-24. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 73-74.

In reviewing its activities for the above year, the writer reminds us that during the Middle Ages the mint at Nagyszeben constituted one of Hungary's chief coining centers.

Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder fra vikingetid til reformationstid. Vol. 3. Copenhagen, 1958. 696 cols., illus.

As in preceding volumes (cf. *NL* No. 40, 1957, p. 282 and No. 45, 1958, p. 250) this contains important articles on numismatics and sigillography presented with bibliographic references (see individual items elsewhere in this issue).

LL

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Imitazione e contraffazioni della zecchino veneziano. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953.* Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 391-399.

Changes in legend and type introduced in the various imitations of the Venetian ducat are noted, also the protests made by the Venetians against these falsifications.

HLA

MARTIN, COLIN. La formation de l'unité monétaire suisse. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique, 5th, Paris, 1953.* Vol. 2. Actes (Paris, 1957), pp. 405-410.

Prior to confederation, differing forms of government existed in the various Swiss cantons. The coinage of each was modeled on that of the country with which it had closest commercial ties, but differences between the cantons frequently led to strife. Steps towards unification of the currency were first taken in the sixteenth century. Later, the Helvetian Republic of 1798 struck a common currency which circulated with the

cantonal issues, and in 1825 a successful monetary union of several cantons was established. The first Swiss federal coinage was issued under the constitution of 1848.

HLA

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. El "florí d'or d'Aragó" de 1374 a 1393. In: *Numisma*, No. 28 (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 39-51.

Two circumstances led to the adoption of the florin as a coin of the Kingdom of Aragon: the reincorporation of the states of the King of Mallorca to Aragon in 1344, and the King of Aragon's minting of *alfonsini d'oro* at Cerdeña in 1338. The establishment of the Perpiñán mint by decree of August 7, 1346 was the first step toward the adoption of this denomination (an imitation of the Florentine florin known as the *florí d'oro d'Aragó*) which was struck at Perpiñán, Zaragoza, Barcelona, Tortosa, Valencia and occasionally at other mints (in Mallorca from the time of Juan I, 1387-1395). The coin is cited in various contemporary documents, frequently with names of mint officials responsible for its issue and in some cases with quantities struck (a notebook entry in the *Archivo del Reino de Valencia*, for example, informs that 110,002 florins were struck at Valencia between January 31, 1387 and January 30, 1388).

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *El "Ius Monetæ" en el condado de Ampurias. Notas diplomáticas sobre la regalia condal siglos IX-XIV*. Peralada, 1957. 58 pp., illus.

A detailed discussion of the coinage rights of the Counts of Ampurias and the coins issued by them from the ninth to the fourteenth century. A table lists the Counts by date according to Heiss, Engel-Serrure, Botet, Monsalvatje and Rovira Virgili, and a map shows the county of Ampurias and the neighboring districts during the feudal period. Numerous coins are illustrated within the text.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Libre dels privilegis de la seca y casa real de la moneda de Sa Magestat de la Ciutat y regne de Valencia . . . MDCXXX*. Valencia, Excmo. Ayunamiento, 1957. 137 pp., front., illus.

A transcription and study of the contents of the above manuscript preserved in the archives of the Cathedral of Valencia, the importance of which is indicated by the author as follows: it depicts the current (1630) monetary situation; it contains legislative and legal texts in force at and relevant to the Valencia mint; it shows certain diplomatic formulas used at that time; it represents a collection of Latin documents translated into the living language of the seventeenth century; and it contains names of government officers and mint officials. Indices list: (1) the officials, by name and title; (2) places mentioned in both the *Libre* and the present monograph.

MOERS, A. H. Aalbeek 1955. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 73-74. With English Summary.

Buried probably at the time of the French Revolution, a hoard of sixty-five gold coins dating 1674 to 1786 was found in a gray stoneware jar during excavations for a barn at Aalbeek (province of Limburg, Netherlands).

NORBERG, P. *Forna tiders järnbruk i Norr- och Västerbotten*. Uppsala, 1958. 263 pp., illus.

Included in this history of old iron foundries in the northern Swedish counties of Norrbotten and Västerbotten is an account of the iron and copper mine of Svappavaara. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries coins and tokens were struck at the neighboring mint of Kengis from copper mined at Svappavaara and were used in paying the company's employees. The coins, in denominations of one and two daler s.m., were struck by royal license and with special dies and are very rare. Only one daler issues of 1675 and two daler coins of 1693, 1701 and 1702 are extant, although existing accounts show that coining was carried out in other years. Tokens were struck in large quantity — in 1685, for instance, to the value of 11,146 dalers. Being valid only locally they were a source of some annoyance to neighboring merchants and led to an increased minting of copper plate money (this being current throughout the whole country). Nothing is known of coinage after 1686, but the specimens existing from 1693, 1701 and 1702 show that it must have been continued — at least temporarily — and Wallroth (cf. *Sveriges Mynt 1448-1917*, p. 110) lists quantities struck in daler s.m. for the years 1687-1693.

LL

OLSEN, OLAF. Kirkegulvet som arkaeologisk arbejdsmark. In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* (Copenhagen, 1958), pp. 17-30, illus.

The writer stresses the importance of careful archaeological examination of mediaeval church floors when for one reason or another they are torn up or uncovered. In Denmark, the value of discoveries made on such occasions has been fully realized in recent years. Since 1952, no fewer than 2000 coins, among them some previously unknown types (cf. G. Galster's yearly reports for Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*) have been found with other objects beneath the floors of some twenty-four churches. Olsen believes that such coins were dropped rather than deliberately concealed, basing this belief on the fact that only small denominations (which, he surmises, would not be too diligently searched for) have been found.

LL

PIZZIOLI-LUPORINI, T. Osservazioni sugli stemmi del pezzo d'argento italiano da 500 lire. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (May, 1958), p. 66.

Coats of arms found on the Italian silver 500 lira (D.P.R. 4. III. 1958) are not those of regions but of capitals. A list of nineteen districts gives the capital of each, followed by a brief description of its coat of arms.

Przed rocznica tysiąclecia państwa polskiego (One Thousandth Anniversary of the Polish State). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 4-5. With English Summary, p. 72.

In commemoration of the above Polish anniversary, to be observed during 1960-66, the following numismatic works have been proposed or are already in progress: A monograph on the history of Polish mediaeval coinage; an inventory listing hoards of silver coins found in Poland; a Polish numismatic dictionary.

PUISTER, A. T. Een nieuwe datering van de denarii van de graven uit het Hollandse Huis. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 17-27, illus. With French Summary.

The chronology of the deniers struck by the Counts of Holland, as given by M. Van der Chijs one hundred years ago, no longer holds. It was amended in 1874 by M. Hooft van Iddekinge, and the present writer proposes new corrections, taking for his point of departure the reverse transition from the short to the long cross; this same transition is seen on English pennies after 1247, and it is highly probable that the Holland deniers followed suit. The new reverse should thus be dated 1247 or a little later. The article concludes with a critical examination of hoards containing these coins, the results of which agree with the newly proposed attributions.

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Datering. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 19-22.

In dating mediaeval coins three separate groups may be recognized: (1) "Silent" coins, which in themselves divulge no information concerning their origins; hoards, often combined with the study of style and epigraphy, constitute the most important factor in dating coins of this group and a chain of finds furnishes a relative chronology; (2) coins whose inscriptions include rulers' names, thereby delimiting the period in which they were struck; additional problems are posed by circumstances such as an exceptionally long reign or by a number of kings having the same name, such cases necessitating further study of style, epigraphy, etc.; (3) coins with date inscribed.

With the exception of those struck under Arab influence and a Danish coin inscribed MCCXXXIII, dated coins are not known in Europe until the end of the fourteenth century. Continuous dating of Scandinavian coins begins in the sixteenth century, and the date 1478 on certain Swedish issues is believed to be merely an indication that they were minted according to an ordinance of that year. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Denning. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), col. 44.

The Russian coin *denga* (weight ca. 0.83 gr. and until 1535 the most common denomination) was known in Sweden as *denning*. Dengas are also known from Finnish finds of the late Middle Ages. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Dreiling. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 305-306.

The dreiling was first struck in Lübeck and Hamburg at the value of three pfennigs ($\frac{1}{4}$ schilling); it became the common coin of the Vendian coin league in 1392, and outside the league was struck in Flensburg (*Moneta Holsacie*), circulating in Denmark ca. 1400. From ca. 1500 Danish accounts refer to the hvid (equal in value to 2-3 pfennigs) as dreiling, but the three penning pieces struck by Erik of Pommerania in Denmark during the first decades of the fifteenth century were known as sterlings. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Dubbelskatt. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), col. 356.

The term "double hoard" is used to indicate two juxtaposed hoards of similar composition. Such finds are known in Scandinavia from the tenth to the seventeenth century and imply a deliberate plan undertaken to lessen the chances of complete discovery. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Dukat. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 361-366.

Whereas most of the gold coins which circulated in mediaeval Europe were named after the then-dominant florin, the ducat usually retained its own name; the circumstances were reversed when the fineness of the Rhine florin was lowered at the end of the fourteenth century. Prior to 1400 the Venetian ducat seldom reached northern Europe, and up to ca. 1540 other gold coins (such as those from Lübeck and Hungary) although sometimes called ducats were generally known as florins or gyllens. In what comprises the first study of the history of these foreign

coins in Scandinavia the writer draws copiously from contemporary mediaeval sources — accounts and such, often unpublished — in which the various denominations are mentioned. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Écu. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 473-475.

The French gold écu was first struck in 1377 and is mentioned in Scandinavian sources all through the period 1340-1540. In considering its importance and function in the mediaeval Scandinavian economy the author mentions imitations executed in the Netherlands and notes finds of écus from Denmark and Norway. No finds are known from Sweden and Finland, although contemporary documents show that écus did circulate in those countries. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Efterprägling. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 519-520.

Coin imitations are grouped in two categories: (1) Barbarous imitations made in countries with little or no monetary system (e.g. Scandinavia during the Viking Age, ninth to eleventh centuries) and (2) those which copied well known and popular strikings and which were struck with a view to giving the coin a wider circulation than would have been the case with an original design. Coins of this second group are rarely known from Scandinavia, one exception being a Danish specimen (dated ca. 1300) struck by rebellious noblemen in imitation of royal Danish coins. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Engelott. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 631-632.

The English gold angel, first struck in 1464, is known in Scandinavia from sixteenth century sources under the name *angelott* (or *aengelott*). The coin has appeared in two Scandinavian hoards, one from Denmark (an issue of Edward IV), the other from Sweden (also Edward IV, part of a hoard buried at the end of the sixteenth century). LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Engelska mynt. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 636-637.

Concerns the occurrence of English coins in Scandinavia after the Viking Age (those from the Viking period itself to be dealt with in a later article). A find from ca. 1200 contained coins of Stephen and Henry II, and although their importance outside England ended with the reduction of their fineness in 1325, pennies struck after 1180 are common. Danish and Norwegian twelfth century coin types show English

influence, and Scandinavian finds of groats, nobles and angels (to be treated in separate articles) are all known. LL

SCHULMAN, J. Heeswijk 1955. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 70-71. With English Summary.

A listing, with brief descriptions and pertinent bibliographical references, of thirty-seven fifteenth century gold coins found at Heeswijk in 1955. The latest issue included is a French crown struck at Montpellier between 1445 and 1447.

SCHWALBACH, C. *Die neueren deutschen Taler, Doppeltaler und Doppelgulden vor Einführung der Reichswährung*. Heidelberg, A. Riechmann, 1958. 48 pp., 4 pls.

A reprint of the author's book on the larger German silver coins of the nineteenth century (up to the introduction of imperial currency in 1870) which was published in 1915. Its chief value lies in the list of evaluations which give good indication of rarity. HG

SOMMERS, R. G. Foreign Gold Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 1804-1805.

A paper, originally read before the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, which outlines the attractiveness of foreign gold to the collector. The largest gold coin ever struck was the Bohemian 100-ducat piece issued in commemoration of the coronation of Ferdinand III at Prague, 1629. GHN

SZASZ, PÁL. Adatok a nagybányai pénzverő alkalmazottairól 1530-1660. (Notes on the Employees at the Nagybánya Mint 1530-1660). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 25-31. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 74.

The names of fifty-nine employees are listed as they appear in documents from the above period, during which the Nagybánya mint struck coins for princes of Transylvania. It became a royal mint after 1660.

[TERLECKI, WLADYSŁAW]. An Outline of the History of the Coinage in Poland. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 186-188. [Condensed from an article in *Ochrona Zabytków*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1957, pp. 123-139].

As early as the third century B.C. a small number of Greek coins circulated in Poland. Arab dirhems were in use during the eighth and ninth centuries, and German, English and Scandinavian coins appeared in the tenth. The first Polish coins (silver denars, modeled on contemporary German coins and now very rare) were issued by Mieszko I (963-992), and the denar as a unit of currency lasted until the fourteenth century. The writer discusses the various mints and their issues, coin values, monetary systems and policy, the first issue of paper money in 1794 and

the vicissitudes of Polish coinage during World Wars I and II, ending with the Council of Ministers' decree of October 31, 1950 which stabilized the value of the zloty at 0.222 gr. of pure gold. That year also saw the re-issue of metal coinage from the newly built mint in Warsaw, the first having been destroyed during the German occupation in World War II.

GHN

VAN der WIEL, A. Het Peerdeken. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 28-33, illus. With English Summary.

From the directive which Charles, Duke of Guelders presented to his mintmaster in 1530 the peerdeken (little horse) is seen to be a fourth of a snaphaen (1½ stuivers). This attractive small coin was first struck at Guelders in 1530, and except for several interruptions caused by war was also issued at other places (Zutphen, Nijmegen, Roermond) until ca. 1630.

[WRUCK, WALDEMAR, comp.]. *BNZ-Katalog der deutschen Münzen von 1806 bis 1918*. Berlin, 1958. 91 pp.

A listing of more than 8,000 coins, together with approximate values, from which only minor issues have been omitted. Although evaluations are acknowledged to be somewhat below present market prices, the catalogue is helpful for determining the relative rarity of the various issues.

HG

ZOLTÁN, SZÉKELY. Un tezaur monetar din sec. al XVI-lea găsit la Satu Mare (A Find of 16th Century Coins from Satu Mare). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 241-246. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 246.

In 1910 a pot containing 4,700 coins covering the period 1521-1557 was unearthed in a brick kiln at Satu Mare (northwestern Transylvania). Although said to be mostly Hungarian silver deniers struck during the reigns of Louis II (1516-1526) and Ferdinand I (1527-1563), a second report stated that Transylvanian coins issued by Prince John II Sigismond in 1556 and 1557 were also present. Study of the hoard has enabled the writer to report on the activity of the Kremnitz mint, where most of the specimens were struck, and the article concludes with descriptions of some of the most important pieces found.

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. A Fine Ancient British Coin from Colchester. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 400-403, illus., pl. 25.

An ancient British bronze coin found at Kelvedon, Essex is a perfect example of the specimen published by Sir John Evans (*Coins of the Ancient Britons, Supplement*, pl. XXII, no. 14). It is now possible to give a reliable description of this remarkable piece. The obverse consists of a ram's head and a coiled body, tightly packed in a circular frame consisting of two concentric circles joined by numerous arcs. On the reverse a spirited animal prances to the left; it has the body of a horse, the head of an eagle, and apparently the cloven hooves of an ox. The head is turned back and has a knotted mane in front, while the thin S-shaped tail is erect. Above the horse's back is a ram's head, rather smaller but otherwise almost exactly like that of the beast on the obverse. As ornaments there are a pellet above the back and a ring below the tail; beneath, the legend *CAAL*. The legends on the three other known specimens have been read in various ways, but it is now possible from this latest specimen to see that all are in fact the same — obviously a monogram of Camulodunum and not the name of Cunobelin. The coin is illustrated.

JSM

[ANNABLE, F. K.] A Contemporary Forgery of a Dobuni Coin from Wiltshire. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), p. 404.

A plated forgery of a silver coin of the Dobuni, found in July, 1956 on Clarke's Hill, approximately one mile north-east of Sandy Lane in the parish of Colne Without; the type is Evans I.9=Mack 389=Allen (*Arch.* 1944) Pl. IV.12. It is identical with a forgery found in the Bagendon excavations in 1955 and is possibly from the same reverse die. The core is of iron and copper (largely iron) and the plating of base silver, these combining to give the coin a red interior and a greenish exterior. The specimen has been presented to the Devizes Museum, and can be dated ca. A.D. 30-40.

JSM

BLUNT, C. E. The Earliest Coins of the Mint of Rochester. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 406-408.

Writing in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1869 the Rev. Daniel Haigh said "I am not aware whether the unique coin of Ceolwulf (I), once in the cabinet of the late Mr. Cuff, with the reverse legend *DOROBREBIA CIBITAS*, has ever been correctly assigned, as it ought to be, to Rochester." Kenyon, Keary and Brooke attribute this coin to Canterbury. Since Haigh wrote, another coin of Ceolwulf I with this mint reading has come to light in the Middle Temple hoard. The reading is consistent with the Cuff coin but *CIBITAS* is omitted; instead the field contains the letter *A*. The absence of a moneyer's name markedly differentiates these two coins from all other issues of Ceolwulf, and would suggest that they come from a

one moneyer mint. Other coins of Ecgberht of Wessex with the reverse legend SCS ANDREAS have been lightly attributed to Rochester on the grounds that St. Andrew was the patron saint of the Cathedral there. These coins likewise had no moneyer's name. The Ecgberht and Aethelwulf coins of Canterbury with the DOROB C and DORIBI monograms bear various moneyers' names, and most of Aethelwulf's coins with these letters read CANT on the other side. The evidence supports the idea that a mint existed at Rochester in Ecgberht's reign, and it is no surprise to find a coin of the same mint struck by a Mercian king who ruled in Kent a year or two before it was conquered by Ecgberht. JSM

BLUNT, C. E. A New Type for Archbishop Ceolnoth. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 405-406, pl. 25.

This coin fragment, previously passed over as a possible forgery in the Montague sale (1896, lot 324) has now reappeared and is undoubtedly genuine. The Montague catalogue suggests that "the moneyer's name is undoubtedly CENVEALD as on Aethilberht's coin" but the writer intimates that it could be Herebeald, who also struck for Aethilberht. An important reform in the coinage was marked by Aethelwulf's introduction of the "moneyer's name on cross" type, the first such introduction of a uniform coinage common to both the Kings of Wessex and the Archbishop of Canterbury. This practice continued until some time in Alfred's reign, when once again a variety of types appears. During the period 855 to (perhaps) 880 there were only four reverse types, all struck consecutively and found in middle and southern England. The first two were struck by the Wessex Kings and the Archbishop of Canterbury; the last two by the Mercian Kings also. JSM

BLUNT, C. E. XVII-XIX Century Manuscript Material on Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society*, (New York, 1958), pp. 125-136, illus.

"A revival of interest in the Anglo-Saxon coinage that has taken place in England since the war has drawn attention to the amount of work there is to be done in this series and how much work, largely unpublished, was in fact done on it in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The purpose of the present paper is to bring to notice one or two manuscripts that have now been made available for study, to assess their value for modern research and to prompt, it is hoped, the disclosure of other manuscript work of this kind which may well be lying in libraries public or private in the United States or in England." From this viewpoint the writer discusses and examines a quarto volume of engravings, with manuscript notes, taken from manuscripts of Taylor Combe (1774-

1826) and now in the library of the British Numismatic Society; also a manuscript of somewhat later date, a work of the Rev. T. F. Dymock, a Fellow of the [Royal] Numismatic Society whose collection was sold by auction in 1858. This manuscript, now in the possession of J. D. A. Thompson of Oxford, is classed by the writer as "an ambitious, and largely successful, attempt to set up a classification of the entire Anglo-Saxon series with lists of mints and moneyers."

COLVER, C. G. Victoria Regina 1837-1901. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (Sept., 1958), pp. 107-109, illus.

"It is doubtful if any personage in history is represented on more total pieces of coinage than is Queen Victoria." Twenty-two denominations (including sixty-two major types) were issued for England alone during her reign; in addition to these, numerous medals and tokens, as well as model, pattern and trial pieces, are available to the collector. Major issues are described, some illustrated. Mention is made of the Victoria Cross (founded in 1856 and still the world's most highly prized decoration), the yearly issue of Maundy money, the trade dollar, and coin weights issued by the Royal Mint to merchants and banks, some of which are dated and bear the Queen's likeness. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Alleged Agnus Dei Penny of the Wareham Mint. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 412-414.

On page 328 of Warne's *Ancient Dorset*, under the general heading "Anglo-Saxon and Danish coins struck by Dorset mints and now in the following Foreign Collections" the entry reads as follows: Lunden, Aedelered II, A.D. 978-1016, + ALFGAR MO PER, Hildebrand, Type G. The writer of the present note suggests that the Agnus Dei penny of Wareham is mythical and that the origin of its existence lies in an error of transcription or in a slip on the part of the printer. The type should read C instead of G. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Find of Pence of Edward I and II at Neath Abbey. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 294-298, pl. 25.

In November, 1956, in the course of work at Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, a small hoard of eighty-three thirteenth and fourteenth century silver coins was found. The hoard was hidden in a cache formed by four stones in the floor of the monastic buildings. Seventeen additional coins from precisely the same period (no doubt part of the same hoard) were recovered from the filling of the vault. The coins are listed together with weights and classifications, the most significant piece a sterling of Lorraine (Chautard 199). JSM

D[OLLEY], R. H. M. The Heavy Calais Quarter-Noble of Henry IV. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), p. 416, pl. 25.

Found in the churchyard of Ashurst near Tunbridge Wells, Kent and now in the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum, the coin weighs 28.27 grains and is generally better preserved than the two British Museum specimens from the same pair of dies. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Important Group of Tenth-Century Pence. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (June, 1958), pp. 74-76, pl. 23.

"Through the generosity of their previous owner, the National Collection has been able to make a prior selection of silver pence of the first half of the tenth century from a private collection about to be dispersed, and also to acquire (on singularly favourable terms) such pieces as were needed to fill gaps in the British Museum trays. The collection had been put together by the Hon. R. W. H. Erskine to illustrate the relevance of the coins to the pattern of the reduction of the so-called Danelaw under the son and grandsons of Alfred the Great, and the discrimination of the former owner may be measured by the fact that of twenty-three coins acquired by the British Museum ten are believed to be unique." The earliest of the coins, all described and illustrated, is a penny of the southern (?Winchester) moneyer Tila struck before ca. 910.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. ELMORE JONES. The Mints "Aet Gothabyrig" and "Aet Sith(m)-estebyrig." With a Philological and Topographical Note on Cissbury by M. Daunt. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 270-282, pls. 22-23.

Numismatic evidence points to a mint of Gothabyrig in the neighborhood of Exeter, and to that of Sith(m)estebyrig as "east of Chichester and west of Lewes." Coins with this last named mint reading all date from the last years of Aethelred and the first of Canute. The early forms of the name Cissbury and the local pronunciation are very close to the mint readings on the coins. The suitability of Cissbury as a refugee mint, because of its commanding position, splendid fortifications, and desirability as a safe keeping place for silver, was ideal. No archaeological evidence has come to light to make a Saxon mint on Cissbury unlikely. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Mythical Moneyer of the Leicester Mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), p. 183, illus.

In the *British Museum Catalogue* (vol. 2, p. 388, no. 621) a specimen of Edward the Confessor's Sovereign/Martlets type (moneyer: Leofwine) is attributed to Leicester. Brooke's *English Coins* includes no such moneyer for that mint, a caution which Dolley considers well justified. After re-

reading the mint signature on *BMC* 621 he would assign the coin to Canterbury, and regards it as proof of Leofwine's striking there throughout the reign of the Confessor. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A New Type and Moneyer for Eadbeorht "Praen". In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 243-248, pl. 25.

A new penny by the moneyer Ethelnoth not only provides a new type and moneyer for the reign but has a reverse die link with an Offa obverse. Fewer than a dozen coins of Eadbeorht "Praen" have been recorded. A miniature corpus of the eleven coins known to the writer, with the weight, die-axis and provenance given in each case, is included. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Mints of Sudbury and Southwark at the End of the Reign of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 264-269, illus.

Although numismatic evidence shows that the mint of Sudbury was still operating, albeit on a small scale, as late as the second decade of the eleventh century, in the late tenth century the mint signature Sudbyrig could denote Southwark. The majority of the coins of Aethelraed II which Hildebrand attributed to Sudbury (Sudbyrig) in Suffolk were in fact struck at a mint in Southwark (Sudgewerc). Lists of moneyers and mint spellings are appended. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Stockbridge Down Find of Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 283-287.

During excavations carried out on Stockbridge Down near Winchester in 1935/36, six silver pennies of Edward the Confessor wrapped in a piece of linen cloth were found concealed in the armpit of a skeleton. The coins are all Pyramids type (Brooke 10=*BMC* XV=Hildebrand I=Hawkins 223); four are of the Winchester moneyer Anderbode and two are of Lifine or Leofwine, also of Winchester. The writer inclines to the view that Pyramids type coins of Edward the Confessor were not put into circulation before the end of September, 1065 and were not demonetized until September, 1068. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Surface Find of Three Silver Coins of the Dobuni. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), p. 403, pl. 25.

Three coins found lying on the surface of a field at Northwood Farm, near Chippenham, are probably the "scatter" from a hoard disturbed by the plough either recently or in the past. The first corresponds to Mack 387, the others to Mack 382. All are illustrated. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Suspect "Tower" Type Penny of King Edward the Elder. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 408-411, illus., pl. 25.

A hitherto suspect coin by the moneyer Eadwald has now been proved a genuine struck piece. When submitted to the authorities of the Royal Mint they commented on its metal structure. JSM

KENT, J. P. C. The Congleton (Cheshire) Treasure Trove — James I and Charles I. Gold. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 419-420.

Eighteen laurels and unites of the period (1623-41) were discovered while repairs to an old cottage were being carried out in Moody Street, Congleton. The entire find is now in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester. JSM

KENT, J. P. C. Foscote (Bucks.) Treasure Trove. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 416-418.

One hundred and ninety-nine coins of the Tudor and Stuart periods, in denominations of half-crowns, shillings and sixpences and including a 30s Scots pieces of James I. The latest mint mark, Triangle in Circle (1641-43) is found on twenty of the coins, the hoard having been concealed soon after the start of the Civil War. Of exceptional interest is a Charles I shilling (type 3a, mint mark Bell) overstruck on a shilling of type 3¹; head, shield and portcullis marks on both sides are clearly visible. The coins are listed in detail. JSM

KING, H. H. The Coins of the Sussex Mints. Part II: Hastings and Steyning. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 249-263, pls. 20-21.

New information on the Steyning mint supplements the writer's earlier article (*BNJ*, Vol. 24, 1941/42, pp. 1-7, pl.). A number of coins have been added, including a Harthacnut (moneyer Frithiwine) and four issues of Edward the Confessor. Coins of the Hastings and Steyning mints (reigns of Aethelred II, Cnut, Harold I, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, Harold II, William I, William II, Henry I and Stephen) are listed, with provenances. JSM

LYON, C. S. S. A Reappraisal of the Sceatta and Styca Coinage of Northumbria. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 227-242, tabs., pls. 18-19.

A brief outline of the earlier numismatic history of Northumbria, with special reference to the coins found in Heworth Churchyard in 1813. Also re-examination of several large major hoards of stycas — Hexham,

1832, St. Leonard's Place, York, 1842 and Ulleskelf, 1846. The writer suggests that it would be reasonable from present numismatic evidence to date the early styca coinage to the period 830-835, probably languishing somewhat at the time of Eanbald's death. The latest date for the end of the styca coinage, 855. Tables show: "Analysis of Samples from the Major Styca Hoards," "Kings of Northumbria and Archbishops of York from 737 to 867," "Analysis of Die-varieties of Monne A during the Reigns of Aethelred II and Redwulf" and "Die-links between Moneyers in the Reign of Aethelred II." Two plates of illustration are provided. JSM

MACK, R. P. Some Unpublished Saxon and Norman Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 404-405, pl. 25.

Six coins listed and described with references include: two sceattas, a penny of Offa, two pennies of William I (mints: Norwich and Stafford) and one of Henry I from the mint of Sandwich. JSM

MACK, R. P. An Unpublished Penny of Edmund from the Cotton Collection. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 411-412, pl. 25.

Obverse of the coin (Brooke type 4) reads +EADMVND REX; reverse, +EADGAR MO NORDPT. Illustrations are to be found on page 381 of Speed's *Historie of Great Britaine* (1611) and on plate VI (opposite page cxxxix) of Gibson's *Camden's Britannia* (1695). The piece was originally in the collection of Sir Robert Cotton (1571-1631) but was lost or stolen during the period between his death and the time that the collection passed into the British Museum. JSM

MARTIN, J. S. The Supposed Finds at Thwaite and Campsey Ash, 1832. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 414-416.

A find of several hundred coins of Harold I and Edward the Confessor made in 1832 has been referred to in numismatic literature as from both Thwaite and Campsey Ash. Evidence from contemporary accounts, as well as tickets relating to coins from the find now in the National Collection, is conclusive for Thwaite. JSM

POTTER, W. J. W. The Heavy Groats of Henry VI. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 299-311, illus.

After checking over part of the series of articles on the heavy coinage of Henry VI by the late Mr. C. A. Whitton (*BNJ* Vol. XXIII) the writer has made various additions to the early issues. Tables of the new classifications are given. JSM

The Royal Mint — Historical Exhibition. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 18 (Jan.-March, 1958), pp. 21-22.

On December 13, 1957, an exhibition presented by Great Britain's Royal Mint and Council of Cultural Relations opened at the former palace of the Emperor Iturbide in Mexico City. The principal coins exhibited are briefly described.

SCHNEIDER, HERBERT. An Angel of Edward V in the Herentals (Belgium) Treasure Trove. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 311-316, pl. 25.

In October, 1955, two workmen at Herentals discovered a vase containing 225 gold and twenty-two silver coins of thirty-six different countries, provinces, seigneuries and towns. The hoard contained twenty English coins — Edward IV and V, Henry VII and VIII, Mary I and Elizabeth I — which are listed in detail. An Angel of Edward V is the only piece of outstanding importance, being the fifth known specimen and struck from the same pair of dies as the specimen in the British Museum. Professor Paul Naster of Louvain listed and reviewed the find in *Revue Belge de Numismatique* (Vols. 101 and 102, 1955/1956). JSM

SCHNEIDER, HERBERT. The Tower Gold of Charles I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 330-385, illus., pls. 16-17.

A general description of Charles I's Tower gold coins, the varieties classified within the principal groups of the portrait and shield designs. JSM

S[EABY], P. J. Two Unpublished Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 483 (August, 1958), pp. 316-317, illus.

One: a silver penny of Stephen, weight 16.3 grains, with normal Type II obverse and an irregular Type I reverse (+N)ICAR ON DVLDE (+STIFFNE), and with voided cross moline instead of plain cross moline. The mint DVLDE is completely new. It could be Dudley in Worcestershire (early versions: Dudelei, Duddle, Doddeley), but is probably the result of a local and purposely blundered inscription.

Two: a new farthing of Edward IV, the third known for the reign. Obverse: (ED)WARD DI GRA R(EX); reverse: C(IVI/TAS/L)ON/DON. The coin, with weight of 3 grains, may be a missing denomination in Edward's light coinage, but since the mint mark is completely illegible no certain identification can be made. GHN

SHERLOCK, R. J. A Hoard of Forged Bank of England Tokens. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 423-424, pl. 25.

In Birmingham on October 1, 1956 a workman discovered a hoard of

sixty-three forged 1s 6d Bank of England tokens dated 1811 and showing no wear. The average weight of the pieces (copper, with a plating of tin alloy) is 6.14 gr., and specific gravity 8.78.

The well-known forger and coiner of that neighborhood, William Booth, was arrested in 1812, and one of the charges on which he was found guilty (and sentenced to death) was that of coining forged three-shilling and eighteen-penny bank tokens and five-shilling dollars. The writer suggests that these forgeries were probably the work of Booth and were most likely buried by him, or at his direction, between February 10 and March 16, 1812, at which time he most feared a search of his premises. Forty-two of the forgeries found are in the City Museum, Birmingham. JSM

SHERLOCK, R. J. A Nineteenth-Century Manuscript Book on Coins. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 394-399, illus.

Written by Harriet Sophia Bockett, the main part of the book is a transcript of a manuscript by B. Mackerell (d. 1738) entitled *A Brief Account of the Saxons and Their Coins*. The story of a coin find from the churchyard of St. Mary's, Reading, in 1839 is related; several of the pieces are illustrated by pen and ink drawings. Included in the manuscript are a number of ancient British coins, together with find spots and illustrations. JSM

STEWART, I. H. The Identity of "The New Plakkis Last Cuneit" withdrawn in 1485. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 317-329, illus., pl. 24.

The general plack types of James III, IV and V are described. Reasons were advanced for dating the first issue early in James III's reign (ca. 1470), in which context the various types of cross-ends were distinguished. A certain type of half plack had, up to now, been misattributed to the 1470 issue of James III. The disposition of the tressure round the escutcheon on the obverse is a new criterion for differentiating the placks and half placks of James III from those of James IV and V, and the possibility of separating the coins of the several moneyers of the time is suggested. A description of types and summary of varieties is appended. JSM

STRIDE, H. G. The Gold Coinage of Charles II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 386-393.

A brief history of gold coinage from the middle of the fourteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, presented with contemporary documentary evidence. JSM

TATLER, G. L. V. A Note on the Transition between Types I and II of the Pennies of Edward I. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 288-293, illus.

The writer suggests that his new variety be considered as belonging technically to Group II and not to Group Id. The transitional type is not marked by any changes in weight, purity or size of flan. As a basis for discussion he illustrates enlargements of classic examples from the above groups, placing between them three examples of intermediate London coins. In an analysis of the different elements of the obverse the main interest centers on the puncheons used for the crown and face. The general characteristics of this new variety may be summarized thus: The crown is dainty, the band thinnish, and the ornaments between the fleurs are spearheads; normally the dexter side of the central flan will be broken; the broad face has more affinities with Id than with II; the head rests very close to the drapery and is noticeably low in relation to the inner circle; the letter "N" need not be reversely barred. JSM

VELLACOTT, T. C. F. Notes on the Bronze Penny of George VI. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 485 (Oct., 1958), pp. 404-405.

Attempts a comprehensive listing of the types and varieties of the George VI penny issued during the years 1937-1951. Quantities struck are included, together with miscellaneous notes and comments. GHN

UNITED STATES

BREEN, WALTER. *Silver Coinages of the Philadelphia Mint, 1794-1916* (Coin Collector's Journal No. 159). New York, Wayte Raymond Inc., 1958. 28 pp.

In separate sections the author deals with: (1) ephemeral silver (trimes, twenty cents and trade dollars), (2) half dimes, (3) dimes, (4) quarter dollars, (5) half dollars, and (6) silver dollars. The text, in which archival material is frequently quoted, includes description, circumstances of issue, and degrees of rarity according to the Sheldon scale. Seven tables list the various issues by date, type and variety, dies (obverse and reverse) and by numbers of specimens struck. GHN

BREEN, WALTER. *United States Half Dimes: a Supplement* (Coin Collector's Journal No. 160). New York, Wayte Raymond Publications, 1958. 16 pp.

The writer notes that the half-dime has fallen into "undeserved neglect," partly because of the difficulties encountered in attributing small coins (especially when die varieties are very minute) and partly because of Valentine's refusal to give any hints as to the rarity or value of the varieties.

Valentine's monograph was published in 1931. Breen's supplementary work contains new discoveries, corrections, rarity data (as far as is possible), corrected quantities struck and other information useful to the collector. GHN

NOE, S. P. Coins and Medals. In: *Comstock, Helen, ed. The Concise Encyclopedia of American Antiques*, Vol. 2, pp. 423-428, pls. 265-268.

This brief history of some of the highlights of United States coinage is directed to the collector who normally turns to specialization. Topics covered include colonial and other pre-revolutionary coinages, the establishment of the Federal Mint at Philadelphia, territorial gold coins, tokens and their use, coin designs, and medals. There is a short list of books suggested for further reading, and the plates illustrate a selection of U. S. coins and medals (including two Indian Peace Medals), also a Continental three shilling note. GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. Types and Major Varieties of United States Silver Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24 (1958), Nos. 5 (May), pp. 1103-06, illus; 6 (June), pp. 1334-36, illus; 7 (July), pp. 1363-65, illus; 8 (August), pp. 1765-67, illus.

Listing is by denomination (three cents to one dollar), with description, year or years of issue, illustration of major types, notation of variants and relevant comments. GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. Types and Varieties of United States Gold Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 2014-2020, illus.

A complete listing of the U. S. gold issues, with year(s) of issue, description, illustration of types, notation of variants and comments where pertinent. GHN

THOMPSON, WALTER. The 1804 Dollar. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 1558-1561, illus.

Few silver dollars dated 1804 are in the hands of collectors, yet entries in the *Bullion Ledger* are identical with those in the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* for 1804 in listing 19,570 of these coins as having been struck and issued between January 7 and March 27 of that year. The writer refutes a widely held theory that these coins were melted down to stop speculation on the foreign market, and presents a strong case for his belief that they were actually struck with the old 1803 dies. An editor's note informs that competent numismatists now concede that known 1804 issues were struck after 1836 (when certain coinage techniques were employed at the Philadelphia Mint), those struck in the

late 1830's and early 1840's being known as "originals" and those struck in the 1860's as "restrikes." GHN

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List.* 16th ed. Racine, Wisc., Whitman Pub. Co., 1958. 127 pp., illus.

Prices show an increase of approximately twenty per cent over those of the previous edition. HG

YEOMAN, R. S. *1959 Guide Book of United States Coins.* Racine, Wisc., Whitman Publ. Co., 1958. 254 pp., illus.

An increasing number of collectors and a corresponding scarcity of choice material reflect further increase in prices since publication of the 1958 edition. Quotations for certain coins in proof condition have risen as much as forty per cent. HG

CANADA

GILMORE, STARR. Canadian Silver Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 1353-1362, illus.

The first Canadian silver dollar was struck in 1935 to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of the reign of George V. All issues which have appeared since that time (up to and including the 1958 British Columbia centennial dollar) are described, together with notes on variants and designers, and information concerning rarity and the events commemorated. There is a list of quantities struck and the story behind the minting of the 2000 special Arnprior dollars in 1955 is related. GHN

HILL, L. C. Centennial Aspects of British Columbia Numismatics. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 179-189.

Reviews the numismatic history of this Canadian province from its induction as a Crown Colony in 1858 to the present. Six main aspects are dealt with: (1) The money of West Coast Indians — wampum, hammered copper plate, trade beads and shells; (2) paper currency; the earliest extant issues are those of the Bank of British North America dated 1859; (3) The proposed gold coinage of 1862, patterns only of which were struck in ten and twenty dollar denominations; (4) merchants trade tokens, listed alphabetically by location and issuing firm; (5) miscellaneous coins; includes mention of doubtful countermarked foreign issues, the Columbia farthing and gold charm pieces; (6) medals struck to commemorate various episodes and events in British Columbian history. GHN

RAYNER, P. A. One Hundred Years of Canadian Decimal Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 484 (Sept., 1958), pp. 356-358.

The first of Canada's decimal coins (twenty, ten, and five cents in silver, one cent in bronze) were struck by the Royal Mint in London for the Province of Canada in 1858; the die engraver was L. C. Wyon. Highlights of Canadian coinage during the one hundred years which have followed include: The granting of Dominion status to Canada in 1871, when denominations of fifty, twenty-five, ten and five cents were struck to bring the coinage into line with that of the United States — establishment of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint in 1908 (it became completely autonomous as the Royal Canadian Mint in 1931) — striking of the Dominion's first gold coins in 1935 and the commemorative silver dollars issued in honor of events such as the Silver Jubilee of George V (1935), the Royal Visit of 1939, Newfoundland's entry into the Dominion (1949) and the British Columbia centennial (1958). GHN

WILLEY, R. C. Coins and Tokens of Canada before Confederation. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3 (1958), Nos. 5 (May), pp. 116-127, illus; 6 (June), pp. 144-160, illus; 8 (August), pp. 204-211, illus; 9 (Sept.), pp. 260-272, illus.

A greatly expanded treatment of the author's earlier general survey of this subject (cf. *NL* No. 43, 1958, p. 123) presented in twenty-one chapters, each with its own bibliography. Considerable background material in the form of early Canadian history is incorporated and there are eight pages of illustrations. GHN

LATIN AMERICA

BURNS, J. F. *A Bibliography of Cuban Numismatics*. Pittsburgh, Penna., Privately Printed, 1958. 25 pp.

A helpful compilation of books, pamphlets and articles, beginning with a listing of background material on Cuban history, geography, culture and economics. Remaining sections are devoted to numismatic bibliography proper, with items listed under the following: Coinage imported from Spain and other countries, counterstamped coins, proclamation medals, revolutionary coinage, souvenir pesos, republican coinage, tokens.

FRANCO, J. L. Notas sobre el cordón de la moneda mexicana. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 20 (July-Sept., 1958), pp. 164-169, illus. With English and French Translations.

The origins of the milled edge used on coinage, the writer suggests, may revert to Italy rather than France. Here he considers its use on Mexican

coins, illustrating his discussion with drawings of twenty-five different kinds of milled edges known.

GURDIAN, RAUL. *Contribución al estudio de las monedas de Costa Rica*. San José, Costa Rica, 1958. 72 pp., 6 pls.

A review of the metallic currency struck in Costa Rica in which brief mention is made of the colonial period, following independence from Spain, during which the country formed part of the *Capitanía General de Guatemala*. Part two of the work comprises a descriptive catalogue of coins issued from 1825 to 1953, most of which are in the author's collection. Various specimens are illustrated.

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La falsificación de moneda ante las leyes de Indias. In: *Numisma*, No. 27 (July-August, 1957), pp. 41-70, illus.

Laws pertaining to the falsification of coinage formulated by the Indies are discussed under the following headings: General development of legal sources in the Indies; characteristics of Indies' laws and their repercussions upon monetary law; the systematization of penal monetary law; the application of law in the Indies; the order of application of the statutes on monetary crimes; prescriptions regarding monetary crimes; the Indies' penal code and the problem of the availability of coins; pseudo-coins; the crime of falsification, and falsification and the laws pertaining to mints.

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. La herencia española en la moneda de las repúblicas hispanoamericanas. In: *Numisma*, No. 28 (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 55-92, illus., 3 pls.

The influence of Spanish heritage as seen on the coinage of the South American republics is considered from the point of view of language, epigraphy, monetary legends, art and symbols, and nomenclature. Spanish coins continued to circulate in these countries for a considerable period following independence — a phenomenon which resulted in noticeable preservation of Spanish customs, particularly with regard to intrinsic coin values and names of denominations. Various South American coins which corroborate the points set forth by the writer are illustrated.

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Felipe II. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 20 (July-Sept., 1958), pp. 156-161, illus. With English and French Translations.

Three recognizable types are seen in the coats of arms of Spanish kings found on Mexican coins during the reign of Philip II. Each is discussed in some detail, and the various insignia and symbols found in the quarterings illustrated.

NESMITH, R. I. *Dig for Pirate Treasure*. New York, Devin-Adair, 1958. 302 pp., illus., maps, pls.

Chapter fifteen of this entertaining book is devoted to bars and coins of the pirate period (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) and includes some indication of current values. Definitions for terms frequently encountered in pirate and treasure literature (e.g. cobs, plate, pieces-of-eight, gold doubloons and the plate fleet (*plata flota*) are given, and illustrations include coins and bars mentioned in the text.

NESMITH, R. I. A Hoard of the First Silver Coins of Nuevo Reino de Granada (Colombia). In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 513-530, illus., pls. 29-31.

A hoard of forty-six Colombian silver coins, found in that country by Clyde Hubbard of Mexico City, contained two examples of the eight reales in the first and second design, both of great rarity; the first was not known to Herrera, and no more than four specimens of the second were previously known. All coins were struck during the reign of Philip IV. are fully described and illustrated, and arranged by denomination and design. Dates are for the most part off the planchets, but the following may be read: for coins of the first design, 1627, 1628, 1630 and 1647; for coins of the second, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658 and 1662.

PESANT, ROBERTO. Los pesos cubanos "souvenir" de 1897 y el de 1898. Traducción del inglés por Luis F. Ardois. In: *Numisma*, No. 27 (July-August, 1957), pp. 33-38, illus.

The recent discovery of pertinent documents in the National Archives of the Republic of Cuba enabled the true story of these pieces to be published for the first time. Altogether, 9,970 specimens of types 1, 2 and 3 were struck — 828 of type 1 at Philadelphia, 4,286 of type 2 and 4,856 of type 3 at Providence, R. I. Enlarged photographic illustrations show types 1 to 4.

SANCHEZ PEREZ, PASCUAL. Leyes monetarias de oro y plata, desde la fundación de la Casa de Moneda en la Nueva España, 1536-1537. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 19 (April-June, 1958), pp. 138-142. With English and French Translations.

Discussion and analysis of the monetary laws for gold and silver established in New Spain since the mint was first founded in 1536/37. Tables show the contents of various edicts and statutes from May, 1535 to December 26, 1556.

ZELAYA, M. A. *Apuntes para la historia de la moneda en Honduras*. Tegucigalpa. Honduras, 1958. 60 pp., illus.

Currency used and coinage struck in Honduras is reviewed by periods: (1) Before the conquest, (2) during the conquest, (3) the colony, (4) the empire, (5) the federation, and (6) the republic. Illustrations of coins mentioned include: Moneda "columnaria", moneda "pelucona", moneda "macuquina", moneda "recortada", counterstamped coins and one and two real pieces of the empire (1823), coins of the federation struck in 1824, 1825 and 1831, coins of the state (1832-1859) and coins of the republic (1844 to the present, including the *coquimba* coins of 1862, the nickel coins struck in 1869 for the railroad loan, 1870 proofs for the new nickel coinage of Tasset, a copper cent of 1879, silver coins struck in 1879 and 1880, coins from the period 1881-1913 and gold coins of the republic). Pertinent parts of various mint decrees are reproduced in full.

ISLAMIC

BABINGER, FRANZ. A proposito delle coniazioni d'oro ottomane nel XV secolo sotto Murâd II e Maometto II. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 59 (1957), pp. 90-94.

An Italian translation, by Vico d'Incerti, of the author's article *Zur Frage der osmanischen Goldprägungen im 15. Jahrhundert unter Murâd II. und Mehmed II* which appeared in *Südost-Forschungen*, Vol. 15 (1956), pp. 550-553 (cf. *NL* No. 46, 1959, p. 367).

BABINGER, FRANZ. *Reliquienschacher am Osmanenhof im XV. Jahrhundert. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der osmanischen Goldprägung unter Mehmed II, dem Eroberer*. Munich, 1956. 47 pp., 2 pls.

The major portion of Babinger's article concerns the efforts of Bayazid II to use, for purposes of trade, the Christian relics seized by his father, Mehmed the Conqueror. In this connection it is interesting to speculate on the kind of money used by the Ottoman empire in the fifteenth century, and although the subject has never been closely studied it is reasonable to assume that whereas both gold and silver coins were used within the empire, gold coins only were used in foreign trade. Since the bulk of Ottoman trade passed through such centers as Venice, Florence and Genoa it is not surprising that Mehmed II should adopt a gold coin which conformed precisely to the Venetian ducat in weight and fineness. HC

MILES, G. C. Coins of the Amirs of Crete in the Herakleion Museums. In: *Kritika Khronika*, Vol. 10 (1956), pp. 365-371, pl.

Twenty-one bronze coins described and illustrated, now in the collections of the Herakleion Archaeological and Historical Museums, were

struck by the Amirs of Crete during their ninth and tenth century occupation of the island. In pointing out that these rulers also struck in gold (dinars) and silver (dirhems), the writer observes: "One important fact emerges from our knowledge of the existence of these coins: the Arabs who occupied Crete for one hundred and thirty-eight years were not, as has commonly been supposed, simple pirates. Their leaders, at least, constituted a family dynasty with a recognized, if perhaps contested, line of succession, and they could boast of a sufficiently prosperous economy and well organized administration to issue coins in three metals in their own names."

WELIN, ULLA S. L. Dinar. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 78-80.

Following a short introduction in which she surveys the history of the dinar in the Orient and its appearance in Europe at the end of the eighth century the writer goes on to discuss the occurrence of this Arabic gold coin in Scandinavian finds from the Viking and Mediaeval periods. The earliest known dinars found in Europe (Sussex, England) are two Umayyad coins, one dated 113 H. (731/32). Early Scandinavian finds are listed as follows: Norway: nine specimens, all from the Hon hoard (buried ca. 860); Sweden: Öland, one Sāmānid; Östergötland, one 'Abbāsīd; Uppsala, two 'Abbāsīd and one Fāṭimid; Västmanland, one 'Abbāsīd.

Six mediaeval finds of dinars derive from Gotland (among them some imitations), and another specimen (exact find-spot unknown) is believed to have come from the mainland. LL

WELIN, ULLA S. L. Dirhem. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 98-100.

A lucid, thorough survey similar to that noted under *Dinar* (above). The frequent occurrence of dirhems in Scandinavian hoards has already been dealt with by authors Welin and Granberg in the article *Arabiska mynt* (cf. *NL* No. 40, 1957, p. 322). LL

SASANIAN

UNVALA, J. M. Some Rare Sassanian and Arab-Sassanian Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 147-150, pls. 18-19.

Nine Sasanian and three Arab-Sasanian dirhems acquired by the author in India and Afghanistan. Includes commentary on unusual inscriptions on a dirhem of Shāpūr II and one of Bahrām V, and on counterstamps on

some dirhems of Khosrau II. The Arab-Sasanians include an anonymous issue of Bishāpūr of the year 50 and one of 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Muḥammad.

GCM

AFRICA

HAHN, KARL. "Deutschland Über Alles." German Numismatics Overseas. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 2071-2073, illus.

Germany's former colonies, lost as a result of World War I, are listed alphabetically together with their coins and paper money issued while under German domination. Most prized of the colonies was German East Africa (now the British territory of Tanganyika), which issued a large number of coins, the widest variety of paper currency, and the only emergency gold coin (fifteen rupees, .750 fine) struck during World War I. GHN

SHAW, E. M. *A History of Currency in South Africa*. Cape Town, South African Museum, 1956. 27 pp., 20 pls.

Phases covered include: The Dutch East India Company's period of establishment; coins of many nations; the introduction of Netherlands coinage; coins of the Dutch East India Company; the British East India Company; the first note issue; the first British occupation; the Batavian Republic; the second British occupation; the Cape Colony; Griqualand; Natal; the Orange River sovereignty and Orange Free State; the South African Republic; the South African War and the Crown Colonies; finally, the Union of South Africa. Indices include a glossary of terms used and a bibliography of sources consulted, and the plate illustrations show 160 specimens of coins and paper currency.

FAR EAST

KRAWCZUK, ALEKSANDER. Pieniadz Chin starożytnych (Money of Ancient China). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 22-30, pl. With English Summary, p. 72.

The history of currency in ancient China encompasses three periods: (1) The fourteenth to the eighth century B.C., when currency took the form of grain, cowrie and tortoise shells, and bronze objects; (2) the years 722-481 B.C., during which metallic currency in the form of small shovels and bronze knives was used; (3) the third and fourth centuries B.C., which saw the introduction of round, holed bronze coins. The writer parallels the development of currency in China with that in Ancient Greece.

PRIDMORE, F. *Coins and Coinages of the Straits Settlements and British Malaya, 1786-1951* (Memoirs of the Raffles Museum No. 2). Singapore, 1955. 177 pp., 12 pls.

Part one reviews the monetary history of these territories during the period 1786-1951. Part two comprises a descriptive catalogue of the following coins and currency issued: Penang, 1786-1828 and Straits Settlements, 1826-1858 (British East India Company); Straits Settlements, 1858-1867 (Government of British India) and 1867-1939 (Crown Colony); Straits Settlements and British Malaya, 1939-1951; Straits Settlements and British Malaya (Emergency Subsidiary Currency Notes). Forty-three titles are listed in a bibliography, illustrations include the most important coins and notes described, and texts of official documents are printed as appendices. Parts of this work appeared in *The Numismatic Circular* during 1951-53 (cf. *NL* No. 33, 1955, p. 339).

SLABAUGH, A. R. Foreign Coins in Modern China. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 2054-2061, illus.

During the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century, foreign interests in China, principally those of Britain, France, Russia and Japan, resulted in a wide circulation of foreign coins in that country. Slabaugh relates their effect on the Chinese economy and trade during that period, illustrating his article with a number of trade dollars and various smaller issues used. During World War II money was issued by both the Kuomintang Government of Chiang Kai-shek and by various Japanese formed states and banks. Since the war, with China a recognized major power and foreign currency no longer needed, little likelihood of a return to an "open door" monetary policy is seen.

GHN

INDIA

WHITEHEAD, R. B. Coins and Indian History. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 697-712, pl. 50.

"Coins, viewed from a general standpoint, although they confirm history, rarely correct it, and never to a great extent. The earliest belong to a time and to nations as to which we are not otherwise wholly ignorant, and they do not afford us that precise information which would add important details to the meagre sketch of contemporary history. We gain from them scarcely any direct historical information, except that certain cities or princes issued money. When in later times the devices and inscriptions of the coins give more detailed information, history is far fuller and clearer, so that the numismatic evidence is rarely more than corroborative. The case of the Bactrian and Indian coins, which have

supplied the outlines of a portion of history which was otherwise almost wholly lost, is a remarkable exception to this rule."

The writer stresses those coins and coinages which have added to our knowledge of Indian history, notably the Bactrian issues which provide the names of formerly unknown kings (Antialkidas, Lysias, Agathokles, Archebios, Pantaleon, Hermaios) and the Indo-Bactrian coins with legends in both Greek and Kharoshthi. This bilingualism led to the first decipherment of Kharoshthi script and in turn to the reading of important (but hitherto unreadable) inscriptions. The article is a revised version of the author's *The Place of Coins in Indian History* which appeared in the *Journal of the Panjab Historical Society* (1913).

TOKENS

The American Vecturist Association. *Atwood's Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens — 1958 Edition*. Boston, The Association, 1958. 397 pp., 22 pls.

A comprehensive new catalogue, superseding that which the late Bernard Morgenthau published serially in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* early in 1943. The tokens are listed alphabetically by states (in the case of Canada by provinces) and within these by place of issue. Several thousand items are included, with indication of material, color, size, shape and legend. Suggested retail values are also given, though admittedly subject to correction for the reason that in years past tokens were frowned upon by serious coin collectors and hence were never listed in dealers' catalogues. HG

CRAIG, HAMILTON. Trade Tokens of George Craig, Sons & Company. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 8 (August, 1958), pp. 1761-1764, illus.

Relates the circumstances surrounding the above firm's issue of octagonal trade tokens at North Gower and Osgoode Ontario, ca. 1906. The tokens are illustrated, with measurement and denomination given. GHN

DEACON, J. HUNT. The Tasmanian Shilling. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 1-2; No. 2 (April, 1957), p. 11; No. 3 (July, 1957), pp. 22-23; No. 4 (Oct., 1957), pp. 28-29; Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 3-5, pl.

Although considered the country's first token by Australian collectors and numismatists, the writer finds no records to prove that the Tasmanian shilling ever circulated. Its obverse bears the legend ONE SHILLING TOKEN and the edge inscription SAW MILLS MACINTOSH AND DEGRAVES; the reverse

depicts a kangaroo beneath the name Tasmania. The date 1823, found below, is itself problematical, since due to the delayed departure of their ship from England MacIntosh and Degraives did not open their mills until 1824. The token appears to have been struck in England (probably at the Soho mint in Birmingham) prior to the partners' departure. It has been suggested that the name Tasmania would not have been used at such an early date, but in this connection the writer states that it was used, in adjectival form, for an almanac in 1824-25, for a bank in 1826, and by a newspaper, in place of the convict-associated name of Van Diemen's Land, in 1827. It was not officially adopted until 1853.

D[OLLEY], R. H. M. New Light on a Hertfordshire Token. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), pp. 420-421.

A 1668 token struck at Tring for William Axtell (Williamson 194). Several entries regarding the Axtell (or Axtill) family appear in the registers of Tring Parish Church. JSM

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. The Wealth of the South Mulings. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 1785-1792. 2 pls.

As an introduction to this interesting series of muled die combinations found in the token coinage struck on behalf of the South during the Civil War, the writers quote from an anonymous letter ("virtually the only historical information available") which appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (Vol. 13, No. 1, July, 1878, p. 16). The series, here fully illustrated, consists of nine different dies, the four portraits of the presidential campaign of 1860, the sometimes used Weighall dies and a blank reverse. All possible die combinations are believed to have been made, a misuse "virtually without parallel in the history of numismatics (except perhaps in the case of the Rhode Island Civil War tokens)." In addition to a short list of references the article includes two tables, one a descriptive list of dies utilized, the other a compilation of known die combinations in known metals. GHN

GOULD, M. M. Varieties of Canadian Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 272-274.

The writer publishes marginal notes taken from a copy of the 1894 edition of Breton formerly owned by the Boston numismatist William Hesslein. During the 1920's and 1930's Hesslein conducted a large number of auctions and showed keen interest in Canadian material. Some forty-three tokens are listed by Breton number, together with the descriptive marginal notes. GHN

PRADEAU, A. F. Store-cards or Tokens of Mexico. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 563-576, pls. 37-38.

The tokens (tlacos) of Mexico may first be classified into Colonial and Republican issues, the former circulating between 1730 and 1821, the latter issued from 1821 to ca. 1900. A second classification, perhaps the more important, is their division into Store-Cards, Mining Industry Fichas (chips) and Hacienda Tokens.

"No mention is made of Municipal Issues, as these, as well as the State Issues, must and should be considered under Copper Coinage of Mexico, mattering little whether it was regional or national; and because they were issued by constituted authorities, it is impossible to classify them as private issues." In a descriptive catalogue twenty-five tokens are described fully. All specimens are illustrated.

STILES, P. L. 17th Century Pewterers' Tokens. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 485 (Oct., 1958), pp. 399-404.

As an aid to collectors of seventeenth century tokens the writer has combined material from H. H. Cotterell's *Old Pewter, Its Makers and Marks*, namely the section dealing with trade tokens issued by pewterers in the seventeenth century and another containing biographical notes on some of the issuers. English tokens (items 1-33) are re-grouped under counties. In addition to obverse and reverse description each entry includes, when applicable, Cotterell's reference to Williamson's edition of Boyne's *Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*. Items 34-40 comprise tokens of Ireland and Scotland, and as a further aid to interpretation of the information collected the writer outlines the organization of the Worshipful Company of the Pewterers of London and the steps by which a man became a member of the company. GHN

MEDALS

AINAUD, J. Medalla de los "Amigos de Barcelona Histórica y Monumental" al Dr. D. Agustín Durán y Sanpere. In: *Numisma*, No. 28 (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 103-104, illus.

The obverse of this medal struck in honor of the distinguished Barcelona historian and archaeologist Dr. Durán y Sanpere shows his profile encircled by an appropriate inscription. The reverse depicts a section of the Roman wall at Barcelona (on which mediaeval construction has been superimposed), with statue of Venus of Barcelona in left foreground.

BABELON, JEAN. La médaille dans l'art et dans la société. In: *Numisma*, No. 27 (July-August, 1957), pp. 73-77.

Beginning with the origins of coinage in Asia Minor during the seventh century B.C., M. Babelon proceeds to analyze in some detail the art of portraiture as depicted on Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine coins. From here he traces briefly the development of the modern medal, from its inception under Pisanello (Italy, fifteenth century) to its present status in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Finland, Sweden, the United States and Mexico.

BABELON, JEAN. Un médaillon de buis, de Sigismond Pandolphe Malatesta. In: *Numisma*, No. 28 (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 95-99, illus.

The *Cabinet des Médailles* of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* recently acquired an exceptionally fine boxwood uniface medallion depicting Sigismond Pandolphe Malatesta, ruler of Rimini (1417-1468). Earlier attribution to Albrecht Dürer was based on a description found in a sales catalogue, but M. Babelon, on stylistic grounds, believes that it may have been executed by Friedrich Hagenauer of Strasbourg who was active in the period 1525-1544.

Una bella medalla conmemorativa. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 20 (July-Sept., 1958), p. 162, illus. With French and English Translations.

In commemoration of the fourth centennial of the abdication of Emperor Charles V and the accession of Philip II to the Spanish throne a cast bronze medal (diameter 69 mm.) has been issued by X. and F. Calicó of Barcelona. It was sponsored by F. Calicó, designed by G. Neddermann and cast by I. Cistaré.

CSATKAI, ENDRE. Adatok a soproni 1847-es tudósgyűlés emlékérmének történetéhez (Contribution to the History of the Medal issued in Commemoration of the Scientific Congress at Sopron, 1847). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 55-57, illus. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 76.

To throw some light on the provenance of this nineteenth century Sopron medal the writer makes use of original source material. He publishes a letter on the subject written by August Kubinyi, at that time Director of the Hungarian National Museum, and from it and other relevant contemporary documents discovered in the Sopron Municipal Archives it appears that the medal was suggested by the painter Charles Steinecker and was executed by J. Daniel Böhm from an original design by Charles Radnitsky. Six hundred specimens were issued in bronze, six in silver.

FLOHIL, M. De graveur Paulus Utenwael als medailleur. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 43-48. With English Summary.

The neptune on dolphin found on a group of three West Frisian triumphal medals (Roovers 57-9) bears a striking similarity to that designed by Paulus Utenwael and published on a map of Hoorn in 1596. Utenwael, a die cutter at the Overijssel mint, went to Hoorn in 1591, apparently following the Overijssel mintmaster Caspar Wijtgens who was appointed to that city in 1589. He was an excellent engraver and produced a number of portraits as well as a series of mythological scenes and a map of Kampen (1598). These things considered, the writer feels that the three West Frisian triumphal medals may be readily attributed to Utenwael, similarly several other medals and counters, among them the rare West Frisian medal of 1604 (Roovers 61), an undated medal of the Overijssel mint (Roovers 75) and the series of West Frisian computing counters issued during the period 1587-1604.

FLOHIL, M. De penning van Johannes Looft op de Heroering van Breda. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 49-53, pl. 2. With English Summary.

The three differing obverses on Johannes Looft's medal celebrating the recapture of Breda depict the three successive captures of that city (1590, 1625 and 1637). The first is based on an engraving by Bartholomeus Willensz Dolendo. The most interesting representation, depicting Spinola's capture in 1625, derives from the same title page as that used by Lutma for the motif of his famous medal celebrating the Peace of Westphalia (1648). On the third obverse appears the *arm of God*, a frequently occurring symbol which was previously used by Looft on his medal commemorating Gustavus Adolphus.

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Richard Wagner and his Work in Medallion Art. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 329-348, pl. 22.

Eighty-nine medals commemorating Richard Wagner and his work are arranged in four groups, with five distinctive specimens illustrated. Grouping is as follows: (1) Nos. 1-15: medals issued during the composer's lifetime; (2) Nos. 16-44: medals issued posthumously (chronological arrangement); (3) Nos. 45-80: undated medals by known artists (alphabetical arrangement by artists); (4) Nos. 81-89: undated, unattributable medals. Lack of information precludes listing the various metals in which the medals were struck or cast.

HORVÁTH, T. A. Fugger Mária emlékérmének mestere (Designer of the Medal in Commemoration of Maria Fugger). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 53-55, illus. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 76.

Although this medal has long been known, the medallist's identity was only recently revealed. Maria Fugger and her two sons died during the same period, and an account of funeral expenses shows that commemorative medals for all three were struck at the Vienna mint, with dimensions of an écu and demi-écu, by the Viennese engraver Mathes Pichler.

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Körmöcbányán 1872-1899 években vert emlékéremek mesterei (Designers of Commemorative Medals struck at Körmöcbánya between 1872 and 1899). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 58-62. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 76-77.

In an official list of medals struck at Körmöcbánya which appeared in a prior issue of the above periodical (Vols. 48/49, 1949-50, pp. 50-52) no medallists' names were given, although some were published later by I. Szigeti (ibid. Vols. 50/51, 1951-52, pp. 64-67). The present list of commemorative medals struck there during the above period includes makers' names (some of them hitherto unknown) and discloses the interesting fact that many pieces represent the work of two medallists, one of whom designed the obverse, the other the reverse. Following the list are data concerning principal events in the medallists' lives.

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Due placchette di santi protettori di arti veneziane. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 75-85, illus.

Two plaquettes in the author's possession illustrate his discussion concerning the patron saints of various Venetian trades. The first shows St. Anthony the Abbot, patron of Venetian sausage-makers, with a pig in the background and fire to right (the usual symbols of this saint); the second depicts St. Josaphat, patron of Venetian fruit vendors.

NORDSTRÖM, JOHAN. En Wedgwoodmedaljong av Torben Bergman. In: *Lychnos, Lärdomshistoriska Samfundets Årsbok 1956* (Uppsala, 1957), pp. 224-233, illus.

A portrait medallion from Josiah Wedgwood's Etruria depicts the famous Swedish chemist Torben Bergman (1735-1784); it was modeled by John Flaxman in 1784 from a large plaster cast (illus.) made the previous year by the well known Swedish sculptor J.-T. Sergel. Nordström's article includes valuable information on correspondence between Bergman and Dr. F. X. Schwedianer in London concerning the making of the medallion, which the chemist probably never received before his death on July 8, 1784 (the original casting is still preserved by Josiah Wedgwood and Sons at Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, and an illustration shows a copy made from it in 1956). Schwedianer's last letter, dated 1784, mentions that he has sent two likenesses of Bergman to him — one a wax model, probably the work of G. G. Wessel (1744-1811), the

other a glass casting from the medallion by J. Tassie (1735-1799); neither is preserved. LL

SECASANU, C. and M. A. HALEVY. Medaliile lui Constantin Brincoveanu și gravorul lor (The Medals of Constantin Brancovan and their Engraver). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 389-401, pl. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 401-402.

When Constantin Brancovan, Prince of Valachia, was executed along with his four sons at Constantinople in 1714, one of the principal charges brought against him was that he had issued gold and silver coins bearing his own effigy, an act considered insubordinate by the Ottoman government. After examining contemporary evidence, the writers conclude that the medals ordered by Brancovan in 1713 to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign were most probably struck at two or three different times; some, they believe, were even issued after the events of 1714. They were struck at the mint of Alba Julia, Transylvania from matrices engraved not by J. C. Hedlinger, as was formerly believed, but by the Transylvanian Carl Josef Hofmann.

SOÓS, GYULA. Az utóbbi évtized magyar éremművészete 1945-1955 (Medallic Art in Hungary 1945-1955). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 44-46, pl. 5. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 75.

Two medallic exhibitions were held in Budapest during the decade under review, the first in 1949 and the second in 1954. Among the outstanding medallists in the four schools whose work is analyzed are Remenyi, Madarassy, Csillag, Istok, Ferenczy, Borsos, Csucs and Rubletzky, and the writer names the four important collections embraced by the recently organized cabinet of the Hungarian National Gallery: the National Hungarian Museum, the Budapest Gallery, and the B. Procopius and E. Pompéry collections.

WITTOP KONING, D. A. De zilveren penning van het Apothekersgilde te Utrecht. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 44 (1957), pp. 60-62, pl. 3. With English Summary.

Guild records indicate that the silver medal of the Chemists' Guild of Utrecht was planned in 1661 although the medal's inscription states that it was executed in 1664. It depicts an attractive still life showing a mortar and pestle, together with other pharmaceutical objects, grouped upon a table, and is thought to be the work of the silversmith Hendrik Winter. Winter's signature appears on the guild's silver seal now preserved, along with the medal die, in the Utrecht Museum. The few known specimens of the medal are listed, together with provenance.

ZON, N. E. Discite Justitiam Moniti. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1957), p. 10, illus.

A brief description and interpretation of the medal by Leone Leoni which bears the inscription DISCITE JUSTITIAM MONITI and depicts the attempt of the giants to storm Mount Olympus. The motif was used allegorically to portray the attempt made by the princes of the Union of Schmalkalden to rise against the power of Charles V. HJE

ZON, N. E. Nederlandse penningen te Parijs. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (1957), pp. 2-6, illus.

The exposition of Netherlands medals presented at the *Hôtel des Monnaies* in Paris was the result of close cooperation between various museums and collections, especially those of The Hague, Brussels and Paris. Its purposes were the display of medallic art, which dictated the selection of the pieces exhibited, and the relevant historical documentation which was responsible for the inclusion of maps, prints, paintings and documents. The exhibits, which included a number of mint dies, were divided into eight sections beginning with the introduction of medallic art into the Netherlands. A published catalogue comprising 710 numbers contains an introduction to each section, references to pertinent literature, an historical *aperçu* and a concordance of the French and Dutch editions of Van Loon. All exhibits were cited by the former. Introductions to the various sections give brief notes on the development of medallic art, and published for the first time is a new definition of the term medal. HJE

Z[ON], N. E. Schaakmat. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (Oct., 1957), p. 47, illus.

An excellent medal by Madeleine-Pierre Quérolles was shown at the Paris F. I. D. E. M. exhibition in May, 1957 (Cat. No. 396). The obverse depicting a king and queen deeply engrossed in a game of chess is beautifully rendered and reminds the author of a Greek vase on which an illustration by the painter Exekias shows Achilles and Ajax engaged in a board game. Both medal and vase are illustrated.

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. "Asterisk" Replacement Currency. Further Observations. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 176-177, 189.

Among the Bank of Canada's third issue of notes (September 9, 1954) are some which display a red asterisk preceding the letter and digits of the serial number. The notes are from a special series intended to fill

gaps in the numerical sequence resulting from the removal of originals spoiled in production, and the number on the asterisk denotes the number of errors which have occurred. Comparison is made with the similar United States star notes, and indications of probable future rarity given.

GHN

ALLEN, H. D. 100 Years of Security Printing. American Bank Note Company, 1858-1958. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 2279-2282, illus.

The writer relays the impressions left following a visit to the company's New York executive offices during this centennial year. Founded in 1858 with the merger of seven security printers whose names were associated with the finest of United States bank currency, the company has built an enviable reputation solely on the quality of its work. The high standard of engraving and the rigid security under which notes are produced are stated to be the company's chief protection against counterfeiting, and of the current world trends noted, the most interesting is seen to be that toward standardization of size. Illustration is of a Wisconsin state bank note dated 1858, one of the first to bear the company's imprint.

GHN

A Brief History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 2029-2033.

Taken from a pamphlet published by the bureau, this outline of its history, function and operation — from meager beginnings in 1862 to the present time — includes worthwhile information on the manufacture of U. S. paper currency.

GHN

Der ersten "Banknoten" von Österreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1955), pp. 20-21.

The first Austrian paper money was issued in 1761 in the amount of twelve million florins. The issuing bank was the Vienna City Bank (hence the name "Vienna City Bank Notes") and the issue was withdrawn within five years. A similar additional amount was issued in 1762, and this was increased by a further twenty millions in 1785. The rules for withdrawal of the currency were not observed, and when in 1810 the amount in circulation reached one billion florins, the notes were reduced to one fifth of their face value. A promise was given by the government that the circulating currency would not exceed 212 millions, but the necessities brought about by the Napoleonic wars nullified the promise and inflation resulted. At this point the Austrian *Nationalbank* was established which had for its purpose the gradual absorption of

the national debt. The end of the wars brought an improvement in the economic situation which enabled the bank to fulfill its obligations reasonably well, and by 1855 the debt had been reduced to eighty million florins. HJE

GOULD, M. M. Confederate Paper — Its Unusual Use as Advertising. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 1-5, illus.

In view of the current interest in Confederate paper money notes the writer offers a tentative listing of specimens used by business companies for advertising purposes. Some reflect humor, others advertise materials of the period, railroads, hotels and so forth. GHN

HÖGBERG, T. De gamla breven berätta. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept., 1958), pp. 149-152, illus.

Publishes a letter written by C. Sahlin and dated April 4, 1897. It concerns the paper money (*assignationer* and *kopparsedlar*) issued by the Swedish mining company Stora Kopparbergs Bergslag in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, six specimens of which are preserved in the company's museum at Falun. A drawing illustrates the water-mark used. LL

JANTON, HENRI. *Grandeur et servitude des timbres-poste des territoires français (les transformations non postales)*. Paris, The Author, [n.d.]. 32 pp., illus. French and English Text.

A descriptive catalogue of French territorial postage stamps which were used for fractional currency in times of coin shortage as well as for fiscal and social purposes. Issues of the Ivory Coast, French Guinea, Madagascar and New Caledonia are included, and a list of currency overprints appears on pp. 5-8.

KAPPEN, C. V. Eureka Springs, Ark., Scrip. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 4-5, illus.

In the year 1911 city officials of this Arkansas town called in outstanding scrip which had been issued during a shortage of city funds, notifying holders that it would either be redeemed at twenty-five cents on the dollar or in time re-issued. Within thirty days the entire issue was deposited for redemption, except for \$400 in the possession of L. Hannecke which was not redeemed until April 1, 1938. A specimen of the scrip owned by Hannecke is illustrated. GHN

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Deutsche Kleingeldscheine 1916-1922*. 6th ed. Pts. 1-3. Berlin, 1955. 459 pp.

Catalogue of German fractional currency issued during this period contains 3876 entries. Arrangement is alphabetical by place name, followed by issuing agency, and descriptions include denomination, watermark (if any), color and present market value.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das deutsche Notgeld von 1914*. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1956. 206 pp.

Paper necessity currency was issued in Germany during the first year of World War I by 452 cities and towns. Denomination and issuing firm are included in the descriptions.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld der Währungsreform 1947-1948*. Berlin, 1957. 34 pp.

During 1947/48 a shortage of metallic currency (caused in large part by the constant flow of German coins into Austria and the Saar territory) resulted in issues of paper necessity currency by 268 cities and towns. A catalogue of this currency is arranged by location. Brief descriptions include, in many cases, date and denomination.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld von 1848-1869 in Österreich und Ungarn*. Berlin, 1954. 67 pp.

Issues are arranged alphabetically by place name under each country together with issuing agency (city, business, partnership, institution, etc.). The following districts are included: Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Steiermark and Carinthia, Tirol and Vorarlberg, Galicia, Slovenia, Carniola and Croatia.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Papiergeld der altdeutschen Staaten (Taler und Guldenscheine) vom 17. Jahrhundert bis zum Jahr 1914*. Berlin, 1953. 113 pp.

A short introductory history of paper money includes mention of its Chinese origin and the story of its eventual spread throughout Europe. The catalogue proper contains 201 entries arranged by issuing agency under the following: (1) Paper money of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; (2) German paper money, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; (3) Austrian paper money issued during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (to 1914); (4) paper necessity currency issued by military high commands during times of war (seventeenth to nineteenth centuries). An extensive bibliography includes 102 items.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Papiergeld des deutschen Reiches von 1874 bis 1945*. 5th ed. Berlin, 1956. 118 pp.

Three hundred entries are listed by number, date, designation and watermark; also given are nominal and present values. The catalogue divides as follows: (1) Notes of the Imperial Bank and the Imperial Treasury 1874-1914; (2) notes from World War I; (3) interest coupons from war bonds as media of exchange; (4) inflation notes, 1919-1924 and others not issued; (5) guaranteed bonds; (6) notes of the German Discount Bank; (7) notes of the German Rent Banks; (8) imperial bank notes 1924-1945; (9) emergency notes issued by branches of the Imperial Bank; (10) notes of the Imperial Bank revaluated in Belgium; (11) notes of the Imperial Credit Bureau; (12) notes of the Conversion Bureaus for German Foreign Debts.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Papiergeld der Ersten Weltkriegs*. Berlin, 1957. 210 pp.

Part one lists the paper currencies of World War I issued by European countries, part two those issued throughout the rest of the world. Each entry includes date of issue, denomination, and, in a number of cases, present market value and degree of rarity. A bibliography lists nineteen items, some of them unpublished.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Papiergeld der Gefangenenlager im deutschen Reich sowie in Österreich und Ungarn 1914-1918*. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1954. 101 pp.

Paper money issued in prison camps for use of prisoners of war during World War I is catalogued under: (1) Germany, within her 1914 boundaries but including occupied territory, (2) Austria, (3) Hungary. Six hundred and forty-one entries are arranged by location within each section and introductory notes include an interesting account of the origin and history of this form of currency.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Papiergeld des Zweiten Weltkriegs und der Nachkriegszeit*. Berlin, 1953. 119 pp.

Paper money issues of World War II and the immediate post-war period are catalogued by area: (1) Europe, (2) the world of Islam (Morocco to Pakistan), (3) Central, South and East Asia, (4) East, South and West Africa, (5) North, South and Central America, and (6) Australia and the Pacific Islands. In view of the extensive coverage the writer acknowledges unavoidable omissions.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das wertbeständige Notgeld (Goldnotgeld) 1923/1924*. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1954. 79 pp.

Since it was based on a gold standard, the emergency currency issued in 1923/24 could not depreciate. The writer deals first with the in-

flationary currency and its social consequences, discussing the plans which finally produced the first stable emergency issues. Amounts and denominations are treated in a separate chapter as are the design and fabric of the notes and the question of evaluations. The main part of the work comprises a sixty-five page catalogue in which individual notes are listed alphabetically by locality. HG

KIRALY, FERENC. Szibériai Magyar fogolytáborpénzek (Money in the Siberian Camps of Hungarian Prisoners of War). In: *Folia Archaeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 8 (1956), pp. 205-212, 3 pls. In Hungarian. With Russian Summary, pp. 213-214.

Paper money notes for the use of Hungarian prisoners of war in Siberian camps during the period 1916-1921 were issued with legends in Hungarian, Russian and German and in denominations of fifty kopeks, three and five rubles. Fourteen specimens from the collection now in the Hungarian National Museum are illustrated.

KUPA, MIHALY. Currencies of Slovakia 1938-1945. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), p. 252.

Descriptive listing, with dates, of fourteen issues from the above years includes overprinted notes of the Czecho-Slovakian National Bank, five issues of the Slovenska Republika and six of the Slovakia National Bank in Bratislava. GHN

KUPA, MIHALY. Legrégibb papírszükségpénzeink (Our Oldest Monetary Notes). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vols. 56/57 (1957-58), pp. 50-53, pl. 4. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 76.

Surveys the repercussions of the Napoleonic Wars on the coinage of Hungary. Particular attention is given to the origin of the notes issued at Pest in 1811 and 1816, the most complete series of which has been found in emissions of the *Gasthof zum 7 Kurfürsten in Pesth* which show denominations of six, ten, fifteen and thirty kreuzers. Six notes are illustrated.

L[INDGREN], T[ORGNY]. Stjärnsedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August, 1957), pp. 162-163.

In 1956 the Swedish authorities concerned arranged for the printing of a series of notes, the numbers on which always ended with a small star. When a faulty note is found during the printing of Swedish paper money it is now replaced by such a "star" note. LL

MARCKHOFF, F. R. A Summary Listing of Known Kansas Obsolete Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 251-252.

A listing of all issues known to the writer in which he asks contributors to forward information on any varieties not listed, for inclusion in a proposed future and more complete publication. GHN

MARCKHOFF, F. R. A Summary Listing of Known Minnesota Obsolete Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 1141-1142.

Lists all known issues by date (when known), denomination and issuing body, beginning with the first year of Minnesota's statehood in 1858. GHN

MEINHARDT, GUNTHER. Die Einführung des Papiergeldes in Ostpreussen. In: *Festschrift zum zehnjährigen Bestehen der "Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler"* (Dortmund, 1958), 27 pp.

A pamphlet explaining the rather late introduction of paper money in the eastern provinces of Prussia.

Although Frederic the Great and his nephew were vitally interested in the establishment of banks as issuing agents of paper money, their efforts in this direction failed largely because the population preferred even debased coinage to a paper currency. This attitude had disastrous results, particularly during the Napoleonic wars, and not until the nineteenth century — after unfortunate experiences with metallic currencies — was the Prussian government successfully able to develop trade by introducing a monetary system based on the acceptance of bank notes as genuine currency. HC

"Papier" -- Geld aus Nylon. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (1955), pp. 44-45.

Reprint of an article by the Paris correspondent of a Vienna daily newspaper which speculates on the possibility of manufacturing currency from nylon or plastic materials. HJE

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Sveriges Riksbanks första sedlar. Transport-sedlarna 1701-1726. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (Stockholm, 1958) pp. 122-189, illus. With German Summary.

Europe's first bank notes were issued by Palmstruck's Bank in Stockholm, 1661-1668. When the bank collapsed after a surfeit of issues its activities were taken over by the Rikets Ständers Bank, founded in 1668 and still in existence under the name of Sveriges Riksbank. Originally this bank's charter did not permit the issue of bank notes. Permission to do so was not granted until 1701, but meantime, despite preventive measures set up by the government, checks and other certificates of value circulated to all intent and purpose as notes.

In 1701 the bank commenced the issue of real notes, transferable by endorsement. Very few were issued during the early period (sixteen only up to 1709), and it was believed that no specimens had been preserved. In 1954 however, a handwritten copy of the first type (1701) and a specimen of note no. 1 printed in 1702 were found in the Riksbank. Platbarzdis describes and illustrates both, relates details of the discussions which took place amongst the bank officials relative to the first issue of notes, and cites a number of pertinent contemporary documents. LL

RAISIG, L. M. The Hammer Cancellation of Confederate Treasury Notes. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 921-925, illus.

Tooled cancellations of Confederate Treasury notes show much the same patterns as those found on cancelled notes of private banks which issued prior to 1861, namely, cross and circular cuts within the frame of the note, and angular or elliptical cut-outs along the edges. Also illustrated is a hammer with raised cutting edge which served as a cancelling tool. GHN

RENGJEO, IVAN. Virovitički papirni novac iz godine 1849 (Virovitica Paper Money from the Year 1849). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), pp. 16-17, illus. In Croatian.

During the Hungarian Revolt of 1848-49 necessity money in values of six and eight kreuzers, with text in German and Croatian, was issued by the estates of Virovitica and Miklos in Croatia. A six kreuzer note is illustrated. GW

SCOTT, KENNETH. Counterfeiting in New York during the Revolution. In: *The New York Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 42, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 221-259, illus.

During the American Revolutionary War New York City was the center of widespread British counterfeiting of Continental Congress and individual state currencies; in fact, as early as January, 1776 (if not before) Continental currency was manufactured on board the British H.M.S. Phoenix anchored in New York harbor.

The volume and ramifications of this counterfeiting activity is reconstructed by bringing together in chronological order the records of American intelligence reports, of Tory journalism on the subject, and of American attempts to arrest and convict both counterfeiters and passers of notes. Specimens of genuine and counterfeit continental notes are illustrated, and a number of relevant contemporary documents cited.

SLABAUGH, A. R. Mistakes on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 242-244, illus.

The writer is of the opinion that complete listings would disclose more paper money than coin or mint errors, and suggests their classification as follows: (1) Date errors (most common on notes issued during the Civil War; (2) city and state name errors; (3) other errors in inscriptions (misspellings, etc.); (4) serial and plate number errors (best known and most sought after are U. S. Government notes showing two different serial numbers); (5) signature errors (usually signatures transposed in printing); (6) vignette errors (e.g. as in the case of the Maryland arms appearing on Virginia \$1.00 notes printed in Baltimore); (7) press errors made during actual printing (missing signatures, seals or serial numbers, inverted reverses, etc.); (8) paper errors (the result of incorrect cutting).

GHN

SEALS

PINI, GIACOMO. Ancora sull'antico sigillo arcivescovile di Genova. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (May, 1958), p. 68.

Added to the full description of a mediaeval archiepiscopal seal of Genoa is information contained in a letter received from a correspondent (cf. *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 4, April, 1958, pp. 51-52, illus.).

PINI, GIACOMO. Un antico sigillo arcivescovile di Genova. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 51-52, illus.

Describes and illustrates a mediaeval Genoese archiepiscopal seal.

SCHEFFER, C. G. U. and H. TRAETTEBERG. Domkapitelssigill. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 210-216.

Concerns the motifs, dates, etc. found on the mediaeval seals used by the chapters of the bishoprics in Scandinavia.

LL

STEFANESCU, I. D. Cu privire la stema Țării Românești. Arborele din pecețile și bulele sigilare de aur (The Arms of Valachia. The Tree on the Seal and on the Gold Bulls). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 373-387, illus. With French and Russian Summaries, pp. 387-388.

Manifestations of tree worship were observed by the writer in the vicinity of Balcic, Bulgaria in 1937, and similar vestiges are known to exist in certain Bulgarian peasant ceremonies. In this connection he discusses the presence, in the Valachian coat of arms, of a symbol reminiscent of this very ancient cult, namely the tree which appears on the seals and gold bulls of the state chancery. Representations of heads or confronting effigies, separated first by a lily then by a tree resembling a

fir or cypress, are found on the princely seals of Valachia from the fifteenth century on; later, the two figures are depicted standing. The tree motif, a representation of the tree of life, is also found on other *objets d'art* from Valachia and Moldavia, and the study of these antiquities leads the writer to formulate an hypothesis of western influence in ancient Rumanian art.

VIRTOSU, EMIL. Sigilii împărțite și sigilii satești (Divided Seals and Village Seals). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 357-365, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 365-366.

Divided seals were used in Valachia and Moldavia from the beginning of the nineteenth century, at first by the administration of dedicated convents. The system had its origin in the reorganization of the synod of the Patriarchate of Constantinople accomplished by the patriarch Samuel I (1763-68, 1773-74). The five fragments into which the seals were divided were entrusted to five different persons, and a document could not be sealed except with the assent of all the holders.

Village seals made their appearance after the introduction of the *Règlement Organique*, by which a rural commune — formerly princely or noble property — became an administrative unit. They were divided into halves and held separately, one by the administration of the commune; the other, first held by the village priest, was later given into the custody of the principal landowner.

VIRTOSU, EMIL. Tipare sigilare domnești din secolul al XIX-lea (Tara Românească) (Matrices of 19th Century Princely Seals). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 307-352, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 354-355.

The matrices described derive from the following ruling princes of Valachia: S. A. Callimachi (1821), Gregory D. Ghica (1822-1828), A. Dim. Ghica (1834-1842), Georges D. Bibesco (1843-1848) and Barbu Stirebi (1848-1856), to the caïmacams (princely lieutenants) of the years 1856-1858 and to the Revolution of 1848; added also are several from the period 1843-1859 with legends written in Turkish text. Descriptions include representations, shape, dimensions, metal and handles of the matrices, as well as the manner in which they were used, and the article is enhanced by seventy-three excellent illustrations.

MINT REPORTS

Peru. Casa Nacional de Moneda. *Memoria*, 1956. Lima, 1957. 28 pp.

A section of the report is devoted to improvements effected in installations and to new mint machinery acquired, and a drawing shows the

location of the various mint divisions. Coins struck during the year totaled 37,539,442.

Peru. Casa Nacional de Moneda. *Memoria*, 1957. Lima, 1958. 24 pp.

During 1957 the mint at Lima struck 38,625,804 bronze and zinc coins in various denominations. Mint operations and year end balances are included with the usual statistical tables.

PERIODICALS

- AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 9 (1958), Nos. 2 (April), 3 (July).
- THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London, W. C. 1). 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e). Vol. 13 (1958), Nos. 8 (Oct.), 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.).
- CALCOIN NEWS (2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, California). Vol. 12, No. 6 (Nov., 1958). Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1959).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 3 (1958), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine, Seine). NS No. 30 (1958).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam C). Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct., 1958).
- DE NUMMIS (Transvaal Numismatic Society, P. O. Box 607, Pretoria). No. 2 (1956/57).
- AZ ÉREM (Budapest VIII, Csepregy U-4). Vol. 14, Pt. 10 (1958).
- THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston, Mass.). Vol. 12 (1958), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 9 (1958). Nos. 9 (Sept.), 10 (Oct.), 11/12 (Nov.-Dec.).
- JAARBOEK VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE (Zeestraat 71B, s'-Gravenhage). Vol. 44 (1957).
- JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Hindu University, Varanasi - 5). Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (2433 North Kildare Ave., Chicago 39). Vol. 9, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1958).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 10, No. 11 (1958).
- MORAVSKÉ NUMISMATICKÉ ZPRÁVY (Moravské Museum, Brno, Czechoslovakia). April, 1957, Oct., 1957, Oct., 1958.
- NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (G. P. O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 9, No. 4 (Jan.-June, 1958).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). Oct., Nov., Dec., 1958. Jan., 1959.
- NUMARIO HISPANICO (Serrano 13, Madrid). Vol. 6, Pt. 2 (1957).
- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE (Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W. C. 1). 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957).

- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W.1). Vol. 66 (1958), Nos. 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 31). Vol. 24 (1958), Nos. 10 (Oct.), 11 (Nov.), 12 (Dec.).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY** (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 13, No. 5 (Oct., 1958).
- NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT** (Dr. P. Berghaus, Münster/Westf., Domplatz 10). Vol. 7 (1958), Nos. 9 (Nov.), 10 (Dec.).
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GENERAL

ADELSON, H. L. *The American Numismatic Society 1858-1958*. N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1958. 390 pp., front., pls., ports.

"This volume tells the story of the development of an idea born a century ago, an idea with such vitality that it survived wars, panics, periods of discouragement and hardship. But throughout all troublesome years of the past, one thing was never lost: faith in the future, without which living undertakings can not develop and grow." The words are those of president incumbent Louis C. West, written in a foreword to this meticulously compiled history of America's foremost numismatic institution and published in conjunction with the Society's centennial which was observed in April, 1958. Virtually every detail concerning the Society's founding, growth, expansion and achievement has been included. In addition, author Adelson covers fully the long list of past and present council members, officers, staff, benefactors and patrons, recipients of the Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus medal awards, the extensive list of publications issued and medals struck, and the numerous exhibitions sponsored by the Society through the years. A frontispiece depicts the obverse and reverse of the centennial medal designed by Laura Gardin Fraser. Numerous portraits appear throughout the text, together with excellent illustrations of commemorative medals and plaques, interior and exterior views of the Society's premises past and present, and various other items of related interest. Altogether a fitting companion to the Society's Centennial Publication which appeared in the same year.

ALGAYER, H. W. Currency and its Illegal Reproductions. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 678-680.

The Roman Emperor Nero is said to have been the first forger of coins.

Since his time the crime of counterfeiting has flourished in most nations of the world, and has been practised both for private gain and for purposes of sabotage in time of war. The present article, written with the co-operation of the Philadelphia office of the U. S. Secret Service, is primarily concerned with modern counterfeiting of U. S. paper currency and various known methods of detection.

JRF

ALLEN, H. D. Mathematics and Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 2612-2620.

"Money and mathematics are very much complementary in the eyes of most of the world." To illustrate his topic the writer surveys coinage and currency over the past twenty-five centuries, noting numerous points of mathematical interest in relation to primitive currencies, barter and trade, counterfeiting, denominations, ratios, inflation, serial numbers and modern rates of exchange.

GHN

ALLEN, H. D. Money of Tomorrow. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 818-819.

Based on the theory that "effective money reflects the times in which it exists," and on the opinions of various collectors, dealers and numismatists consulted, the writer suggests that peaceful times may be expected to see the continued use of present denominations, wider employment of checks and other forms of monetary credit, and the disappearance of silver in favor of more durable alloys. Troublous times, on the other hand, would undoubtedly lead to unstable paper currencies and to the use of gold, diamonds and other commodities for the storage of wealth.

JRF

BĂRCĂCILĂ, A. Cîteva monede și două iconițe de la Ostrovu Mare și Gogoșu (reg. Craiova) (Coins and Two Small Icons found at Ostrovu Mare and Gogosu. Craiova). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 419-423, illus.

In addition to eleven second to fourth century Roman Imperial issues the writer describes five Byzantine pieces found during excavations in the ancient cemetery at Ostrovul Mare and now preserved in the museum at Turnu Severin. Mentioned also is a find from Gogosu, Mehedinti — a group of 232 groats struck in the name of the Bulgarian tsar John Sracimir.

V. C-S.

BEISSER, JOSEF. Einiges über Porzellan-Münzen und -Medaillen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 11 (1958), p. 119

An explanation of how to differentiate between handmade and die-struck porcelain coins. Whereas the latter are generally classified as regular issues, the handmade pieces usually show their origin as patterns.

HG

BEISSER, JOSEF. Numismatik und Philatelie. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 10 (1958), pp. 107-109.

In a comparison of coin and stamp prices Beisser notes that a penny stamp of Mauritius recently brought the phenomenal sum of \$28,000. The fact that unique coins issued more than 2,000 years ago can be purchased at one tenth of this figure shows that the hobby of coin collecting, besides possessing a number of additionally interesting aspects, is considerably more within reach of the collector of limited means. HG

BROOK, J. A. Why I Collect Modern Coins. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Jan.-June, 1958), pp. 152-154.

Presents valid reasons for collecting modern coins in preference to the older issues. Among the exceptionally attractive modern pieces which the writer mentions are the five and ten peso aluminum coins struck in Chile in 1956 and the Hungarian silver ten forint issued in the same year.

CARSON, R. A. G. Coins without Frontiers. 1: The Ancient World. 2: The Mediaeval and Modern World. In: *The Geographical Magazine*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 191-202, illus.; Vol. 31, No. 5 (Sept., 1958), pp. 236-246, illus.

"Throughout the ages there have always been coinages which have found ready acceptance, not only within the borders of the state that issued them, but throughout the civilized world of the day. These were truly coins without frontiers and such was their status that, when the supply of the original coinage proved inadequate, peoples, usually on the fringe of the more civilized world, transformed their own bullion into coins in order to obtain circulation for it, copying in general terms the weight-standards and the designs of the desired coinage." Following this introduction is a well illustrated and comprehensive survey of such coinages, their influence and routes of expansion, beginning with the well known "owls" of Athens struck in the fifth century B.C. and continuing through the ancient and modern periods to what may be considered the last of the "coins without frontiers," the British sovereign. GHN

CONSTANTINESCU, G. and H. BOOS. Descoperiri monetare în raionul Focșani și împrejurimi (Coin Finds from Focșani and its Environs). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 469-470.

Dacian, Greek, Roman and eighteenth century Turkish coins found in Focșani and neighborhood, 1954-55. V. C-S.

FEELY, E. F. Recent Trends in Coinage Metals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 811-815.

Only four of the eleven coinage metals in present use — nickel, aluminum, zinc and iron — are used in their pure form. Cupro-nickel is seen

to be the most widely used and important of the alloys, while steel is frequently employed as a core on which other metals are rolled or deposited electrolytically; stainless steel has been successfully used in Italy. In view of the present abundant supply of nickel (an output of 300,000 metric tons is predicted for 1961) the writer sees the use of substitute metals and alloys no longer necessary and believes that currency reforms "urgently needed and long delayed" may soon be undertaken with every assurance of permanence. Figures used are those for 1955, the latest year for which statistics are available. Coinage tables list the world's silver consumption for that year, also nickel consumption, 1850-1955 inclusive — the last named a continuation of the table published in the author's *A Century of Nickel Coinage* (*Numismatist*, March, 1956, pp. 269-273).

JRF

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *Gold Coins of the World: complete from 600 A.D. to 1958. An Illustrated Standard Catalogue with Valuations*. New York, The Coin and Currency Institute, 1958. 384 pp., illus.

Despite omissions which are unavoidable in a work of such magnitude. Friedberg's book makes a worthwhile contribution to the study of gold coinage. The profuse illustration constitutes an important aid to identification, particularly with regard to the older issues, and the valuations given, although subject to challenge, will be found of great help to collectors having no access to European auction catalogues and price lists. HG

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *International Coin Catalogue and Price List. 7th Edition*. N. Y., The Coin and Currency Institute Inc., 1958. 176 pp., illus.

Differing only slightly from the previous edition, the section on United States coins is still the most complete in the book and lists suggested retail values for all denominations. Greek and Roman coins are limited to the commoner types, and the section on foreign coins is apparently confined to the compiler's own stock. HG

GIOGLOVAN, RADU and ION AVRAM. Descoperiri monetare în raionul Tîrgoviște (Coin Finds from Tîrgoviste). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 468-469.

Coins found in Tîrgoviste and the neighboring territory include Greek, Roman, Dacian and modern issues. One find, made near the museum building in Tîrgoviste, contained silver coins of Holland, Lorraine and France (Henry III), also two seventeenth century "cut dollars" of Holland.

V. C-5.

GROOM, ARTHUR. *How Money Has Developed*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1958. 129 pp., 9 pls.

Beginning with a chapter on the origins of money, the writer traces the development of exchange currency from primitive media, through various forms of coinage and paper money to the present intricate checking system. Later chapters include the workings of Britain's Royal Mint, a short history of English coinage, and the story of the U. S. dollar, concluding with a discussion of the use of money amongst individuals and nations. HG

Hallwylska Samlingen. Stockholm, Hallwylska Museet, 1926-57. 67 parts with index, illus.

After the respective deaths of the Count and Countess Hallwyl in 1921 and 1930 their Stockholm palace and its complete contents were converted into a museum. The elaborately published catalogue of the collection describes and illustrates virtually every item included. Parts 56-57 comprise the numismatic sections — fifty-two ancient and 234 modern coins, 114 bank notes and 100 medals — but since intentional and planned collecting was not practised, most of the items are of a common variety. LL

PREDĂ, CONSTANTIN. Pe marginea unor descoperiri monetare recente (Notes on Recent Coin Finds). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 379-397, illus., 3 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 397-399.

Contents of the following hoards are described in detail: Adinca (1953), Caprioru (1956), Stolniceni, Gaițești (1955), Otopeni and Istria. They represent various periods and are grouped in the following categories: (1) Dacian, (2) coins of Macedonia Prima, (3) Roman, and (4) mediaeval and modern coins.

RĂDULESCU, G. and M. IONESCU. Monede intrate recent în Muzeul raional din Giurgiu (Recent Coin Acquisitions at the Giurgiu Museum). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 466-467.

Notes on miscellaneous finds of ancient and modern coins acquired by the local museum in Giurgiu. V. C-S.

RAYMOND, JOSEPH. Spanish Monetary Proverbs. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 6-7.

The humorous and serious aspects of Spanish contemplation of money and wealth are reflected in this compilation of proverbs, given both in the original and in English translation. GHN

REINFELD, FRED. *How to Build a Coin Collection*. N. Y., Sterling Publishing Co., 1958. 127 pp., illus.

An introductory approach to coin collecting which includes discussion of the following major aspects: numismatic terminology, the fascination of collecting, determination of coin values and the importance of preservation, choice of series, foreign numismatics, the housing and building of a collection, and finally notes on various coining techniques. HG

SVETLOV, I. Moscow Numismatists. Notes from a Diary. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 86-87.

Discusses contemporary Russian coin collectors and numismatists and throws some light on present numismatic activity in the USSR. Especially interesting is a report on a recently held meeting of the Moscow Collector's Society.

YASINITSKY, S. G. Do It Yourself Illustrations. The Right Way to Make Coin Rubbings. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 1061-1064, illus.

A former editor of *The Medal Collector* explains his own preferred and relatively simple method of making high grade coin rubbings. JRF

ANCIENT

ALLEN, D. F. A Remarkable Celtic Coin from Canterbury. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 443-448, illus.

A gold coin recently found at Canterbury and acquired by the Canterbury Museum illustrates exceptionally well the perverse processes of early Celtic art. This quarter stater (weight 20.5 gr.) differs only slightly from Mack 38. Its obverse, with parallel indentations, is identical; on the reverse of the new coin the engraver has sought, without departing from the spirit of his model, to make sense of it. The writer illustrates and discusses the development of design, making comparison with the trophies of arms on Roman coins. JSM

BABELON, JEAN. Le trésor de Barcus. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 157-162, 4 pls.

The important hoard from Barcus, a locality in the French Pyrenees, contained 1800 silver Celtiberian coins. It was first published by the Abbé Taillebois in an article written in 1879 which listed 1,375 pieces. Although many of the specimens were dispersed, some 200 found their way into the hands of the distinguished numismatist W. H. Waddington, at that time French ambassador to England, who pronounced them of Celtiberian origin. The writer sought traces of coins which remained after the original dispersion, and was successful in locating specimens at Mauléon, Aeztia (near Mauléon), the Basque Museum of Bayonne and the Musée de Pau. Forty-six pieces are illustrated.

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Die Numismatik an der Universität Basel im 18. und zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 31 (Sept., 1958), pp. 74-76.

An excerpt from Staehelin, *Die Universität Basel 1632-1818*, covering numismatic activity during those years. Although there is no positive record of their having been given, lectures in numismatics were announced between 1750 and 1815, all but one in the faculty of philosophy. From 1759 to 1772 Jeremias II. Raillard lectured privately from Jobert, *Science des Médailles* (1692) and Joachim, *Unterricht von dem Münzwesen bei den Juden, Griechen und Römern* (1754). Johann Jakob d'Annone lectured from a collection of some 7600 pieces, later sold in Germany, between 1759 and 1765. During the years 1762-1763, before leaving to become Director of the Library at Karlsruhe, Friedrich Samuel Schmidt delivered lectures on coins, paintings, gems, inscriptions, etc., and from 1807 to 1815 Rudolph Faesch lectured on numismatics and antiquities. All lecturers limited themselves to ancient numismatics. DR

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Denario ibérico inédito. Nuevo sistema de clasificación. In: *Numisma*, No. 28 (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 9-36, illus., 3 pls.

A Celtiberian denarius previously mentioned by Mateu y Llopis (*Ampurias* XIII, 217) and inscribed CELIN is illustrated, apparently for the first time. It forms the starting point for a general discussion of the chronology of the Celtiberian coinages in which the conflicting views of previous writers are fully summarized. The proposed classification, consisting of five distinct series, appears to be made entirely on stylistic grounds. Ethnic inscriptions are not regarded as evidence of local mintage. The author seems to conclude that the whole of the Iberian coinage dates from after the fall of Numantia (133 B.C.), lasting until the time of Augustus. The Celin denarius itself is dated by analogy with the earliest Augustan (Latin-inscribed) bronze coins of Segobriga and Segovia. GKJ

HOULBERT, GUSTAVE. Considérations sur un statère gaulois inédit. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 10, Fascs. 2-3 (1958), pp. 203-204, pl. 42.

A previously unpublished barbaric stater imitating the Macedonian type of Philip II, part of a hoard of some 400 coins unearthed at Lapie (Haute-Loire) in 1910. From findings based chiefly on style the writer proves satisfactorily that the coin is a product of the Arverni, and not of the Mandubii as erroneously stated by La Tour. HG

HOULBERT, GUSTAVE. Un statère Arverne inédit. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 10, Fascs. 4-5 (July-Oct., 1958), p. 321, pl. 48.

A previously unpublished stater of the Arverni from the writer's collection. Not a degenerate imitation of the Macedonian stater but a strong, independent stylization of the Philip type. HG

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Insemnări privitoare la descoperiri monetare (II) (Notes on Coin Finds. II). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 447-463, illus., 2 pls.

Forty recent Rumanian finds are listed under the broad geographical headings of Tara Românească, Moldavia and Transylvania. Illustrations show a Dacian imitation of the Zeus type with double head, found at Polovragi in 1951, Istrian drachms and Roman Republican denarii (Cremenari, ca. 1946), a coin of Rhoemetalkes I (Riureni), Byzantine coins from the days of Heraclius and Romanus IV Diogenes (Mangalia), and Dacian imitations (Pink No. 274) found at Pecica, Transylvania.

LUPU, N. O monedă dacică din nordul Transilvaniei (A Dacian Coin from Northern Transylvania). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 411-412, illus.

A Dacian silver tetradrachm imitating the types of Philip II of Macedon (head of Zeus f.r. on one side, rider f.l. on the other) was found ca. 1900 near Dej, Transylvania; type and technique indicate that it was probably struck in the Banat during the third century B.C. The coin might be interpreted as further proof of commercial relations between the southern and northern Dacian tribes.

V. C-S.

MORICHON, RENÉ. Sedulius, Sedullus, Sedulix. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 10, Fasc. 4-5 (July-Oct., 1958), p. 322, pl. 48.

Further discussion concerning the origin of a Gallic coin with the name *Cedulix*, in which the writer examines the theories promulgated by De Saulcy and Blanchet. He concludes that the coin, mentioned in the *Commentaries* of Julius Caesar, was struck by Sedulius, Duke of the Lemovici.

HG

PAUCKER, MINA. Notes sur certaines monnaies celtiques de l'est récemment publiées. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 10, Fasc. 1 (Feb., 1958), pp. 97-99.

Certain corrections and more precise attributions are made to a few Celtic coins published in Lengyel's *L'art gaulois dans les médailles*. The writer's observations are based on the study of coins in her own collection which were excavated in the Lower Danubian basin.

HG

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Alte descoperiri monetare (Other Coin Finds). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 465-467.

Seven finds of ancient coins made during recent years in the region south of the Carpathians are listed with notation of contents: Jiblea-Călimanești and Crevedia (Dacian coins); Ciuperceni (a Thasian tetra-

drachm); Locusteni, Grădiştea, Pădureţu and Braniştea-Locusteni (Roman Republican and Imperial issues).

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Asupra descoperirii monetare de la Stăncuţa (reg. Galaţi) (On the Coin Find from Stancuta). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 239-249, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 249-251.

Thirty-four Roman Republican denarii, fifty-three Thasian tetradrachms and two silver bars were contained in a hoard discovered in the commune of Stăncuţa (reg. Galatz) in 1953; the latest Republican coin indicates a time of burial shortly after 52 B.C. The silver bars (weight, 312 gr., one third more than the total weight of the coins) constitute the most important part of the find. The coins, all genuine, represent an intermediary phase in the process of transforming currency into silver objects, many of which have been found in Geto-Dacian hoards from the first century B.C.

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Descoperiri monetare în raionul Buzău (Coin Finds from the District of Buzau). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 463-465.

Describes six finds of Dacian, Macedonian, Roman and Byzantine coins discovered in the environs of Buzau and now in the Buzau Museum. Find spots include: Simileasca, Lipia and Focşenei (Dacian coins), Costeşti (a Macedonian issue), Mărăcineni (ten Roman Imperial bronzes) and Buzau (Byzantine coins from the period of the Comneni).

SCHONWALTER, ROBERT. Numismatic Evidence from the Dead Sea. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 794-796.

Scholars in general have assumed from the evidence obtained from the coins alone that Simon was the given name of Bar Kochba, leader of the Second Revolt of the Jews against Rome in 132-135 A.D. This conjecture is now established beyond doubt in the translation of documents discovered among the Dead Sea scrolls and written at the time the coins were minted — further dramatic proof of the value of numismatic studies to history. Reference is made to articles by Smyser and Wirgin concerning the identity of the Widow's Mite (*Numismatist*, March, 1958 and April, 1955 respectively) and an appendix lists identified coins found at Khirbet Qumran and Murabbaat. JRF

SECAŞANU, CORNELIU. Monede din tezaurul de la Tămădău Mare (reg. Bucureşti) (Coin Find from Tamadau Mare, Bucharest). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 31-40, 3 pls.

Contained in a hoard of ancient silver coins found at Tamadau Mare

in 1950 were seventeen barbaric imitations of Thasos tetradrachms; also one Biatec and two Nonnos tetradrachms. v. c-s.

ȚIGĂRA, ION. Un mic tezaur monetar găsit la Bicaz (A Small Coin Find from Bicaz). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 468-469.

Nine coins accidentally discovered at Bicaz — a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, three Roman Republican and five Imperial issues — represent a span of 700 years, from Alexander to Constantius II. These specimens, now in the Turda Museum, are listed and described with bibliographical references.

VERMEULE, C. C. Herakles Crowning Himself. New Greek Statuary Types and their Place in Hellenistic and Roman Art. In: *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 77, Pt. 2 (1957), pp. 283-299, illus., pls. 1-4.

The prototype for the Herakles Crowning Himself found on many Roman Imperial medallions was a statue on the balustrade of the steps which led up to the podium of the *aedes Concordiae Augustae*, restored by Tiberius in A.D. 10. A similar type appears on the coins of Demetrius I and Agathokles, kings of Bactria (ca. 190-166 and 175-165 B.C.) and on those of Herakleia in Lucania (281-272 B.C.) and the prototype for these is thought to have been a statue which stood in Corinth. It is further concluded that there were two statue types, from fourth and third century originals respectively. Part two of the article concerns the use of paintings and reliefs made by Antonine die-cutters and the originality of composition found in their work. ILM

WALKER, R. J. Dioscuri on Ancient Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 519-522, illus.

The Dioscuri are well known to students of astrology as the Gemini or twins of the Zodiac. As Castor and Pollux, the sons of Zeus, they held a status similar to that of patron saints in early Christian times and are often found on the coins of Rome, Tarentum and Rhegium. In time, coins bearing the Dioscuri came to be looked upon as charm pieces and were carried by sailors as protection against St. Elmo's Fire; also were often buried as payment of the deceased's toll across the river Styx. JRF

WINKLER, UIDITA. Descoperiri de monede antice în Transilvania (Finds of Ancient Coins in Transylvania). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 401-412, map.

Twenty-five finds and their contents are listed, in many cases with bibliographical references. They include: Tileago — fifty-three drachms of Apollonia and Dyrrachium; Monor, 1940 — two coins of Thasos:

Bran-Poartă, 1911 — sixty-three Roman Republican denarii; Lueta — tetradrachms of Philip II (2), Alexander the Great (2), Philip III (2) and Thasos (2); Hunedoara, 1911 — forty-two Roman Republican denarii.

ZOLTÁN, SZÉKELY. Informații. In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 473-474.

Listing and brief description of the contents of four Rumanian finds. They include a Roman Republican issue, eighty-eight silver coins (Dacian, or imitations of tetradrachms of Philip II), a denarius of Vespasian and three denarii of Lucius Verus.

GREEK

CAMMANN, S. V. R. The "Bactrian Nickel Theory." In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 62, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), pp. 409-414.

The theory that the copper-nickel alloy used by several Graeco-Bactrian kings for their minor coinage came from Southwest China is vigorously refuted by the author who outlines the arguments advanced by proponents of the theory and indicates what he considers the fallacies involved. In summary, he points out that we have no evidence for the mining of nickel-copper in Southwest China in the early second century B.C. and that even if one assumes the availability of such ore, its transportation to Bactria would have been an extremely difficult and expensive procedure.

Actually it is quite possible that there were mines in southern Afghanistan producing copper ores with nickel in association, and some of the Bactrian kings who used the alloy were in control of that area. Another possible source of the metal is central Persia where there are ancient copper mines in which nickel ore as well has been found. There is no need to look so far afield as Southwest China for the origin of the Bactrian alloy.

MT

COOK, R. M. Speculations on the Origins of Coinage. In: *Historia*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 257-262.

The writer opposes the view which holds that coinage was not revolutionary to the Greeks but that a regular currency of iron spits was in use in the Peloponnese in the early seventh century B.C. and that the names — and possibly the values — of European spits were transferred to the new coinage. He cites the use of electrum coins in Ionia and Lydia ca. 630 B.C. and suggests that coinage was invented for the purpose of providing a convenient, portable and durable form for the payments made by the King of Lydia to mercenary troops. The electrum dumps thus brought into use were designed for single payments and were regarded

as bullion. Gradually they passed into circulation as money, and this new kind of currency was copied elsewhere "perhaps as much for prestige as for its usefulness." IM

FINK, C. M. The Greeks Symbolized Gods on Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 2313-2316, illus.

Mentions the symbols used to designate the various gods and goddesses found on coins of Ancient Greece, and includes in addition some reference to symbols of countries and cities as well as to the Greek civic, monarchical and imperial issues. GHN

FINK, JOSEF. Die Eule der Athena Parthenos. In: *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (1956), pp. 90-97, illus.

As evidence for the existence and place of the owl on one of the raised flaps on the helmeted head of Athena Parthenos Dr. Fink re-examines the gold, Phidian-style medallions from Kertsch, South Russia, which copy the head. The images of goddess and bird represent an artistic unity in a statuary composition and the importance of the owl rests in being an integral, stylistic part of the figurative theme rather than a usual attribute. IM

FLOCA, OCTAVIAN. Tezaurul monetar de la Cugir (reg. Hunedoara) (Coin Find from Cugir). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 95-107, illus., 2 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 107-110.

The Cugir hoard, found during the summer of 1955 within the boundaries of the commune of Cugir, contained eight tetradrachms of Macedonia Prima struck in the mid-second century B.C. and a tetradrachm of Philip II. These Macedonian coins circulated almost exclusively in the northern regions of the Danube; they were rarely imitated, and only two imitations are known. During the second half of the century both Macedonian and Thasian coins circulated in Dacia, together with drachms of Dyrrachium and Apollonia and coins of the Roman Republic. The writer notes that the Cugir, Inuri and Poiana hoards, all of them found on Dacian sites, disprove the theory that these people buried treasures only outside and distant from, their settlements. The Cugir hoard was buried toward the end of the second century B.C.

LAHIRI, A. N. The Case for a Second Menander. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 71-73, illus.

It has generally been held that coins with the epithet ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ (in Greek letters) were struck by Menander Soter in his last years, at which time

his interests inclined towards Buddhism. The present writer, nevertheless, gives various reasons for believing that they were issued by a second Menander, who might or might not have been the missing son of Strato I or the father of Strato II.

"Menander from the very beginning of his career posed as a "Saviour" and adopted the epithet *SOTER*, which occurs on hundreds of his coins in a number of varieties, whereas only eleven specimens of *DIKAIOS* coins are known which form as many as five clear varieties, indicating thereby a distinct and complete series for one ruler, whose reign was short and insignificant." It is further pointed out that the portraits of the *DIKAIOS* pieces differ sharply from those of the coins that bear the epithet *SOTER*.

MITREA, BUCUR. Monedele oraşelor Dyrrhacium şi Apollonia în Moldova (Tezaurul de la Viişoara r. Tg. Ocna) (Coins of Dyrrachium and Apollonia Discovered in Moldavia). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 27-90, 3 pls., illus., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 90-93.

A hoard discovered in 1957 in the hamlet of Vărateci (district of Tîrgu Ocna, southwest Moldavia) contained 800 drachms issued by the above cities; they are listed by weight, diameter, condition, magistrates' names (which date the hoard to ca. 229-100 B.C.) and reference to Maier (*Numismatische Zeitschrift*, N.F., I, 1908). The writer mentions similar hoards found in Lower Moldavia, especially those of Oituz and Panciu. These finds, he points out, establish the existence of commercial relations between Dyrrachium, Apollonia and Moldavia, and at the same time illustrate the extreme eastern expansion of these two Adriatic cities.

MØRKHOLM, OTTO. Hellenistiske møntportraetter. In: *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* (1958), pp. 83-92, illus.

In an outline of portrait development on the coins of Alexander the Great and his successors the writer notes how the head of Heracles on the Alexandrian tetradrachms is gradually seen to assume the idealized features of the divine sovereign. The head of Alexander, with similar divine attributes, is found on the early coins of his successors. Later, however, Ptolemy I Soter and Demetrius Poliorcetes replace this with their own portraits, realistically interpreted. Illustrations of fourteen specimens from the Copenhagen collection clearly demonstrate the two trends — idealistic and realistic — which evolve from the period under surveillance.

KS

NUBAR, H. Un nou pond de la Callatis. In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 367-369, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 369.

The Archaeological Institute of the Rumanian Academy recently acquired a well preserved lead weight (measurement: 5 x 6 x 1 cm.) found

at Mangalia (ancient Callatis) presumably in 1957. The legend HMI and weight of 227 gr. show it to be an Attic half *mna* used at Callatis during the autonomous period.

PREDA, CONSTANTIN. Monede inedite și puțin cunoscute de la Histria, Callatis și Tomis (Unpublished or Little Known Coins from Histria, Callatis and Tomis). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 111-119, 2 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 119-122.

The collection in the National Museum of Antiquities, Bucharest, contains a number of unpublished or little known coins of the above Greek cities, situated on the Black Sea coast. Seven bronze coins of Histria (five of them previously unpublished) are described in detail, the oldest specimen dating from the city's autonomous period; its obverse shows the laureated head of Apollo f.r., the reverse a laurel crown with traces of letters. Also described are three coins of Callatis (issued during Roman Imperial times, the first struck under Antoninus Pius, the others under Septimius Severus), a coin of Tomis, and an Imperial issue with obverse depicting the effigy of Antoninus Pius.

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Zu den Herstellungsmethoden der griechischen Münzstempel (eine Erwiderung). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 31 (Sept., 1958), pp. 57-63, illus.

A reply to Le Rider's earlier article in this journal, in which the writer reaffirms his belief in the use of hubs in the manufacture of Greek coins. He cites further illustrative material and includes photographs of the Amphipolitan coins which did not appear in his own earlier article. Schwabacher maintains that the "simplest possible explanation" advocated by Le Rider cannot yet be given, and urges continued close observation of all coins under study for clues to their method of manufacture. DR

VERMEULE, C. C. Greek Numismatic Art 400 B.C. - 300 A.D. Some General Remarks. In: *Greek and Byzantine Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Oct., 1958), pp. 97-117, pls. 4-7.

Under the headings established by Barclay V. Head (*Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*, London, 1932) and used by Sir George Hill and E. S. G. Robinson, the writer interprets Greek numismatic art in relation to: Other media in the Greek world prior to Alexander the Great (400-336 B.C.), Alexander, his generals and the Greek West (336-280 B.C.), later Hellenistic classicism (190-100 B.C.), the last Hellenistic kingdoms (100-1 B.C.), and the Greek imperial period (27 B.C. - A.D. 300) in which some new approaches to neglected aspects of important material are brought forward. All coins described and illustrated have been acquired by Boston's Museum of Fine Arts since publication of the Brett catalogue (1955). A select and helpful bibliography is included.

WALLACE, W. P. Greek Coins and Greek History. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 330-336.

In a stimulating essay on the contribution made by Greek coinage to the study of Greek history the writer states: "It may reasonably be asked how a study [of Greek coins] which suffers from the excessive enthusiasm of collectors, from the uncertainty of adolescence, and from dependence on facts which will never be known, can be of serious value to historians. The reasonable answer is that it is not yet very valuable. Not as valuable, at least, as numismatists often try to suggest, and not nearly as valuable as it some day can and will be. On the other hand Greek coins are already sufficiently well understood to establish a considerable number of facts for which they are the only evidence, and to substantiate or illustrate many others." Among interesting examples cited may be mentioned the decadrachms and didrachms issued by Athens to facilitate the distribution of largesse from the mines of Laureion and the important information resulting from the study of the earliest coins of the Euboean League.

WELZ, KARL. Nachtrag zu Metapont. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 31 (Sept., 1958), p. 76, illus.

Additional coins which are to be associated with the previously reported hoard of coins of Metapontum raise the total to approximately 200 pieces, the majority of them obols. Five illustrated here were acquired by the writer, who remarks on the unusual occurrence of a hoard of this size containing only small coins. DR

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. Zum Lyoner Bleimedaillon. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 31 (Sept., 1958), pp. 63-68, illus.

Found in 1862, this medallion had previously been published only with a drawing of some inaccuracy. It seems to have been a proof for a gold coin, probably of forty-eight *aurei*. Because of the importance of the piece the writer offers a good photograph, together with relevant but hitherto unnoticed passages from the panegyricists which aid in the interpretation of the scene depicted. The design is in two parts, and although the meaning has been variously explained, the upper scene most probably refers to the proclamation of an imperial decree, the lower to its execution. Datings ca. 287 and 368 had previously been given. Now 296/7 is suggested, since at that time Constantius Chlorus settled Germanic tribes in devastated provinces of Gaul. DR

BARCĂCILĂ, A. Tezaurul de monede romane de la Sisești (reg. Craiova) (A Roman Coin Find from Sisești, Craiova). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 413-416.

Description of a hoard of 151 Roman Imperial silver coins, mostly dated A.D. 222-253 (Alexander Severus to Volusianus). The find was made in 1915 at Sisești, situated on the ancient road from Drubeta to Sarmisegetuza. V. C-S.

BOLD, E. L. Tezaurul de monede romane republicane de la Conțești (r. Adjud) (Finds of Roman Republican Coins from Conțești). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), p. 474.

Relates the circumstances connected with the discovery of a hoard containing chiefly Roman Republican issues, made at Conțești (r. Adjud) in June, 1955. Some 136 specimens were recovered for study and examination, the earliest dating to 217 B.C. and the latest, an issue of Augustus, to 5-2 B.C.

BOLIN, STURE. *State Currency in the Roman Empire to 300 A.D.* Stockholm. Almqvist & Wiksell, 1958. 357 pp., tabs.

Professor Bolin introduces his subject with a short discussion of the earliest Lydian coinage which shows that the metallic value of these coins varied appreciably, even though their weight was fairly constant. This yielded a profit to the state. He also illustrates from the numismatic history of Athens that coins of good metal might be issued with varying intrinsic values, i.e. poor adjustment according to weight, this leading to an examination of the effect of Gresham's Law in the history of the Roman denarius, based on the evidence of the hoards. He concludes that the law cannot, in its simplest form, be applied in all cases. When the coin is a charged coin, nominally bearing a value above its actual worth, there is a range which is equivalent to that over-valuation within which the weights or intrinsic values of individual coins may vary above the average without any disturbing effects. The charge or over-valuation can be calculated from extant specimens, and from these calculations specific laws can be formulated. The writer discusses those laws and applies the information thus gained to the individual problems of Roman coinage, from the earliest *libral as* through the history of its reductions, the Roman Republican denarius, the aureus, the denarius and copper coinage of the early Empire, and the monetary crisis of the third century; the information also serves as the basis for a more extensive re-examination of Diocletian's monetary policy and price edict. A supplement contains the list of hoards of Roman denarii from 69 to ca. 250 A.D. HLA

BOON, G. C. Roman coins from Gough's Old Cave and the Slitter, Cheddar. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 231-237.

Three hundred and seventy-six Roman coins are listed with references to *RIC* and Maurice (*Numismatique Constantiniennne*). "The coins form part of the Cheddar collections of the Marquess of Bath, and are on show at the museum at Gough's Cave. They were found during the excavation of Gough's Old Cave behind the present restaurant, and in the precipitous slope known as the Slitter, adjacent to the cave." The writer draws attention to the post-395 Antioch coin of Arcadius and to the presence of the quasi-autonomous bronze of Rome dated ca. 500.

BOYCE, ALINE A. The Harbor of Pompeiopolis. A Study in Roman Imperial Ports and Dated Coins. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 67-78, pls. 10-15.

Description and iconographical explanation of a large bronze of Antoninus Pius bearing a date which indicates the 209th year of the Pompeian foundation; the reverse type shows the harbor of Pompeiopolis, formerly Soli. All various aspects of the type are considered, and the recumbent figure of a deity with left arm resting on a dolphin is identified as the harbor deity. Similar representations from other areas are discussed, and the additional harbor types found in Roman Imperial currency studied in the light of possible anniversary inter-connections.

CAHN, H. A. TVLLIVS IMP. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 108-110, illus.

The second millenium of the murder of Marcus Tullius Cicero formed the occasion for Cahn's article on the cistophoric coinage of this great Roman orator, third governor of the Roman province of Cilicia. The semi-autonomous cistophoric coinage was introduced in many cities of Asia Minor by the Pergamenian kings; it was struck by Cicero in Apamea and Laodikeia — the last named issues inscribed TVLLIVS IMP in commemoration of his proclamation as *imperator* on the battlefield of Issos. To the best of the author's knowledge, only six specimens of the historical issue have survived.

HC

CARSON, R. A. G. The Braughing Treasure Trove of Roman Denarii. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), p. 239.

A small pot found on the bank of the river Rib (Braughing, Herts.) in July, 1956 contained sixty-one Roman denarii of the first and second centuries A.D. They range in date from early issues of Vespasian (ca. 69) to a denarius of Marcus Aurelius struck in 171 and are listed with references to *RIC*. Most of the earlier specimens show considerable wear.

CARSON, R. A. G. The Canterbury Hoard. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 249-257.

In 1956 a hoard of 107 coins was found in limeworks in south Canterbury. With the exception of an antoninianus of Probus, all were small folles of Constantine I and the Caesars Crispus and Constantine. A complete listing of the coins is given, together with brief discussion of the order of marks on the issues as an amplification of the Llangarren hoard.

HLA

CARSON, R. A. G. The Chadwell St. Mary Find of Roman Denarii. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), p. 238.

"In July 1956, at Chadwell Hall Farm, Chadwell St. Mary, Essex, in excavations in a gravel pit, the shattered remains of the neck of a pot, set downwards in the ground, were found and beneath it a single coin. In the scattered topsoil from this area further coins were found, bringing the total up to 100, but an indeterminate number of the original hoard was, presumably, never recovered." The contents of the find, all Roman silver denarii, included specimens of Anthony's legionary coinage, a single Nero, coins of Vespasian and issues from the sole reign of Caracalla (A.D. 213-217). Republican coins are listed with reference to Sydenham, Imperial with reference to the British Museum catalogues. All are now in the museum at West Thurrock, Essex.

CHILTON, C. W. A Problem of Roman Numismatics. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 251-253.

The problem under consideration concerns the letters s.c. and c.a. on Roman coins. Chilton studies and rejects Mommsen's view that Augustus retained the right to coin gold and silver in the settlement of 27 B.C. and that he authorized the Senate to strike — in Italy — a token aes coinage which was inscribed s.c. to advertise the Senatorial right of coinage. Grant's view that the coins with s.c. were imperial issues which Augustus had initiated by means of a *senatus consultum* would account for the irregularities in Mommsen's theory, but it too is rejected, and the writer suggests — partly on the basis of L. Clodius Macer's use of s.c. on his denarii when in revolt against Nero in A.D. 68 — that a compromise between the two viewpoints, one which would respect the prestige of the Senate, is necessary.

The letters c.a. have been variously interpreted as *Caesaris Auctoritate*, *Commune Asiae*, *Caesar Augustus*, *Corona Aurea* and *Corona Augusti*. The writer feels that one of the last two is most probable.

ILM

CORBITT, J. H. The Goddess Coventina and Her Well at Carrawburgh, Northumberland. Carausius and Allectus in Northern Britain. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), cols. 479-480.

Coins of the above emperors from the find at Carrawburgh are examined and briefly described. The size of the deposit, in comparison with other local finds, indicate the Well of Coventina to have been "a votive centre in the period, apparently drawing on a fair number of worshippers." GHN

CRISTU, VIRGINIA. Monede din timpul republicii romane descoperite la Nedeia (reg. Craiova) (Find of Roman Republican Coins from Nedeia, Craiova). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 467-468.

A listing of nineteen Roman Republican denarii. The coins were discovered at Nedeia and are now in the regional museum at Craiova. v. c-s.

GRANT, MICHAEL. Nero's Copper Asses in Spain. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 229-230.

In the course of a numismatic journey to Spain the writer examined fifty-nine copper asses of Nero, of which the Spanish, and in many cases local, provenance was "either certain or very probable." A table shows the distribution among the seven major types. Of the fifty-nine specimens examined, thirty-three were of the Roman and twenty-six of the *globe* mint or mints — an indication that Spain is "apparently not one of those countries in which the products of the one or the other mint greatly predominate." The report forms a supplement to the author's article on the circulation of Nero's copper asses in West European countries other than Spain (*NC* 1955, pp. 21-37).

HILL, P. V. A Probable Fourth-Century Hoard from the East. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 240-241.

The hoard described, the property of the author and said to have been originally acquired by a traveller in the Near East, comprises 173 Roman coins of the fourth century A.D. Forty per cent of these were issued at western mints, an unusual — but not unknown — occurrence in finds from this area. "The small number from Siscia, Thessalonica and Alexandria militates against the possibility that the find-spot was in either the Balkans or Egypt, while the fact that Constantinople, Nicomedia and Cyzicus account for one third of the total suggests a provenance in south-west Asia Minor." Distribution by mints and periods is shown by a table, distribution by reigns in a separate listing. No specimens date earlier than 336, and the few issued after the elevation of Gratian (August, 367) point to a date of burial shortly afterwards (ca. 370).

KENT, J. P. C. Carausius II - Fact or Fiction? In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 78-83, pl. 8.

In the writer's opinion, the vast majority of the *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* copies attributed to "Carausius II" can be dated to the period 354-358 A.D., and this person could not have been in any sense a colleague of the legitimate emperor (much less, as has recently been suggested, the ruler of a wide tract in southern Britain or a nominee inspired by Constantius II to detach Britain from Magnentius' realms). The *terminus post quem* of 354 is established on the basis of a study of hoard contents, the module and type variations; the *terminus ante quem* is determined by the absence of overstrikes of Carausius II on the *Spes Reipublice* or on the common issues of Julian and Valentinian. A survey of the historical situation maintains the writer, indicates that Carausius II existed only in the minds of the forgers who produced his coins. HLA

KENT, J. P. C. The Pattern of Bronze Coinage under Constantine I. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 16-77, pls. 3-8.

Mindful of the long recognized need for further study of the bronze coinage of the Tetrarchies and Constantine I — Maurice's extended work has been shown as more confusing than definitive — the writer has undertaken a complete re-examination of the problem in conjunction with the literary evidence and the latest secondary works. The entire development of the bronze coinage, from the First Tetrarchy to the beginning of Constantine's reign as Augustus, is traced in great detail; particular attention is given to the chief problems concerned, and an appendix summarizes in catalogue form the principal bronze coinages from the Third Tetrarchy to the fall of the Licinii (306-324 A.D.). In a second appendix Kent discusses the date on which Constantine I became Augustus, supporting the view which holds for March 31, 307. HLA

KENT, J. P. C. A Supposed Coin of Procopius. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), p. 248, illus.

"In *RIC IX*, the late J. W. E. Pearce published a siliqua of the mint of Arles purporting to bear the name of the usurper Procopius (365-6). He suggested that, since Procopius' rule never extended westward of Thrace, the coin had been struck in Constantinople as propaganda implying that the usurpation enjoyed Gallic support. This was clearly a counsel of despair, for we may doubt whether the general public studied the mint-marks on coins passing through its hands, or whether it could have correctly distinguished the issues of Arles (*Constantina*) from those of Constantinople. In any event the coin is not authentic."

When compared with a genuine, unaltered issue of Julian — both coins are illustrated, obverse and reverse — the piece in question is clearly seen to be a siliqua of Julian's last coinage at Arles on which the imperial name has been altered.

KRAAY, C. M. Two False Roman Sestertii. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 121-122, pl. 16.

Publishes a Renaissance counterfeit of a sestertius of Otho with an interesting countermark, also a forged sestertius of Galba with reverse die derived from an ancient piece. Another specimen of the latter coin appeared in a sale in 1926, and Kraay suggests the mid-twenties as the date of production. HLA

MATASĂ, C. and B. MITREA. Cîteva tezaure și descoperiri monetare în regiunea Bacău (Some Hoards and Finds from the Bacau Region). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 474-476.

Presents the story of nineteen ancient coin finds preserved in the archaeological museum at Piatra Neamt. At least 288 denarii (Nero to Alexander Severus) were discovered at Cindesti in 1950 (?) while seventy-four denarii of Vespasian and other emperors (up to Marcus Aurelius) are recorded from a find made at Vladiceni in 1952. v. c-s.

MATTINGLY, H. B. The Victoriata. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 97-119, pl. 15.

Mattingly reassesses the entire problem of the dating of Republican coinage in terms of a re-examination of the literary evidence and the views recently presented by Rudi Thomsen, who sought to date the introduction of the denarius to ca. 210 B.C. He restores the key sentence (Festus 470L) so as to link the reduction of the bronze to the repayment of war debts, and holds that a triental reduction occurred in 210 B.C.; the denarius and sextantal reduction are dated to the years shortly after 187/6 B.C. Following Mattingly Sr. and E. S. G. Robinson, the writer holds that the denarius follows the coinage of Perseus. He suggests the date 184/3 and returns to the view that Pliny's statement regarding the first Roman gold refers to the "Oath-scene" issues which are to be dated in 209 B.C. The Mars/Eagle gold he would date to 168 and the origin of the victoriata to ca. 206, at the time of the Hannibalic War. Six hoards are compared for the dating and distribution of issues, and on the basis of a victoriata from Corcyra a *terminus ante quem* of 171 B.C. is reached. The c-m coins, he suggests, are from the towns of Caulonia and Medna, and were first struck ca. 192. Other mints which issued victoriatas are

identified, and concluding remarks deal with the alleged weight reduction of the victoriate in terms of the mint practice and Gresham's Law. HLA

MELIU, A. Monete storiche. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), p. 117, illus.

Four Roman coins struck shortly before and after the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.) are discussed and illustrated. The first, a very rare denarius of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra struck in 34 B.C., shows Anthony's uncovered head in front of a small Armenian tiara on the obverse, and on reverse the effigy of Cleopatra beneath the prow of a ship. The second is a type of denarius struck by Lucius Pinarius Scarpus, commander of the legions in Libia under the jurisdiction of Mark Anthony. Coins three and four are types of a denarius with slightly varying legend, struck shortly after Actium by the same Scarpus, this time under Octavian.

METCALF, D. M. A Third Century Find from Great Chesterford. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (March, 1958), p. 65.

With the help of a photograph taken at the time of their discovery the writer identifies and publishes a find of Roman coins (nine antoniniani, two denarii and a sestertius) made some time ago at Great Chesterford, Essex. The earliest is a coin of Geta (ca. A.D. 200-202) and the latest an issue of Otacilia Severa dated A.D. 248. Except for some corrosion, all are in "Very Fine" or "Extremely Fine" condition. GHN

MITREA, BUCUR. Cu privire la tezaurul monetar de la Flămînda-Cremenari (Argeş) (On the Coin Find from Flaminda-Cremenari, Arges). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 407-410.

The writer points out the historical importance of an exact study of Rumanian coin finds, emphasizing the value of archival research in establishing circumstances such as the location and composition of a find. Basing his conclusions on such research, Mitrea states that the hoard found at Cremenari, Arges (supposedly sixty pieces) actually consisted of more than 465 Roman denarii. V. C-S.

MITREA, BUCUR. Descoperirile de monede romane din aşezarea Geto-Daca da le Poiana şi importanţa lor istorică. In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche*, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-4 (1957), pp. 165-179. With Russian and French Summaries.

In what comprises the first study of its kind the writer has carefully examined five hoards and eight groups of isolated coins (Roman, 674 specimens in all) found on the site of the Geto-Dacian station of Poiana. They fall into two principal categories. The first (and larger) ends with the reign of Vespasian; the second comprises only two pieces, a denarius

of Marcus Aurelius and a bronze coin of Tacitus (275-276). On the basis of this numismatic evidence Mitrea concludes that the occupation of Poiana ceased shortly after the year 71 and continued thus all through the second century.

MITREA, BUCUR. Legături comerciale ale Geto-Dacilor din Muntenia cu Republica Romană, reflectate în descoperiri monetare (Tezaurul de la Strimba, r. Tirgoviste (Commercial Relations between the Geto-Dacians of Valachia and the Roman Republic in the Light of the Coin Find from Strimba, Tirgoviste). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 123-221, tabs., illus., 13 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 223-238.

Commercial relations between the Geta-Dacians of Valachia and the Roman Republic are studied in the light of evidence provided by the find made at Strimba, Tirgoviste, in 1929. The hoard contained 215 coins, 212 of them Roman Republican denarii and the remaining three imitations, all of which are illustrated. After intensive study of the coins the writer concludes that from a cultural and economic point of view the Geto-Dacians south of the Carpathians had, by the beginning of the first century B.C., reached a stage of development equal to that of the Geto-Dacians in Transylvania and Banat — a development which permitted the production of merchandise for sale and exchange.

PILAR PÉREZ MARTÍNEZ, MARÍA del. Las monedas de Celsa en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 107-140, 8 pls.

The first part of this article studies the coinage of Celsa, an ancient site on the left bank of the Ebro. The second contains a descriptive catalogue of specimens in the *Museo Arqueológico Nacional*, a total of 701 coins struck at Celsa which include Iberian, Roman Republican coins struck by the colony of Lepida (COLONIA VICTRIX IULIA LEPIDA), and the imperial issues of the colony of Celsa struck in the days of Augustus and Tiberius. Forty-five separate types are described, and representative specimens from the three periods illustrated. Tables of weights are included.

PROTASE, D. Tezaurizarea antoninianului în Dacia (The Hoarding of Antoniniani in Dacia). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 253-266. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 266-268.

The relationship between the number of denarii and antoniniani contained in seventeen Dacian hoards permits the conclusion that, prior to Gordian III, the majority of hoard specimens were denarii, whereas antoniniani were hoarded only sporadically. During and after the reign of Gordian III we find the situation reversed. The writer compares the composition of the above hoards with seven similar finds from Pannonia, Noricum, Germany and Dalmatia, pointing out that nominal value deter-

mines the process of hoarding similarly in all provinces. In other words, the hoarding of silver coins in general — and of antoniniani in particular — is directly determined by the quality and quantity of the pieces struck and placed in circulation.

Some Roman Coin Abbreviations. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 10 (Oct., 1957), pp. 2092-2093 [and various issues to] Vol. 24, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 2596-2597.

An alphabetical listing of the more common Latin abbreviations found on Roman coins, together with English translations. GHN

SPIRU, I. Cîteva descoperiri monetare în raioanele Roşiorii de Vede şi Virtoapele (reg. Bucureşti) (Coin Finds from Rosiorii de Vede and Virtoapele, Bucharest). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), p. 467.

Description of four recent coin finds (1951-54) containing mostly Roman Republican denarii. V. C-S.

TERRACE, E. L. *Some Historical Roman Coins from the Henry Fairbanks Collection of Greek and Roman Coins at Dartmouth College*. Hanover, Dartmouth Publications, 1958. 44 pp., 4 pls.

Forty-one Republican and Imperial coins in the Dartmouth collection are studied from the point of view of historical interest. HLA

VERMEULE, C. C. Aspects of Victoria on Roman Coins, Gems and in Monumental Art. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept., 1957), cols. 357-361, illus; No. 12 (Dec., 1957), cols. 537-539, illus. Vol. 66, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 33-34, illus; No. 4 (April, 1958), pp. 94-96, illus; No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 138-141, illus.

The writer's stated purpose is "to demonstrate that even in the limited range of one numismatic type the relationship between die designs and work in other media is very close indeed," and the type chosen — that of Victoria as found on Roman coins — is further limited to types depicting this "goddess" or "virtue" walking or running to the right. The numismatic types are first described, following which detailed comparison is made between them and similar interpretations found on gems, glass pastes, sculpture, bronzes, silver and ivory reliefs. A concluding note discusses the adaptation and originality in Roman Imperial coin design, and an appendix listing outstanding painted and sculptured representations of Victoria closely connected with the Roman Imperial coin types includes: location, previous publication, type of object, type of representation according to the numismatic classification, and closest numismatic parallels. GHN

VERMEULE, C. C. Eastern Influences in Roman Numismatic Art A.D. 200-400. In: *Berytus*, Vol. 12, Fasc. 1 (1956-57), pp. 85-99, illus., pls. 8-11.

In tracing the influences which contributed to the changes in style and composition of the Roman Imperial coinage between the third century and the reign of Constantine the Great, the writer shows that these changes were not isolated but were a further development of eastern ideas from within and without the Empire. The Greek Imperial series is surveyed in four sections. Egypt and Northern and Western Asia Minor were areas which depended on outside stylistic influences and consequently were rather unimportant to the new development. The Tarsus-Antioch area, however, foreshadowed Roman Imperial numismatic art of the last quarter of the fourth century. Among the independent eastern powers Parthia exerted no influence on the new style, although many parallels between Parthian and Sasanian coinage are adduced. ILM

WOODWARD, A. M. The Coinage of Pertinax. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 84-96, pls. 9-14.

From a close scrutiny of the die varieties of the coinage of Pertinax, Woodward shows that the same obverse dies were frequently used with reverse dies which included the letters Tr.P as well as with others not containing these letters. He also demonstrates that the *Providentia* type with one hand raised must belong to the main issues of the reign and not, as Mattingly suggested, to a late last issue. There is no significant difference between the two varieties of *Providentia* found on the coinage of Pertinax, and Woodward records Professor Toynbee's suggestion that despite the legend the type represents *Pietas*. From a study of the die-links it is further shown that Mattingly's view — that each reverse type in the gold was the product of a separate *officina* — cannot be supported. HLA

ZOLTÁN, SZÉKELY. Monede din aşezarea romană de la Cristeşti (Regiunea Autonomă Maghiară) (Coins from the Roman Settlement at Cristesti). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 469-473.

Forty-seven Roman Imperial issues, discovered during the course of excavations at the Roman settlement at Cristeşti in 1928 and now in the Tirgu Mures Museum, are described with references to Cohen. They cover the period from Domitian to Honorius.

BYZANTINE

BĂNCILĂ, ILEANA. În legătură cu tezaurul de la Tuzla (On a Coin Find from Tuzla). In: *Studii şi Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 417-418.

In the autumn of 1956 the numismatic section of the Rumanian Academy acquired twenty-one Byzantine bronze scyphate coins, supposedly part of a hoard discovered at Tuzla (Negru Vodă, Constanța) ca. 1914. The following rulers are represented: Manuel I (1143-1180), Andronicus I (1183-1185), Isaac II (1185-1195) and Alexius III (1195-1203).

BÂNCILĂ, ILEANA. O monedă bizantină inedită sau puțin cunoscută (An Unpublished or Little-known Byzantine Coin). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică* Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 417-418, illus.

Describes a hitherto unknown Byzantine ten nummia piece struck at Constantinople during the joint reign of Justinus I and Justinianus I (April 1 to August 1, 527). The coin is in the collection of the Rumanian Academy.

V. C-S.

BÂNCILĂ, ILEANA. Note asupra unor tezaure de monede bizantine (Notes on some Byzantine Coin Finds). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 425-438, 3 pls.

Three Byzantine hoards preserved in the Rumanian Academy are described: (1) Vlasca, 1939: thirty-three coins of Manuel I (1143-80), Andronicus I and Isaac II (1185-1195); (2) Tulcea, 1895: twenty-four coins of Manuel I, Isaac II and Alexius III (1195-1203); (3) Tuzla near Constanta, before 1940: 652 pieces — Alexius I (1), Manuel I (226), Andronicus I (1), Isaac II (172) and Alexius III (252). Descriptions include thirty-eight new varieties.

V. C-S.

BELLINGER, A. R. Three Hoards of Byzantine Bronze Coins. In: *Greek and Byzantine Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Oct., 1958), pp. 163-171, pls. 8-9.

1: A hoard of unknown provenance containing eleven bronze scyphate coins of Manuel I (2), Isaac II (1), Alexius III (2), and Theodore I Lascaris (6), purchased in the Piraeus in 1926. Prof. Bellinger notes that twelfth and thirteenth century bronze coins occur with varying frequencies in different localities. He compares the frequency of these rulers at Athens and at Corinth and points out that the hoard is closer to frequencies shown for Corinth.

2: Several hundred scyphate bronzes which "turned up" in Athens in 1933. Because the hoard was quickly dispersed it is possible to publish only a few representative specimens. The coins were quite small, and the dies from which they were struck appear to have been smaller than is normal. Evidence from the hoard would seem to confirm that from 1 (above).

3: A hoard also published insofar as it can be reconstructed, which was in the hands of dealers in Istanbul in 1933. The type of Manuel I

present differs from that in the Athens hoard, and the writer suggests that further investigation may reveal more of the nature of this phenomenon.

HLA

DIMIAN, IRIMIA. Tezaur de monede bizantine găsit la Șocariciu (A Find of Byzantine Coins from Socariciu). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 413-416.

Discovered at Șocariciu (Fetești, reg. Constanța) in the spring of 1938 was a hoard of thirty-two Byzantine bronze coins issued under Justin II (565-578), Tiberius II (578-582) and Maurice (582-602) and struck at the following mints: Constantinople (14), Nicomedia (8), Thessalonica (7), Antioch (2) and Cyzicus (1). The coins are listed by mint, nominal value, year of issue, number of specimens and bibliographical references.

EUROPEAN

ANDERSON, P. K. An Inedited 20 Reales of Isabella II. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), p. 1060, illus.

When the design and mint marks of Spanish coinage were changed in 1850 the mint mark of an eight-pointed star was allotted to Barcelona. The writer has discovered such a star, to all appearances quite genuine, on a 20 real issue of 1862, an issue formerly unknown and thus to be considered unique.

JRF

APOSTOL, O. Moneda în folclorul românesc (Coins in Rumanian Folklore). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 455-459.

A listing of various coin denominations mentioned in Rumanian folklore.

V. C-S.

AULLÓ COSTILLA, MANUEL. Cornados y novenes de Alfonso XI. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 141-156, 6 pls., illus.

The above denominations issued by Alphonso XI (1311-50) are arranged in four groups according to the head or effigy on the obverse and the castle on reverse. Illustrations include various forms of the castle, as well as representative specimens of cornados struck at Avila, Burgos, Coruña, Cuenca, León, Medina del Campo, Sevilla and Toledo, and novenes struck at Burgos, Coruña, León, Sevilla and Toledo which include one specimen without mint signature.

BÂNCILĂ, ILEANA. Din numismatica lui Ioan Sracimir (Contribution to the Knowledge of the Coins Issued by the Bulgarian Tsar John Sratzimir). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 345-364, pl. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 364-365.

In a detailed analysis of sixty-five specimens in the collection of the Rumanian Academy the writer studies the types of silver coins issued by the above Tsar, taking as his point of departure the classification established by N. A. Mushmov. For each of Mushmov's three classes he proposes a subdivision, based respectively on the fleur-de-lys found on the coin obverses, the arms of the throne, and the point of the scepter held by the Tsar.

BERGHAUS, P. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. An Eleventh-Century Hoard from the Danzig Area. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 209-217. pls. 20-21.

The hoard contained German and English coins struck from 978 to 1061, and is believed to have been buried not later than 1070. Dolley scrutinizes an unusual *Small Cross* penny of Aethelraed II with a new moneyer by the name of Aelman. HG

BROZEK, MARTIN. Die Münzstätte Teschen unter Ferdinand III. und Ferdinand IV. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 11 (1958), pp. 119-122, illus.

A re-examination of the coinage of Teschen, 1642-1655, which both Miller zu Aichholz and Friedensburg failed to classify properly. From 1642 to 1652 coinage was issued by Elizabeth Lucretia, widow of Friedrich Wilhelm, last Duke of Teschen. Coins struck by Emperor Ferdinand III and King Ferdinand IV in 1653 are easily distinguished by the designs on the shields. Separate *gröschels* were struck by both Ferdinands in 1654, but in 1655, the last year of the mint, the only coins issued were those of Ferdinand III. HG

CIPOLLA, C. M. *Le avventure della lira*. Milan, Edizioni di Comunità, 1958. 133 pp., 8 pls., tabs.

The story of the lira begins with its origin as a pound weight, when as such it formed the basis of the Carolingian monetary system. Later it was used as money of account, and for several centuries was issued in both gold and silver. Value of the lira gradually decreased however, until it eventually reached its present modest status. Although ostensibly a documental history of the lira in particular, Cipolla's book is tantamount to a history of currency in central and northern Italy from the days of Charlemagne to the present. Statistical tables show the gold and silver parity of various lire during the periods 1252-1500 and 1550-1700, and the work includes an excellent bibliography.

CULICĂ, V. A. O moneda de la Vlaicu Voda, la Dunarea de jos (A Coin of Vlaicu Voda from the Lower Danube Region). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 474-475, illus.

Describes and illustrates a broken ducat of Vlaicu Voda found along the bank of the Lower Danube (Derwent, c. Gîrlița, r. Adamclisi, reg. Constanța) on October 24, 1957. In spite of the coin's fragmentary condition, much of the legend is decipherable.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Small Find of Medieval Swiss Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 133-135, pl. 16.

The eight pieces described clearly constitute a part, if not the whole, of a hoard. "Most probably the coins were acquired by an English visitor to the northern shores of Lake Lemman either on the Grand Tour or in the nineteenth century, and it is noteworthy that geographically they form a very circumscribed entity. Two were struck at the episcopal mint of Lausanne, and the remaining six for the Savoyard duke of the surrounding territory of Vaud (Waadt). A distinctive patina common to them only reinforces the presumption that they were found together."

The writer is of the opinion that "this little find is to be dated to the fourteenth century with a consequent reattribution to Louis of some at least of the deniers and/or obols contained therein." References in the descriptions are to Poole and to the House of Savoy volume of the *CNI* (1910).

DOLNICK, M. M. The So-Called "Blood Thaler" of Hesse-Cassel. A Myth Exploded. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 643-653, illus.

After studying historical data concerning the role and payment of foreign mercenaries employed by the British in the war 'against the American colonies, the writer concludes that the name "blood thaler" given to the coins of Frederick II of Hesse-Cassel, in keeping with the "godless florin" of Queen Victoria and various other numismatic inventions, belongs in the category of numismatic mythology and was "the creation of an imaginative numismatist many years after the coins were struck."

JRF

EICHHORN, HANSHEINER. Die Münzprägung in Bamberg unter Fürstbischof Philipp von Dernbach (1672-1683). In: *Fränkische Blätter für Geschichtsforschung und Heimatpflege. Wissenschaftliche Beilage zur Heimatzeitung "Fränkischer Tag,"* Vol. 10, No. 22 (Oct., 1958), pp. 85-88.

The period covered is important in that it saw the first extensive Franconian coinage issued after the Thirty Years' War. The writer describes the establishment of the mint, first in the alchemical laboratory at Geyerswörth, later in the forge of the cathedral at Bamberg, finally at Geyerswörth again. He brings to light some remarkable facts concerning the mint personnel, as well as additional information relating to its de-

signers and die engravers, among them the Bamberg tinsmith Merkel and the Nuremberg die sinker Wolrab. In spite of the mint's efforts to make coins of fine alloy it failed to stop the debasement of the coinage, and in 1683 Philip was forced to issue *Kippergroschen*. Concluding the article is a survey of relevant coins, with illustrations; also a bibliography. DS

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Das Münzrecht im Karolingerreich. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, Pt. 4 (1956), pp. 533-554.

Following a short introduction to the history of the right of coinage, the writer surveys the documentary sources pertaining to such rights within the Carolingian empire. Extracts from several of the documents are reproduced. DS

GAMBERINI, C. Moneta da due lire 1884 "Variante." In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), p. 114, illus.

Description and illustration of the obverse and edge of a variant 1884 two lira issue of Umberto I, the incuse edge inscription reading FKRT instead of FERT. A similar variant of the 1914 two lira coin of Vittorio Emanuele III is known.

GAMBERINI, C. Nuove variante delle 2 lire di Umberto I. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), p. 132.

Since publication of the author's earlier article *Moneta da due lire 1884 "variante"* (*Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 9, p. 114) more variants of the Umberto I two lira piece inscribed FKRT instead of FERT have come to light.

HALLHEIMER, SIEGBERT. Ein umstrittenes Münzdokument aus Mussolini's Repubblica Sociale Italiana (R.S.I.) (1943-1945). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 31 (Sept., 1958), pp. 70-74, illus.

The brief life of Mussolini's Independent Republic in North Italy prevented complete organization of all the details concerned with the running of a state. One such item left un-organized was the mint, presumably set up at Aosta. In July of 1944 a decree authorized the minting of 50, 20 and 10 centesimi, with the same types as those used in Rome since 1936. After the fall of the short-lived Republic, coins and all mint equipment were shipped to Rome and destroyed. A few specimens which have been regarded as remnants of these issues are identified as proof pieces for Victor Emanuel III and have no connection with Mussolini's belated Republic. DR

HÖGBERG, T. Sakuppgifter rörande myntförfalskaren C. N. Svensson. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 3-6, illus.

In an earlier article Högborg wrote about the Swedish coin forger Carl Napoleon Svensson who was active in the 1880's (cf. *NL* No. 34, 1956, p. 15). The present paper offers additional information, based mainly on a letter written to the Director of the Royal Mint in Stockholm by Svensson's employer, Jarl Wennergren, and dated January 31, 1933. Three of the forgeries are illustrated (Sweden, 1 krona 1875 and 50 öre 1878; Norway, 1 krone 1877). LL

HOLMES, U. T., Jr. Coins of Little Value in Old French Literature. In: *Mediaeval Studies*, Vol. 19 (1957), pp. 123-128, 2 pls.

Many passages in Old French Literature contain the names of coin denominations. The writer quotes a number of these passages, explains their significance in terms of the coins themselves, and gives some indication of the relative coin values. HLA

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Emisiuni monetare ale Țării Românești din secolele al XIV-lea și al XV-lea (Valachian Coin Issues of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 303-339, tab., illus., 7 pls. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 340-344.

The writer examines a number of coins issued in Valachia during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, including unpublished specimens as well as others insufficiently described. Among them are coins of princes Vlad II, Radu II and Radu III (whose rights of coinage formerly were not definitely established) and denominations previously unknown in certain reigns (e.g. the *bani* issued jointly by Radu I and Vladislav I). Also examined are the more important historical and numismatic problems brought to light by the author's study.

ILIESCU, OCTAVIAN. Însemnări privitoare la descoperiri monetare (Notes on Coin Finds). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 461-466.

In a listing of ancient and modern hoards found in Rumania the following are of importance: (1) Braesti, Dorohoi, 1952/53: includes forty-nine specimens and nineteen imitations of Venetian ducats, also an Indian tanka; buried ca. 1400; (2) Galati, 1954: gold coins of Turkey, Transylvania, Hungary, Austria, Prussia, Danzig, the Netherlands, Venice, Florence, Savoy, Ferrara and Parma-Piacenza buried ca. 1610; (3) Hodora, 1916: thirteen gold coins (Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain and Venice), 120 silver issues (including twenty-four Spanish "pieces of eight" and eighty-three Netherlands dollars), and two cut pieces, also of the Netherlands. Time of burial is estimated at ca. 1687. v. c-s.

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein neuer Groschenfund aus der Zeit des Dreissigjährigen Krieges. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 10 (1958), pp. 105-107.

A find of 635 Austrian groschens unearthed at Waltendorf, Lower Austria sheds important light on the attribution of these coins to certain mints. The latest date included, 1643, suggests burial in face of the imminent Swedish invasion at that time. A detailed description of the hoard is to be found in *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, published in Vienna by the *Bundesdenkmalamt*. HC

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Monnaies bernoises frappées de 1760 à 1820. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 31 (Sept., 1958), pp. 69-70.

A list in the cantonal archives of Bern, probably composed ca. 1823 and to be considered official, gives the numbers and denominations of coins struck there between 1760 and 1820. The years 1797 to 1812 saw an interruption as a result of the French occupation of Bern, and the numbers of each denomination struck in 1812 are amazingly low. Comparison of the list with the one published by Jenner (*Die Münzen der Schweiz*, 2nd ed., 1901) in which he indicates the dates known to him, shows that a date does not necessarily denote the year of striking; as an economic measure, dies were often used for several years. DR

LUCHIAN, OCTAVIAN. Descoperiri de monede moldovenești (Finds of Moldavian Coins). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 470-471.

Four Moldavian coins recently found at Suceava and other places in Rumania are described. V. C-S.

LUCHIAN, OCTAVIAN. Moneda lui Ion Vodă cel Cumplit (The Coins of John the Cruel). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 441-446, pl.

Includes all known varieties of the rare copper coins of John the Cruel, ruler of Moldavia (1572-1574). V. C-S.

MITITELU, ION and OCTAVIAN ILIESCU. Monede de la Vlaicu Vodă și Radu I. găsite în Dobrogea (Coins of Prince Vlaicu and Radu I found in Dobruja). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 439-440, illus.

Describes two silver ducats struck in Valachia by Vlaicu Voda (1364-1377) and Radu I (1377-1384). V. C-S.

OHLS, J. E. The Descendants of an Eagle. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 3-5, illus.

The people of Albania proudly call themselves Sons of the Eagle. The

country issued its first coins in 1926, among them a small gold 20 franka ari (20 gold francs) whose obverse bore the likeness of Albania's great national hero Skanderbeg (1403-1466). Various commemoratives were issued in later years — in 1937 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the country's recognition and independence gained in 1912, in January, 1938 to mark the tenth year of Albania's status as a kingdom, and in April of that year to commemorate the marriage of King Zog I to Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary. The country remained under Italian domination throughout World War II, emerging as a republic under Enver Hoxha, commander of the Albanian army, in January, 1946. GHN

PINI, G. Il quattrino di Masegra. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), p. 131, illus.

Since there has been much uncertainty as to its attribution, as to whether it constitutes a coin, token or weight, and whether or not it was issued by the feudatory family of the Beccaria in the fifteenth century, the writer uses the term *famoso* in discussing this very rare quattrino. Both obverse and reverse are illustrated and references are to *CNI*, Promis, Kunz, Rolla and Ambrosoli.

PIZZIOLI-LUPORINI, THEO. Lo Stemma del Camerlengo di S. Romana Chiesa ai margini di Sede Vacante. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), p. 130.

Detailed description of the coat of arms of the *Camerlengo* of the Catholic Church as seen on *Sede Vacante* coinage.

SABĂU, ION. Circulația monetară în Transilvania secolelor XI-XIII, în lumina izvoarelor numismatice (Monetary Circulation in Transylvania from the Eleventh to the Thirteenth Century in the Light of Numismatic Evidence). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 269-299, tabs., map. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 300-301.

A study of monetary circulation in Transylvania during the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, based on evidence derived from hoards and isolated finds. Four groups of coins are studied in chronological order: (1) Those issued south of the Danube (Byzantine to the eleventh-twelfth centuries, Serbian to the thirteenth), (2) Hungarian coins, (3) issues of western countries (Bohemia, certain Italian states, France and England) and (4) oriental coins (issues of the Golden Horde). On the basis of his survey the writer is led to certain conclusions, not only in connection with Transylvania's internal economic life during the period studied but also concerning her economic relations with both neighboring and distant regions.

SPAETH, HANS. Gehört der anonyme Halbbatzen aus dem Fund von Margrethausen wirklich dem Kurfürsten Maximilian I von Bayern? In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, Pt. 4 (1956), pp. 554-557.

An anonymous halbbatzen found at Margretshausen, Württemberg, is proved by Merzbacher's article in *Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft* (1901, pp. 120-126) to have been struck by the counts and princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Virneburg. The coin is an imitation of the Bavarian halbbatzen of Maximilian I. DS

SPIRU, I. Monede batute la Sadagura, găsite în Muntenia (Coins of Sadagura found in Muntenia). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 475-476.

A listing, with brief descriptions, of a number of bronze coins found at various places in Rosiorii de Vede (reg. București) and Costești (Pitești), presumably in recent years. The specimens are dated 1772-74 and were struck at Sadagura for Moldavia and Tara Românească.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Myntfunnet fra Sandar gamle kirke. In: Sandefjord By Museum. *Arbok* (1957-58), pp. 45-47, illus.

Among the finds resulting from an examination of the site of the old church at Sandar, Norway in 1901-02 were 263 mediaeval and ten more recent coin issues. They are summarily published by Svarstad. Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, English and German coins were among those found, the oldest Norwegian piece dating 1103-30. The possibility that a number of the coins might constitute a hoard was suggested by H. Holst in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1953, pp. 12 ff.). LL

THORDEMAN, BENGT. A Numismatic Study of a King without a Coinage. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 673-681, illus., pl. 48.

A beardless crowned head on the Great Seal of Stockholm has been identified as that of Saint Erik of Sweden who ruled the country as King Erik IX in the mid-twelfth century. The explanation for this type of portrait, commonly used as a decorative motif in the Middle Ages, can be found in related numismatic material. On reviewing the Swedish coinage Thordeman concludes that the name of a saint on any issue "by no means implies that the portrait thus framed was always meant to represent the saint" and suggests that the likeness may have served as a conventional portrait of the Swedish king. He further discusses the origin of this incorrect iconographical interpretation of the Great Seal of Stockholm which identifies the portrait in question as that of Saint Erik. HLA

VOLPES, ROBERTO. Delle coniazioni non ufficiali, in Sicilia, durante il Regno di Federico III "il semplice." In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 57-66.

Two documents in the Palermo archives, dated 1375 and 1380 respectively, throw some light on the non-official coinage issued during the troubled reign of the above sovereign.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein dreifacher Taler der Münzstätte Kremnitz vom Jahre 1611. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 10 (1958), pp. 109-110.

Publishes a Hungarian triple taler with bust of Matthias II and struck at the Kremnitz mint. Titles appearing in the legend indicate that the coin must have been struck after May 23, 1611. HG

ZOLTÁN, SZÉKELY. Știri cu privire la unele descoperiri monetare din Transilvania (Notes on Transylvanian Coin Finds). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 471-474.

Ten Transylvanian finds described include three modern discoveries of some importance: (1) Baia Sprie, 1937: three ten ducat pieces struck in the name of Gabriel Bethlen of Transylvania, also fifteen seventeenth century gold coins; (2) Chechis, 1930: 2559 silver coins of Transylvania, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and Prussia dated 1600-1650; (3) Sin Martin, 1936: silver and gold coins, mostly issues of Leopold I and Maria Theresa of Austria. v. c-s.

GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. The Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Vatican Library. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 449-458, illus., pl. 26.

Five of the twenty-one coins discussed were found during recent excavations beneath the modern St. Peter's. All specimens are illustrated, and the detailed descriptions include weights and die-axes. JSM

BLUNT, C. E. The Coinage of Ecgbeorht, King of Wessex, 802-839. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 467-476, tabs., pl. 27.

A new variety of the early penny of Ecgbeorht, illustrated, recently discovered in Gloucestershire, shows a head of the king similar to that found on the coins of Baldred of Kent. Diademed head to right within inner circle is seen on obverse; on reverse, eight small wedges placed near the edge of the inner circle with points turned inwards. Weight of the coin

is 19.9 gr.; die ↓. The writer lists and describes known coins of Ecgbearht, together with provenances and weights. A table of hoards is also included.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Further Find of Edward Pennies at Neath Abbey. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 555-559.

A find of sixty-six silver pennies made during the course of work at Neath Abbey in April, 1957 has been acquired by the National Museum of Wales. Chiefly issues of Edwards I and II, the hoard also included specimens from Flanders, Lorraine and Porcien, as well as two contemporary forgeries, and was found concealed in a putlog hole in a vault, some three feet away from the cache which had contained the hoard discovered in November, 1956; archaeological evidence points to the concealment of the two groups in separate hiding places and at about the same time. A detailed listing, with weight and classification, is given. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Further Note on the Mythical Mint of Dunwich. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 229-230, illus.

Concluding his case against the existence of an Anglo-Saxon mint at Dunwich, the writer examines a coin of Cnut (Hildebrand 361) and compares it with a piece of identical style from a Swedish hoard. On the basis of the mint signature DVH and its unusual obverse die Dolley believes that the coin in question should be correctly attributed to either Buckingham or Huntingdon. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and G. VAN der MEER. An Illusory Coin of Ilchester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 253-254, illus.

Keary, Grueber, Brooke and Stevens Cox concur in attributing a penny of Edward the Confessor (*BMC* 430, moneyer Leofwine) to Ilchester. Although not otherwise known as a moneyer of this mint, Leofwine is known for this very type at Aylesbury, to which place Dolley believes *BMC* 430 should be rightly assigned. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Mythical Moneyer of Maldon. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), cols. 535-536, illus.

A coin of the moneyer Aethelwig, a so-called quatrefoil issue of Cnut, was attributed by Hildebrand to Maldon. On the basis of legend, style and obverse die-link Dolley would assign the piece to Ilchester. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Mythical Moneyer of Worcester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), p. 35, illus.

Presumably on the strength of an entry in the 1881 edition of Hilde-

brand's *Anglosachsiska Mynt* (a coin of Aethelraed II's *Last Small Cross* type) Aethelwig is accepted by Brooke as a moneyer of Worcester. After studying the damaged legend on the coin in question and comparing with a die-duplicate (Hildebrand 1583) the writer would amend the attribution to Leicester.

GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two Anglo-Saxon Notes. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 499-508, illus.

I. An enigmatic penny of Edward the Martyr; a fragment from the 1914 Pemberton's Parlour hoard from Chester, previously published by Sir George Hill and said to read: obv., $\pm$ [] RE+ANG; rev., [] $\wedge$ LDN—OLVN []; the dots appearing beneath the initial cross and the N indicate that Hill considered the interpretation doubtful. As seen from the illustration, the N might conceivably be any one of eleven letters. Stylistically, the coin is of the Lincoln area, and the die was cut at a center which was not supplying London, thus ruling out the possibility of a mistake between LIND and LVND. A further possibility is that we are confronted with a new mint signature LVD, with Louth (Domesday: LVDE) a likely candidate. Another LVD reading is noted. If of London — a further possibility — was there, under Edward the Martyr, a comparable use of the odd "London" die at Lincoln and vice versa? (Against this theory, many "London" and "Lincoln" style coins are known).

II. Concerns a small group of late Saxon pence (moneyer: Brithwine) on which the mint signature is again enigmatic. Brithwine struck during the reigns of Canute, Harthacnut and Edward the Confessor, and the mysterious FRO mint may well have been Frome.

JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and D. M. METCALF. Two Stray Finds from St. Albans of Coins of Offa and of Charlemagne. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 459-466, illus.

The first is a non-portrait coin of Offa by the moneyer Ethelnoth, recorded in the first edition of Gough's *Camden's Britannia* and therefore found prior to 1789. Included in the note is a map giving a provisional picture of the total find-assemblage for southern England relative to the period ca. 770 - ca. 820 which indicates that the circulation of the "Mercian" penny was limited, for all practical purposes, to the area South and East of a line drawn from the Solent, through the Northampton Uplands, to the Wash. It is suggested that the monastery at St. Albans would have constituted one of the more important centers of monetary affairs in the Mercian kingdom.

The second find, made near the West entrance of the present Abbey Church shortly before 1851, was that of a denier of Charlemagne, one of the earliest from the Frankish mint of Dorestadt and issued in all prob-

ability between 768 and 781. An engraving of the coin, taken from a nineteenth century guide, is reproduced. JSM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished Irish Hoard of 'St. Peter' Pence. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 123-132, illus., pl. 16.

In publishing the Geashill find of St. Peter pence the writer stresses its importance inasmuch as "a fifth coin from the hoard appears to provide an entirely new type for the Northumbrian penny series; the find is also noteworthy as being the westernmost to contain York coins of this issue."

"The primary evidence for this hoard is provided by an entry in the British Museum register for 1862 which records the presentation by Lord Digby of five coins 'found in the barony of Geashill, Kings County, Ireland.'" The coins, illustrated by both obverse and reverse, are listed and described in detail. The first is a so-called Raienalt issue, although the author points out that "this alleged personal name (=Regnald?) cannot be read into the obverse or the reverse legend of the coin in question." The first of two tables lists hoards containing the so-called St. Peter pence, with classes of coins represented; the second shows the principal types found on Northumbrian pence.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unpublished Minor Variety of a Penny of Edward I. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 244-245, illus.

"In their review of the pence of Edward I-III, which appeared in these pages almost exactly forty years ago, the Fox brothers drew attention to a northern variety of Class IIIId distinguished *inter alia* by a different bust. Of the epigraphy they justly remarked: 'In this class the letter *n* often has a dot punched in on the crossbar, a mark which may be connected with Peter de Turnemire, then master moneyer at York, where the dies were probably made' (NC 1917, p. 282)." The writer here records the existence of a London penny with the same privy mark. "The coin in question is, technically, a mule, the obverse with neat bust and thick-waisted *s* clearly belonging to Class IIIg, while the reverse with its narrow-waisted *s* cannot be later than the rare Class IIIf and is probably to be given to Class IIIId. Significantly enough the pellet-barred *n* which is the novel feature occurs only on the obverse." The coin is illustrated.

GREIG, R. M. Two Unpublished Scottish Coins. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (April, 1958), p. 14.

The coins described are from the writer's collection. The first is a Charles I twenty penny piece, the second a very rare Charles II Turner of 1677 (not recorded by Burns or Stewart) with an error in the reverse legend: NMEO for NEMO.

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Halfpennies and Third-Pennies of King Alfred. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 477-493, tabs., pl. 28.

Using documentary, hoard and weight evidence, the writer discusses the fractions of pence during and after Alfred's reign. Three hoards are considered: Erith, ca. 1840, Cuerdale, 1840, and Stamford, 1902. JSM

GRIERSON, PHILIP. *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Part 1. Ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Coins.* London, Oxford University Press (for the British Academy), 1958. 70 pp., 32 pls.

Following an introduction which tells of the growth of the museum's collection is a catalogue containing 217 Ancient British and 777 Anglo-Saxon coins, among the former several from various related Gaulish tribes. Such coins are frequently found in England and form an essential part of the British series. Indices of mints, Anglo-Saxon kings, and moneymen are included. HLA

JONES, F. E. Stephen Type VII. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 537-544, tabs., pl. 31.

Included in this detailed study of the above rare type is a table showing the full extent of the reattributions and additions to *BMC* (Norman Kings). JSM

JONES, F. E. and C. E. BLUNT. The Tenth-Century Mint "Aet Weardbyrig." In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 494-498, pl. 37.

Attribution of a penny of Athelstan with formerly unknown inscription (*BMC* type V, part of the Skye hoard of 1891) to Wardborough, Oxon., has not found favor with the historians. The present writers list and illustrate several other coins with comparable readings which have since come to light, and consider two important points: Athelstan's use of a title which he employs elsewhere only on coins of Gloucester, Hereford and Stafford, and the occurrence of the moneyer Berthelm at Shrewsbury. Taken together, these might be held to justify a "very tentative attribution" of the Weardburh coins to the West Midlands. JSM

KENT, J. P. C. Mr. Bruce Binney's Civil War Hoard. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 245-246.

Sixty-two coins listed and described, once in the collection of a Mr. Bruce Binney, evidently comprise all or part of a hoard of Civil War date. They are thought to have been found in Kent. "The latest certain date for the deposit is furnished by the Tower mint issues with the Sun privy mark of 1645-6, and none of the continental pieces need be later. The presence of these crown-size coins in an English hoard is interesting.

In view of the evident preference of the hoarder for the higher denominations — note the absence of the usual masses of Elizabethan and Jacobean sixpences in a deposit of this date — it implies the relative scarcity of English silver crowns compared with Spanish patagons and pieces of eight even in England."

KING, H. H. The Coins of the Sussex Mints. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 518-536, pls. 29-30.

A listing of issues from the mint of Lewes, Athelstan to Henry II, which includes addenda and corrigenda to the earlier listings of Chichester and Rye.

JSM

MARTIN, J. S. The Anfield (Liverpool) (1955) Treasure Trove. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), p. 247.

Listing and brief description of twenty-two sovereigns and six half-sovereigns found (Dec., 1955) in a small tobacco tin at Edith Road, Anfield, Liverpool. The coins were issued in the reigns of George III (1), Victoria (4), Edward VII (10) and George V (13).

MARTIN, J. S. Brownhills (Staffs.) (1955) Treasure Trove. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), p. 247.

In May, 1955 thirteen English coins (Victoria, Edward VII and George V) were found under the uprooted stump of a hawthorn tree near the Chester Road, Brownhills. The find was declared treasure trove and sent to the British Museum for examination.

METCALF, D. M. Find-Records of Medieval Coins from Gough's Camden's *Britannia*. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 181-207.

Finds recorded by Gough in 1789 are divided into two groups: (1) Hoards and grave-finds; (2) strays and unclassified finds. Arrangement is alphabetical, with detailed discussion of date, location and probable time of burial.

NEGUS, D. Nineteenth Century Counterfeiting. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 486 (Nov., 1958), pp. 444-445.

Convictions for counterfeiting were relatively rare in late nineteenth century England. Extracts culled from the Strand Magazine of 1894 show the reason for this to be the highly elaborate methods of manufacture and distribution practised by counterfeiters of the period.

GHN

PRIDMORE, F. The So-Called "Puffin" Countermark attributed to Lundy Island. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 230-231, illus.

¶ The writer questions J. Verner Scaife's attribution of a countermarked George III bank token to Lundy Island (cf. *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 1, Jan., 1954, p. 36). "Lundy," he states, "at no time, certainly not in the first half of the 19th century, was ever sufficiently populated . . . to have required a local coinage of high silver values, countermarked or otherwise." He further describes a thin silver disc from his own collection with bird countermark identical to that described by Scaife, and suggests that it is more probably the mark of a silversmith. GHN

S[EABY], P. J. The Armstrong Farthings. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 486 (Nov., 1958), pp. 443-444.

By Royal Decree of December 14, 1660 Sir Thomas Armstrong was granted the right to coin "farthing tokens of copper" for use in Ireland. Although the coins are scarce they are not uncommonly rare, so a fair quantity must have been manufactured; and since all known specimens bear the privy-mark "plumes" it is possible that only one batch was made. The writer questions whether these farthings ever got into circulation. He suggests the possibility that the Duke of Ormonde, Viceroy in Ireland, prevented their issue, and that Sir Thomas "finding himself saddled with a quantity of coins he was not permitted to put into circulation and anxious to recoup his expenses, wholesaled them to agents who put them into circulation in small quantities alongside the mass of illegal private traders' halfpenny and farthing tokens that constituted the bulk of small change at this period, both [in England] and in Ireland." Extracts from pertinent decrees of 1660, 1661 and 1680 are quoted from Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*. GHN

STEWART, I. H. The Small Crux Issue of Aethelraed II. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1957), pp. 509-517, illus.

Outlines the particular characteristics of the dies of this issue, cut respectively at London and Canterbury. JSM

UNITED STATES

BOOSEL, H. X. 1873. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (March, 1957), p. 448 [and various issues to] Vol. 24, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 2607-2609.

To the student of United States coinage no other year offers as much as does 1873 — more than one hundred different, distinct and reasonably available issues, as well as some fifty different trade dollar patterns.

The writer claims no attempt at a complete numismatic history of this memorable year. Nevertheless he proffers a wealth of material, the result of many years' patient research amongst archival and mint documents — some of which he publishes for the first time — as well as from observation and study of the coins themselves. Topics covered include: The Coinage Act of 1873, which established a Director of the Mint in Washington, D. C., set the gold dollar as the standard unit of value, increased the weight of silver coinage to conform to the metric standard and listed the denominations to be struck together with delineation of their weights; discussion of the "closed 3" controversy; gold; minor coins; proof strikings; coin mottoes; the trade dollar; the story of the Carson City mint, and reports on contemporary foreign coinage. Photographs of coins in the author's collection, frequently enlarged, illustrate various points in the text, and a concluding table which lists exact coinage for the year in the mints of Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City corrects certain erroneous figures formerly published. GHN

BRADFIELD, E. G. Theodore Roosevelt and Our Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 1283-1285, illus.

A brief summary of the part played by Roosevelt in the issue of the 1907 series of gold and double eagles, the quarrel over the motto *In God We Trust* (omitted on the first eagle strikings), and the issue of the Lincoln cent designed by Victor D. Brenner.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Robert Ball Hughes, Sculptor, and the U. S. Silver Coinage of 1840. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 8 (August, 1958), pp. 928-932, illus.

Foremost among Hughes' numismatic contributions to American art was his design for the Seated Liberty used on the silver coinage of 1840 — dollar, quarter, dime and half dime — and for many years thereafter; it was modeled on Gobrecht's interpretation of Thomas Sully's original sketch and reflects the high standard of artistry seen in Hughes' work. The article also mentions the American Art Union medal of 1848 (illustrated) with bust of the American artist John Trumbull, and the "white wax" medallion with bust of President Harrison, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, noting that but for the President's untimely death one month after inauguration this likeness most certainly would have formed a notable addition to the Indian Peace Medal series. JRF

EGLIT, N. A. Theodore Roosevelt and Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 1328-1334, illus.

Among the important numismatic events which took place during the Theodore Roosevelt era may be mentioned the issue of the Departure

of the Fleet medal, the mint medal struck in commemoration of the Wright Brothers and the first airplane flight, the Pan-American Exposition Medal of 1901, the first gold commemorative dollar issued in the United States (1903), the Jamestown Tercentenary Medal of 1907, the gold and double eagles designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and Victor D. Brenner's Lincoln cent of 1909.

FREEMAN, S. W. U. S. Two Cent Pieces: Tables of Rarity and Values. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 551-553.

Fourteen coins are needed to complete the major varieties of two cent pieces issued from 1864 to 1873. The present table continues the author's articles which appeared in earlier volumes of the *Numismatist* (1954 and 1957), with degrees of rarity indicated by ratings of 1-5. Basal value is defined as "the estimated value of the coin in the lowest identifiable condition."

JRF

GETTYS, L. B. and E. M. CATICH. "AU" or "BU". U. S. Commemorative Half Dollars. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 8 (August, 1958), pp. 899-915, illus.

To assist the collector in determining whether or not a given commemorative half dollar is uncirculated, the writers have indicated with arrows the high spots on the coins where the first signs of wear generally appear. Illustrations show the forty-eight commemorative types issued between 1892 and 1954.

JRF

POPKIN, R. J. Dr. John Parsons, Private Coiner. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 528-529.

Parsons was born of a prominent Indiana family in 1806 and is known to have practised medicine in Quincy, Illinois for more than a decade. After experiencing ill health he arrived in the prosperous mining district of Pikes Peak, Colorado, in the summer of 1859, apparently with a good knowledge of metallurgy, established the firm of John Parsons & Co. and commenced manufacture of gold ingots and coins. The coins, now rare, were designed by Parsons himself in quarter eagle (\$2.50) and half eagle (\$5.00) denominations.

JRF

Story Behind a Pattern Coin. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 2574-2578, illus.

In that the value of the metal in a modern coin is normally far below the denomination stamped upon it, practically all modern coinage may be rightly called a token coinage — a situation virtually unknown a century ago. The report reprinted here, submitted to the Director of the U. S. Mint in 1863 by the assayers J. H. Eckfeldt and Adam E.

Dubois, reveals how the Philadelphia Mint secretly experimented with a token silver coinage in that year following a coin shortage brought about by the Civil War. GHN

CANADA

BECKER, T. W. The Totem Pole Dollar of Canada. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 2602-2606, illus.

As an aid to fuller understanding of the controversy brought about by the totem pole reverse of Canada's latest commemorative coin — the British Columbia 1958 Centennial Dollar — the writer offers a brief survey of the meaning and implications of totemic art as practised by the Indians of the Northwest Coast. He sees the coin in question as signaling a very real return to pure art in commemorative coinage. GHN

CHARLTON, J. E. 1959 *Standard Catalogue of Canadian and Newfoundland Coins, Tokens and Fractional Currency*. 7th ed. [Toronto], 1958. 40 pp., illus.

This latest edition of Charlton's catalogue has been enlarged by the inclusion of various medal illustrations and by extra plates showing the British Columbia centennial dollar, the Hudson's Bay tokens of 1946, and the fractional currency of the Dominion of Canada. A considerable increase is seen in the evaluations of regular Canadian issues, some of which have doubled in price since publication of the 1958 catalogue. HC

AUSTRALIA

PECK, W. B. Collecting Australian Bronze by Date and Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 657-662, illus.

To collectors who for one reason or another are searching for new fields of interest, the writer, himself a collector of British Commonwealth coins for some twenty years, suggests the collection of Australian pence and halfpence by mint and date. Seven mints with assorted mint marks are represented, and although most dates are common enough — and reasonably priced — scarce specimens are sufficient in number to offer a challenge to the most avid collector. Separate tables list the two denominations by date, mint, mint marks and coinage totals, and are followed by descriptions of the main types, four of them illustrated. The article concludes with a short list of references. JRF

STOKES, T. V. A Romance in Metalware. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 21-23, illus.

The history of the firm of Stokes & Sons, manufacturers of Australian medals and tokens, includes the interesting story of its founder, Thomas Stokes, entered in the Melbourne Directory of 1856 as Thomas S. Stokes, Die-sinker, 15, Mincing Lane. Emphasis is placed on the present activity of the firm, now managed by the family's third generation, and an illustration reproduced from a photograph taken in 1904 shows the original hand-operated screw press used.

WEBBS, L. A. The Victorian Mint. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 17-20, illus.

The first branch of Her Majesty's Mint to be established outside the United Kingdom was that of Sydney, New South Wales, in 1855. The second was the mint of Melbourne, Victoria, which opened in 1872 and received 221,904 ounces of gold during its first full year of operation, 1873, this increasing to 1,520,739 ounces by 1899. A list of Deputy Masters of the Melbourne Mint extends from the first appointee, E. W. Ward, to the present incumbent, L. A. Webb.

LATIN AMERICA

FRANQUET, PETER. Brief History of Venezuelan Money. A General Introduction. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 1443-1448, illus.

Venezuela's early economic history consisted largely of barter conducted with such commodities as pearls and cocoa beans. The first mint to operate under the Spanish government was established at Caracas in the early nineteenth century and issued the now rare denominations of 4, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{4}$ reales, while modern currency may be said to have been introduced by General Guzman Blanco in 1879; the first of the new coins, based on the *boliva de plata* as the country's monetary unit, were designed and struck in France. A change to the gold standard was effected in 1918 and still continues in use, Venezuela today possessing more gold than at any other period in its history. Coins from the author's own and other collections illustrate the article.

JRF

Gold Coins of the Chilean Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 2316-2318.

A brief summary of the founding (1743) and activities of the mint of Santiago de Chile is followed by a chronological listing of the fifty-six gold coins struck there, beginning with the onza of Philip V (1700-1746) and ending with the 100 peso issue of 1953.

GHN

PROBER, KURT. *Historia numismática de Guatemala*. Edición de Aniversario del Banco de Guatemala, 1957. 270 pp., 21 pls.

Enlarged edition of this distinguished Brazilian numismatist's *Historia numismática de Guatemala* (São Paulo, 1954), translated into Spanish from the Portuguese (cf. *NL* No. 31, 1955, p. 243).

ISLAMIC

AGRICOLE, J. F. Moroccan Bronze Coins, 1881-1918. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 8 (August, 1958), pp. 944-947, illus. Translated from the French by Mary E. Baldwin.

The crudely cast Moroccan bronze coins issued prior to 1880 were known as *mouounas*. In 1881, during the reign of the Sultan Moulay al-Hasan, decimal coinage was adopted and bronze coins were issued in the denominations of one, two, five and ten centimes. Between 1881 and 1918 eight separate mintings took place. These issues are listed by mint, reign, denomination and date, with several pieces illustrated. JRF

AYALON, DAVID. The System of Payment in Mamluk Military Society. In: *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (August, 1957), pp. 37-65; Vol. 1, Pt. 3 (Oct., 1958), pp. 257-296.

Of numismatic interest are the following sections of this article: the ratio between the dinar and the dirhem at various times (ranging from 1:20 to 1:460), pp. 47-8; actual rates of pay in terms of dinars and dirhems, pp. 49, 54-5, 57-61, 64; prices of horses and camels, pp. 265, 271; payroll of whole expeditions, pp. 272-4; other payments and purchases, pp. 275-279; and a long list of references to data on Mamluk currency in the Arabic written sources of the period, pp. 294-5. GCM

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Spanish Dirham found in England. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 242-243.

Note on a Spanish Umayyad dirhem (probably of the year 390 H.) found in the ruins of Cerne Abbey, Dorset, early in the 19th century. The author comments on the rare occurrence of Spanish dirhems in northern European finds and speculates on the route by which this coin came to England. GCM

FREEMAN-GRENVILLE, G. S. P. Coinage in East Africa before Portuguese Times. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 151-179, pl. 19, tabs.

The author has had access to a number of unpublished hoards, site finds and private collections in East Africa and the neighboring islands,

and has meticulously recorded and assembled all available data with respect to the circumstances of finding of the pre-Portuguese coins in these hoards and collections. The present article contains systematic inventories of these coins arranged according to provenance (Kilwa Kisiwani and vicinity, the Mafia Islands, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Kenya), together with descriptions and discussions of unpublished varieties of the coinages of the Sultans of Kilwa and other obscure dynasts of the area. Among the conclusions is "an embryonic hypothesis for the area of currency of the Sultans of Kilwa and for a distinct coinage in fifteenth-century Zanzibar." Of particular interest with respect to the economic history of the region is a hoard of Chinese coins (ranging from 618 to 1275 A.D.) found in Zanzibar, "the first hoard of this kind to be found in East Africa."

This thoroughly documented article will be basic for any further studies of this numismatically obscure and difficult area. GCM

GEORGIA

LANG, D. M. Notes on Caucasian Numismatics. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 137-146, illus., pl. 17.

Dr. Lang contributes some important new material to the history and corpus of Caucasian coinage: a Colchian tetradrachm, didrachm and hemidrachm in the British Museum; notes on the metrology of Colchian silver; a drachm of Stephen II of Iberia (ca. 640 A.D.) of Sasanian type; five silver coins of Giorgi II of the "Blachernae Virgin" type, in the Cabinet des Médailles, the British Museum and Lang's own collection; and a unique bronze of David the Builder in the British Museum. The article concludes with a note on supposed quadrilingual coins — Armenian, Mongol, Arabic, Syriac (see *NL* No. 42, Jan., 1958, p. 39): recent publications by Kapanadze of better preserved specimens of the same type enable Lang to establish the fact that the supposed Syriac legend is in fact Arabic, that the coins are therefore not quadrilingual but trilingual, and that they are to be assigned to Transcaucasia and not to Cilician Armenia. GCM

AFRICA

BECKLAKE, J. T. The Veld Pond and its Counterfeits. In: *De Nummis*, No. 2 (1956/57), pp. 48-59, illus.

It is now established that only one pair of dies was used in striking the Veld Pond of 1902, counterfeits of this denomination being apparently much more numerous than was formerly supposed. Becklake's article

illustrates obverses and reverses of two genuine specimens, as well as those of the four different types in which counterfeits have been classified. Two tables are included. The first describes seven genuine and eleven counterfeit coins, together with weight, condition and indication of ownership; the second illustrates the important differences between genuine and false specimens.

HAGLEY, S. V. The Coinage of German East Africa. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan., 1956), pp. 4-6.

Prior to the establishment of the German protectorate in East Africa the standard currency in use was the Indian rupee. When coinage rights were obtained by the German East Africa Company in 1890 it was decided to adopt the rupee standard and follow the pattern of the coins recently issued by the British East Africa Company, thus the first coin struck in that year was a rupee of the same size, weight and fineness as its Indian counterpart. Fractions of the rupee are described in detail, and the quantities struck in various years listed; names of designers are given, together with some discussion of their work and of the problems created by the first World War. A listing of German East African coins, ninety-four denominations in all, is included.

MITCHELL, F. K. Ramblings on the Unions Series. In: *De Nummis*, No. 2 (1956/57), pp. 14-17.

J. T. Becklake's article *The Gold, Silver and Bronze Coinage of the Union of South Africa* (*South African Numismatic Society Magazine* for 1947, pp. 25-26) is cited as the beginning of the writer's interest in collecting South African coins. Seven different Union series have appeared in thirty-four years. The original reverse designs of 1923 have been modified three times, and obverses have depicted George V, George VI (two inscriptions, 1937 and 1948) and Elizabeth II.

STOKER, H. M. The Mystery of the Z. A. R. Single Shaft $\frac{1}{2}$ Pond - 1892. In: *De Nummis*, No. 2 (1956/57), pp. 18-22, illus.

Contrary to the general belief that no single shaft $\frac{1}{2}$ pond was struck in 1892, a specimen was shown to members of the Transvaal Numismatic Society in 1956 and pronounced genuine. In agreeing with this opinion, the director of the South African Mint added that in view of the fact that many valuable records of the Transvaal Republic's mint had disappeared, he doubted whether the original purpose of the coin's minting would ever be authentically known.

STOKER, H. M. Union Coins Struck at the Mint in Pretoria. In: *De Nummis*, No. 2 (1956/57), pp. 45-47, tab.

A table shows the total number of coins struck from 1952 (the year in which gold coinage was resumed) to 1956, also the quantity of proof coins struck, 1923-1956. The year shown refers to the number of coins struck in that year and not necessarily to the number of coins bearing that date, but generally speaking the coin totals correspond to the year as dated. In 1953, seven denominations were struck with 1952 dies.

INDIA

AGRAWALA, R. C. Literary Evidence for the Coinage of Mewar (10th - 17th Century). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 15-25.

Various denominations — Rūpakas, Tankas, Kanaka-Tankas and Phadyakas — mentioned in inscriptions from the above period are discussed, also the seventeenth century silver rupee and the relative value of gold and silver as elucidated in the Rājaprasasti Mahākāvya (XII, 29-31).

AGRAWALA, R. C. Numismatic Data in the *Gaṇitasāra*. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 38-41.

From tables contained in the *Gaṇitasāra* of Śrīdhara and in the Gujarātī commentary on this work it appears that Boḍī and Kākinī were synonymous terms and that one Boḍī equalled twenty cowries; the Purāṇa was a silver coin equal in value to sixteen copper paṇas, and the drama named in the commentary was valued at 2000 cowries. The writer concludes: "The *Gaṇitasāra* of Śrīdhara and the mediaeval Gujarātī commentary thereof throw valuable light on the contemporary coin denominations. They may also help us in reckoning the purchasing power of several denominations (associated with drama and rūpaka) in cowries — the lowest unit of exchange."

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Golden Amulet Imitating a Coin of Huvishka. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 1-3, illus.

"The gold currency of the Kushāṇa empire, though imitating foreign models, seems to have appealed strongly to the fancy of the fair sex. For in distant provinces like Bihar, we come across golden talismans accurately imitating both the obverse and reverse of some of the well known Kushāṇa types. One such talisman was found by Cunningham in the last century buried below the Vajrāsena throne at Bodha-Gayā along with punch-marked silver coins, a crescent of thin gold, etc. The peculiarity of this talisman was that both its sides bore the impression of the bust of Huvishka, as appearing on the obverse of his coins."

A somewhat similar talisman was discovered during the course of archaeological excavations conducted by the K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute at Sadargalli (Patna city) in the winter of 1956. One side bore the effigy of King Huvishka, as did the Bodha-Gayā talisman; the other carried one of the reverse motifs of Kushan coinage, namely, the goddess Ardoxsho. Full description of the amulet is given, together with illustration of both obverse and reverse.

BIDDULPH, C. H. Copper Coin of Devarāya II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), p. 82.

A copper coin of Devarāya II similar to the one described and illustrated by K. S. Swaminathan in the *Journal* (Vol. 19, Pt. 1, 1957, pp. 32-34) was earlier described by the late M. K. Krishna Aiyanger in his monograph *Studies in Dakhan Numismatics*. After study and examination of a third similar specimen in his own collection, Biddulph disagrees in several respects with the descriptions given by both of the above writers.

BIDDULPH, C. H. A Counter-Marked Rupee of the Mughal Pretender, Shah Jahan III. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 83-84, pl. 9.

The writer recently obtained a rupee of the pretender Shah Jahan III dated 1759 (i.e. in his first regnal year, Dec., 1759 to Oct., 1761). Except for the mint, Surat, obverse and reverse are similar to a coin of this ruler in Lane-Poole's *Catalogue of the Mughal Emperors of Hindustan in the British Museum* (No. 1088). The letters c. f. countermarked on the obverse may stand for *Colonies Françaises* or *Compagnie Française*. A tentative explanation is suggested as follows: "[it] would seem to be that with the issue of coins by the pretender Shah Jahan III at Surat, rupees came into circulation at Surat in 1759 and had to be accepted by the French. They would then have to decide if his coins could be considered legal and used with the Mughal coins current at the time, or to modify them in some manner before accepting them. By counter-marking them it could be suggested that the rupees had been demonetized and converted into an issue of the French Colonial power. This action would have helped to establish the French in the eyes of the real emperor Shah Alam II, as it could not be suggested that they supported the pretender by accepting his coinage."

BIDDULPH, C. H. Silver Coins of the Restored Hindu Rajas of Mysore on the Death of Tipu Sultan — a new Mint Town. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 84-85, pl. 9.

"It has been customary to assume that all the Mughal type silver coins of Krishna Raja Wodeiyar (A.D. 1799-1868), which are of three denomina-

tions of a rupee, with its half and quarter and follow the pattern of the East India Company coinage of the period in the name of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, are from his mint at Maisur." From examination of the pertinent numismatic evidence available the writer concludes that the half-rupee denomination was also struck at Nagara.

CHOUDHARY, RADHAKRISHNA. A Rare Silver Coin of King Rāmabhadra of Mithila (c. 15th Century). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 55-59, pl. 9.

The coin in question was part of a hoard recently discovered in the village of Bairmo (District of Darbhanga). A tentative reading of obverse and reverse legends (both in fifteenth century Mithila script) is given, and the writer comments: "The rarity of the coin is evident from the fact that no coins of the Karṇāṭa dynasty have hitherto been discovered. In that case we can say that the present discovery is unique, as no other coin of the Oinwāra dynasty, except the doubtful one of Sivasimha, has so far been found." A transliteration of the inscription shows the king's name to be Ramahabhadra.

CURTIS, J. W. Bhānugupta Prakāśāditya: Aspects of his Reign, in Light of a New Suvarṇa Variety. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 73-76, illus.

"A new variety of the horseman-lion-slayer coin-type of Prakāśāditya, in the author's collection, appears to give additional information on this controversial emperor. Of primary significance, it is the first of his coins to be discovered that bears the late Gupta conventional symbol rather than his personal symbol." The writer further points out that "no two authoritative numismatic works or articles of recent times seem to have been in complete agreement about Prakāśāditya, his place in the Imperial Gupta chronology, or even his position as a genuine emperor." A strong argument in favor of dynastic status is found in the conventional late Gupta symbol used on the above coin. The author continues: "Assuming the dynastic status of Prakāśāditya, it next becomes necessary to identify him by name. His biruda is quite a logical one for Bhanugupta, as has been pointed out by P. L. Gupta. *Prakāśa* (light) is the basic attribute of *Bhānu* (sun). Mr. Gupta's additional arguments in favour of the identification of Prakāśāditya with Bhānugupta, using both design and metrology of the coins, seem convincing."

DANI, A. H. Chandragupta I — Kumāradevī Coin Type. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 4-8.

"The attribution of this coin-type has been a matter of controversy for some years. The two opposing opinions of John Allan and A. S.

Altekar are well-known. Recently new arguments have been advanced to favour one or the other opinion." These arguments the writer attempts to evaluate. Dr. Maity, in a recent article (*JNSI*, Vol. 18, Pt. 2, pp. 187-197) recognized five groups of coins and place them in the following chronological sequence: (1) Vāsudeva coins, (2) the Chandragupta-Kumāradevī coins, (3) the archer, tiger and lyrist coins of Samudragupta, (4) the standard, battle-axe, Kācha, and Aśvamedha coins of Samudragupta and archer coins of Chandragupta II, and (5) the archer coins of Kumār Gupta I. The writer points out that "the chronology of the coins of Samudragupta, as given here, upsets the process of evolution built up by Allan on purely numismatic evidence and accepted by almost all the numismatists, and it also breaks the usually recognized numismatic convention, as it presupposes the archer type to be earlier than the standard type of the coins of Samudragupta." Similarly, untenable portions of the arguments propounded by Sohoni, Pathak and Altekar are indicated.

GUPTA, P. L. The City Goddess of Pushkalāvati. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 68-70, illus., pl. 1.

A small gold coin in the British Museum collection is described by Gardner in his *Catalogue* under the title *Indo-Scythic, Uncertain*. An enlarged photograph which D. D. Kosambi recently obtained from the Museum shows that the inscription on the left of the coin is by no means illegible, but is only partly off the flan; the author reads it as PUKHLAVADI DEVADA AMBI. This Pushkalavati Devata is *Ambi*, which may be *Ambā*, *Ambikā* or simply a mother-goddess.

GUPTA, P. L. Interesting Hoard of Gold Coins from Walve. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 78-80, pls. 4-5.

A small hoard of twenty gold coins found in the village of Walve (district of South Satara, Bombay State) is divided into three varieties, A, B and C. After examination and study of the find the writer concludes: "The attribution of these coins to any dynasty or ruler is not possible at the moment. Thirteen coins of the third variety are connected with the three coins of the variety B by the trident-like symbol on the reverse. Variety B is connected with variety A by the boar-like animal symbol. As such, it is quite possible that all the twenty coins belong to one dynasty. If the animal figure of these coins is a boar, then it may be suggested that these coins might belong to the Chalukyan dynasty."

GUPTA, P. L. Ramdurg Hoard of Gold Coins of Barm-Bhūpāla. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 80-81, pl. 6.

On June 18, 1950 a small hoard of twelve gold coins was found in an earthen pot in a field near the village of Mudakavi, six miles from Rama-

durg. Two specimens were Padmaṭaṅkas and have been attributed to the Kadamba dynasty. The remaining ten, each weighing approximately sixty grains, represent a new variety which the writer fully describes. A detailed note on these coins has been prepared by Shri Desai and will appear in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. 32, Part 2.

GUPTA, P. L. Sahet-Mahet Hoard of Silver Punch-Marked Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 62-64.

In the introduction to his *Catalogue of the Ancient Indian Coins in the British Museum* J. Allan mentions a find of 500 silver punch-marked coins of a new class made at Sahet-Mahet (ancient Srāvastī) in the Gonda district of Uttara Pradesh. The writer has successfully traced the whereabouts of some fifty-four of these coins. Thirteen are in the Lucknow Museum, twenty-five are in the Durga Prasad collection (also in the Lucknow Museum), four (or three, as stated in the *Catalogue*) are in the British Museum, four are in Shri Poddar's collection, and eight (or more) in the Singhi collection. The United Provinces Coin Committee, which controls treasure trove within its area, has no record of the find, so there could have been no official source for Allan's statement that it contained 500 coins. Possibly he was misinformed, or, as the writer suggests, the figure 500 was a misprint for 50.

GUPTA, P. L. Silver Punch-Marked Coins of a New Type. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 64-66, illus.

Further information has come to light concerning the five silver punch-marked coins from the Shri Poddar collection which the writer described in an earlier number of the *Journal* (Vol. 15, 1953, pp. 61-67). He now states: "As regards the weight of these coins, my previous observation also needs revision. The coin of Shri Poddar's collection weighs 82 grains; but I had suggested that originally it must have been near about 100 grains, as I had thought that it had lost 1/3 portion of the flan. Since the coin has a pointed end, in an ordinary case it would suggest that the portion having the other end was lost. But on examination of this coin I found that the shape is original and there is no loss of weight." In conclusion, the author admits to being "unable to suggest at the moment any identification with any of the coins named in ancient literature, on the basis of equating the weight in grains into *rattis*."

GYANI, R. G. Notes on Two Interesting Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 52-54.

One of Akbar's silver coins of Asirgarh, a large piece about the size of the modern rupee, is unique. Its obverse depicts Akbar riding a horse

to left; a falcon is seen in his left hand and the names *Allāh* and Akbar appear, respectively, in front of and above the horse's tail. An inscription on the reverse translates: "The portrait of Jalaluddin Akbar Badshah was drawn (on the coin, which was) struck at Asir in the month of Isfandarmuz of the Ilahi year 45." This coin, the writer informs us, shows that Akbar issued both gold and silver coins of more than one type at Asirgarh, and that portrait coins were not the innovation of Jahangir.

An East India Company gold muhar from the Kanpur mint, the second coin discussed, carries the letter AM on the obverse. No such letters have been found on the Company's coins struck at other places, and no suitable explanation for their presence can yet be given.

KAUS, HURMUZ. The Osmania Sicca of Hyderabad. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 12 (Dec., 1957), cols. 549-550. Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 8-9, illus.

"Osmania Sicca" was the name given to the currency of Hyderabad during the reign of His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Meer Osman Ali Khan; the lettering of the legends was the work of the brothers Muhammad Abdul Ghani and Muhammad Qudrathulla, master calligraphists of Hyderabad, and the dies were for the most part engraved by P. Ramaswamy, chief engraver at the Nizam's mint. The writer deals here with the silver and copper issues only, eighteen in all, reserving the gold and paper currency for future publication. Detailed descriptions include denomination, metal, size, weight and legend, and rubbings illustrate the pieces described. GHN

KRISHNAN, K. G. Literary and Epigraphical References to the Coinage in the Ancient Tamilnad. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 9-14.

Pertinent parts of early mediaeval Tamil inscriptions are cited which describe the process of coining, the quality and weight of gold currency, values, foreign issues (coins from Greece, Rome, China and Ceylon are all mentioned in the inscriptions) and Kongu coinage.

MacDOWALL, D. W. The Coinage of Jaya-Prakāśa Malla of Kāthmāṇḍū. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 219-227, pl. 22.

Jaya-Prakāśa Malla was the last ruling Malla king of Kāthmāṇḍū prior to the Gōrkhālī conquest. His coinage is of special interest because of its many denominations and the fact that this sovereign was the only one of the Malla Dynasty of Newār kings to issue a gold coinage. Since the publication of Walsh's *Coinage of Nepal* (*JRAS*, 1908, pp. 669-759) the number of new specimens acquired by the British Museum has

enabled the writer to make several additions to Walsh's catalogue, as well as various emendations to the reading of the dates. A table shows the theoretical standard of the silver and gold denominations and the actual weights of the specimens in the British Museum.

RAO, M. R. List of Published Sātavāhana Coins (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 6). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958). Supplement, pp. 1-24.

A catalogue of the 123 Sātavāhana coin types so far published, representing twenty sovereigns of this dynasty and compiled "with the hope that it serves as a handy reference to scholars and students of ancient Indian numismatics." Presentation in tabular form includes: number, metal, shape, size, weight, detailed description of obverse and reverse, bibliographical reference, and find-spot.

SAMAR, R. L. Ancient Coins of Mewar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 26-37, pls. 2-3.

Although the early history of Mewar is quite obscure, and no chronological genealogy of its early rulers is known, there are extant early Indo-Sasanian type coins in both gold and silver from this state. The coinage appears to have continued to the beginning of the fourteenth century, but little was known about it until the end of the nineteenth. Arrangement of the present descriptive catalogue is in two categories: (1) Coins with short names, (2) coins with single letters. It begins with King Guhadatta, the founder of the Gehlota family of Mewar, who issued copper and debased silver coins in the middle of the sixth century A.D. In all, the coinage of sixteen sovereigns is described, together with discussion of the history of Mewar's Guhilota (Gehlota) princes.

SINGHAL, C. R. On the Coins of the Empress Nūrhān. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 42-45.

The beautiful and talented wife of Jahāngīr issued two types of coins in gold and silver in the closing years of her husband's reign when he had become virtually incapacitated by drink and opium. These types are described and some hitherto unpublished mint-date combinations are added to the record.

GCM

SINGHAL, C. R. Some New Coins from Jaipūr. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 46-51, pls. 7-8.

The author was deputed by the Government of India to examine coins acquired by the Central Treasury of Jaipūr as a result of the merger of the smaller states of Rājasthān. Among those which had escaped sale

to local bullion merchants and among others in two private collections in Jaipūr are several rarities described in this article. They include eight Mughal coins, one of Mewar and one of Datia State in Bundelkhand. Especially noteworthy is a gold coin of Akbar from the mint of Kābul.

GCM

SOHONI, S. V. Jamuns or Grapes? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 76-78, illus.

In answer to the question "What kind of fruit was shown as being offered to the peacock on the coins of Kumāragupta's Kāritkeya type and the Horseman type?" the writer suggests that a clear indication was left on the coins by Kumāragupta's mintmaster. Two leaves appear on a long stalk which supports a cluster of round or oval fruit, and their shape, he maintains, clearly shows this fruit to be jamuns, and not grapes, as suggested by Altekar.

WODAK, E. John Prinsep's Copper Coins for Bengal. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), pp. 36-39, illus; No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 61-63, illus.

In 1781 or thereabouts a copper coinage for Bengal was struck by John Prinsep at the mint of Pulta (sometimes known as Fulta or Falta) on behalf of the East India Company. It was issued with the intention of modernizing the monetary system of the Eastern Provinces, where cowrie shells were still widely used, and included four denominations: *Madosie*, *Faloos*, *Neem Faloos* and *Paw Faloos*. Tables list the coins by weight and relative value, and the article includes numerous references to hitherto unpublished records.

GHN

TOKENS

BELL, R. G. 18th Century Masonic Tokens. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Jan.-June, 1958), pp. 180-182, pl.

The originator of the eighteenth century Masonic copper tokens, designed to commemorate the election of George, Prince of Wales, as Grand Master in 1790, was James Sketchley, a Birmingham printer and publisher. They were intended for Masonic curios, or pocket pieces, for the use of brother Masons, and being superior in style and workmanship to any of the contemporary provincial tokens quickly went into circulation. Manufacture passed from Sketchley to the firm of W. Lutwyche, and more than 52,000 pieces are estimated to have been in use. Only one variety of the penny is known; the rest are halfpennies. The various types are listed and described.

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. Civil War Tokens. Additions and Corrections from The Yale University Collection. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 1469-1472, pl.

To the Hetrich & Guttag compilation (1924) and the additions published by Barnet (*Numismatist*, 1943) Buttrey now adds other Civil War tokens which have come to light in the Yale University collection. Most are varieties of known types or represent new combinations of dies, but one specimen appears to be entirely new. All are of bronze. JRF

BUTTREY, T. V., Jr. New Sutler Tokens: Yale University Collection. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 806-807, illus.

The only comprehensive listing of the sutler tokens of the American Civil War is that published by J. J. Curto and Max M. Schwartz (*Numismatist*, Sept.-Dec., 1946); it includes some 450 examples of tokens and scrip. To this list Buttrey now adds a few new varieties from the Yale collection, numbered according to the Curto and Schwartz listing. Six pieces are illustrated. JRF

CARTER, B. L. Some Historical Notes on the Seventeenth Century Tokens of County Durham. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), cols. 483-484, illus.

Offered as an attempt "to elaborate on the background knowledge of the issues set out in Williamson," the notes include a number of items of heraldic and biographical interest relating to the Durham tokens and their issuers. GHN

DEACON, J. H. Australian Checks. A Tentative Outline List. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 3-4.

In listing and describing 107 of these miscellaneous tokens the writer recognizes three classes: Advertising pieces, pieces of some value, and membership badges. Each specimen is numbered and followed by a letter showing the class to which it belongs.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The John Natt Token of Charterhouse. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (March, 1958), p. 64.

The writer informs us that the token listed by R. Nott as unpublished in an earlier *Circular* (April, 1957, cols. 147-48) was owned by V. P. Crowther-Benyon and exhibited by him at a meeting of the British Numismatic Society on April 25, 1923. GHN

GARTNER, JOHN. Token or Check? In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (July, 1958), p. 24.

The question is raised in connection with the piece issued by Stokes and Martin (Andrews No. 566, Chitty No. 278) which the writer believes has been wrongly considered a token. He bases his opinion on two facts: that the Stokes-Martin partnership was not in effect before 1870, and that Trader's Tokens were declared illegal in Victoria in 1862. The conclusion reached is that the piece in question is merely a sample used for advertising purposes.

MacDOWALL, D. W. The 1667 Halfpenny Token of John Newton of Morton. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1956), p. 421.

Williamson attributed the token to Moreton Hampstead in Devonshire, but Smith includes it in his *Catalogue of Lincolnshire Tokens*. Three recent finds from South Lincolnshire fully bear out Smith's attribution and show clearly that the Morton is Morton by Bourne and not Morton near Gainsborough in the northern part of the county. In the registers of the Parish Church at Morton by Bourne are sixteen entries mentioning the Newton family. JSM

MARTIN, J. S. A Tewkesbury Token. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), col. 482, illus.

Among the specimens listed as uncertain in Williamson's 1891 edition of Boyne's *Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Tradesmen's Tokens* is one issued by William Hatton and Bartholomew Reade. The writer, after studying a token issued by Hatton in 1663, would assign the *uncertain* piece to Tewkesbury and to the period 1663-1680. GHN

MOORHEAD, D. P. Victorian Tradesmen's Tokens. In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (July, 1958), p. 24.

In a discussion of Australian tokens in general — and those of Victoria in particular — the writer mentions the contributions of Thomas Stokes of Melbourne, of the Stokes-Martin partnership, and of W. J. Taylor, who began his career in London and later opened the Kangaroo Office in the vicinity of the Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne. A large business was done in copper tokens, fifty of which are attributed to Taylor.

NOTT, R. An Unpublished Irish Seventeenth Century Token. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 2 (Feb., 1958), p. 34.

The Moneymore token described is from the author's collection: obv: O. IOHN METRIN MART—date "16 - 57, divided by a large tree; rev: IN MINIMOOR—"ld" above IM. The tree may allude to MINIMOOR, meaning "a big thicket." GHN

SMITH, KENNETH, comp. *Check List of Transportation Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland*. Boston, The American Numismatic Association [1958]. 26 pp.

The present listing, as far as completed, covers Scotland and part of England. Tokens are listed alphabetically by place-name within each country and descriptions include prices paid for extra fine uncirculated specimens. GHN

WOODSIDE, W. W. Assamese Tea Garden Tokens. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), p. 10, illus.

After J. Werner Scaife's extensive account of these tokens appeared in the *Circular* (Vol. 60, 1952, cols. 9-13, 71-74, illus.), seven additional varieties were discovered by the late Mr. E. Wodak of South Australia. They are here described and illustrated. GHN

MEDALS

BIER, JUSTUS. Riemenschneider und die Schaumünzen des Lorenz von Bibra. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der frühesten deutschen Gussmedaille. In: *Münchener Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*, Ser. 3, Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 95-110, illus.

The cast portrait medals of Lorenz von Bibra, Bishop of Würzburg, issued between 1496 and 1515 carry no artist's signature and were attributed by Habich to an unknown die-sinker or medallist. After completing an extensive study of the reliefs at the cathedral of Würzburg which portray this bishop, Bier attributes the medals to the well known sculptor Tilman Riemenschneider. HG

BRADFIELD, E. G. Oklahoma Semicentennial Medals and Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 663-666, illus.

A number of medals and tokens were issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Oklahoma's admission into the Union in 1907. Of the nine fully described and illustrated, the most impressive is seen to be the medal designed by Laura Gardin Fraser and struck by the Medallic Art Company in New York City, incorporating symbolic representations of progress and vision. JRF

CALICÓ, F. X. Medalla del centenario del Banco de España. In: *Numisma*, No. 24 (Jan.-Feb., 1957), pp. 111-112, illus.

In 1856, the Bank of San Fernando (founded by Isabel II) and the Bank of San Carlos (established during the reign of Charles III) were amalgamated by decree to form the Bank of Spain. A medal issued in 1956 to commemorate the bank's centenary is described and illustrated.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. The Hopper Medal by Salathiel Ellis. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 6 (June, 1958), pp. 655-656, illus.

The obverse of the medal described depicts Isaac Tatem Hopper, the New York Quaker who befriended escaping slaves, and bears the signature S. Ellis just below the shoulder. The unsigned reverse, designed by Ellis's junior partner Joseph Willson, shows an elderly Hopper in Quaker garb extending the hand of friendship to a kneeling Negro and the inscription TO SEEK AND TO SAVE THAT WHICH WAS LOST. Illustration is of a bronze specimen in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. JRF

DEWEY, W. S. A Dewey Medal from Vermont. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 5 (May, 1958), pp. 515-518, illus.

When Admiral George Dewey returned from Manila in 1899 the citizens of his native Vermont presented him with a handsome, jewel-encrusted gold medal, a unique decoration which must be classed "among the finest ever bestowed on any American hero." To an illustrated, full description of the medal the writer adds a purportedly eye-witness account of the presentation, made on the steps of the State House at Montpelier, also a contemporary account taken from the pages of the New York Sun. JRF

FLIEDNER, SIEGFRIED. Johan Blum, ein bremischer Medailleur des 17. Jahrhunderts. In: *Jahrbuch der Wittheit zu Bremen*, Vol. 2 (Bremen/Hanover, 1958), pp. 113-153, 16 pls.

The collection of Blum medals in the Focke Museum, Bremen, and Hermann Jungk's compilation made in 1875 form the basis for the present catalogue. Little is known concerning Blum's life except that he was born in 1599 and worked for the most part in Bremen, both for the city and for Archbishop Frederick III (later King of Denmark, who, as such, appointed Blum die-sinker during the years 1657-1662). The Peace medals, wedding medals, and the Roland and Portrait medals, when compared with similar works by contemporary artists indicate a stereotyped uniformity in the medallic art of the period, but nevertheless reflect a delicate and thorough mastery of minute detail. HG

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Medallic Memorials to Lafayette. A Supplementary Listing. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 1451-1459, illus.

To the authors' original listing of Lafayette medals (cf. *The Numismatist*, Sept., 1957, pp. 1027-1082, illus.) they now add various others since discovered and a few issued during the bicentennial year (1957). The additions include several notable pieces, one apparently the first

known medal issued in honor of Lafayette, and others from the important collection owned by the Baron and Baronne Melchior de la Pomélie of Paris. JRF

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Medallion Memorials to Theodore Roosevelt. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 1287-1327, 23 pls.

"This list of Roosevelt medals is the first of its kind to be attempted and undoubtedly is quite incomplete. However, considering that the first medal struck in Theodore Roosevelt's honor was in 1898, the series is not without interest. Many fine contemporary medallists are represented by beautiful examples of the medallion art in this series. Among them are Barber and Morgan, engravers of the United States Mint at the turn of the century, Davidson, Brenner, Fraser and Hyatt." In addition to medals, the listing includes a number of tokens, badges and buttons.

HALEVY, M. A. Folclorul magic în numismatică: un medalion-amuletă de tip oriental (Folklore Magic in Numismatics: an Oriental-type Medal-Amulet). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 447-449, illus.

A scholarly discussion concerning a seventeenth century "magic" gold medallion in the collection of the Rumanian Academy. v. c-s.

LAGERQVIST, L. O. Gerda Qvist 1883-1957. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (July, 1958), pp. 2-6, illus.

After starting life as a musician, this gifted Finnish artist developed deafness at an early age and turned her talents in the direction of sculpture and medallion art. Her works show the influence of early studies of Renaissance art, which upheld the superiority of the cast over the struck medal on the grounds that modern striking techniques restricted artistic creativeness. Various medals are illustrated. HG

LEIDL, BERNHARD. Zwei Gedenk-Medaillen auf österreichische offizielle Seereisen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 11 (1958), pp. 124-125.

Two Austrian medals struck to commemorate official cruises. The first, familiar from the publications of Trost, Heyden and Hessenthal-Schreiber, commemorates the good will cruise of Archduke Ferdinand aboard S.M.S. Elizabeth; the second, virtually unknown, commemorates Emperor Franz Joseph I's good will cruise to India, China and Japan. It was issued from 1910 to 1912. HG

Medallion-Making is an Exacting Art. In: *Copper and Brass Bulletin*, No. 187 (Nov., 1958), pp. 8-9, illus.

"All the plaques, tablets and medallions by the Medallion Art Company,

of which [Clyde C.] Trees is president, are reproduced from bas-relief models prepared by this country's leading sculptors." The writer further points out that "these medallions — many of solid bronze or kindred copper alloys — are being used increasingly by business and industry to mark anniversaries, new products, or employee achievements." The six steps used by the above company in the making of a medal are outlined, with some attention given to technical details. Excellent illustrations show the six processes employed.

NORDMAN, C. A. Otto II och Theophano i Finlands Nationalmuseum. In: *Florilegium Amicitiae* (Helsinki, 1953), pp. 133-139, illus.

Publishes an engraved lead medallion, diameter ca. 5.4 — 6 cm., inscribed with the names of the emperor Otto II and his wife Theophano. It is a barbarized copy of the famous ivory relief in the Cluny Museum which depicts Christ with the imperial couple. The reverse shows a cross with three cross-pieces, standing on a pediment. LL

Paris. Musée Monétaire. *Hommage à Louis Muller*. Paris, 1958. 77 pp., port., 29 pls.

Louis Muller, the prominent contemporary French artist, was chiefly known as a sculptor. He attained considerable success as a medallist however, particularly as a designer of religious medals. A catalogue in the present publication lists 124 medallic works, many of which are illustrated on sixteen of the plates. HG

POPESCU, CONSTANȚA. Medalia academicianului Gheorghe Oprescu (Medal in Honor of George Oprescu). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 445-446, illus.

Describes and illustrates obverse and reverse of a medal engraved by I. Jalea and struck in 1957 in honor of the Rumanian professor and academician George Oprescu.

POPESCU, CONSTANȚA. Medalia jubileului Ateneului Român (Jubilee Medal of the Rumanian Athenaeum). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 451-452, illus.

The medal described was engraved by W. C. Hegel and struck at the Vienna Mint in 1905. It commemorates the fortieth anniversary of the Rumanian Athenaeum in Bucharest. V. C-S.

POPESCU, CONSTANȚA. Medalii dedicate academicianului Constantin Moisil (Medals Commemorating the Academician Constantin Moisil). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 441-443, illus.

Three medals issued in Moisil's honor are illustrated and described.

The first was sponsored by the Rumanian Numismatic Society in 1939, the second issued in commemoration of his fifty years of scientific and cultural activity (1898-1948). The third medal, presented by the French Numismatic Society in 1937, honored Moisil as a corresponding member.

ROUX, J. P. Designers and Modellers of Commemorative Medals and 5/- Coin Issued by the S. A. Mint 1945-1953. In: *De Nummis*, No. 2 (1956/57), pp. 41-44.

A descriptive catalogue of commemorative coins and medals issued during the above years. Among the events commemorated were the Royal Visit of 1947, the unveiling of the Voortrekker Monument (1949), the Jan van Riebeck Tercentenary (1952) and the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (1953).

S[VARSTAD], C[ARSTEN]. J. C. Dahl-medaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec., 1958), pp. 201-202, illus.

Presents two new medals portraying the famous Norwegian painter Johan Christian Dahl (d. 1857). One, modeled by Tone Thiis, is struck; the other, by Sofus Madsen, is cast. Both are illustrated. LL

WEISS, ROBERTO. *Papa Paolo II: un umanista veneziano* (Istituto per la Collaborazione culturale. Civiltà Veneziana. Saggi. IV). Venice, 1958. 101 pp., 12 pls.

Although its title contains no allusion to numismatics, this work is not one that numismatists can overlook. Paul II (1464-71) was one of the first modern archaeologists and an ardent collector of ancient coins, as well as being a patron of contemporary medallists. The book includes a useful study of the Renaissance practice of placing medals in the foundations or masonry of newly erected buildings, together with a number of additions and corrections to Sir George Hill's article on the medals of Paul II (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1910, pp. 340-369, illus.). PG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine seltene Prämiën-Medaille aus den österreichischen Niederlanden. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 11 (1958), pp. 123-124, illus.

An exceedingly rare medal described was struck in 1778 for the Austrian Netherlands as an award for rhetoric at the royal colleges. The specimen previously published by Alphonse de Witte (*Gazette Numismatique*, 1906) showed the reverse inscription JOSEPHO ET ROSALIAE instead of EXERCITATIONES RHETORICAE, leading the writer to believe that it was used as a wedding present. HG

PAPER MONEY

SLABAUGH, A. R. The \$1.00 Silver Certificates, Series 1957 and 1935-F. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 1806-1808.

Current rumors concerning these notes led the author to write to H. J. Holtzclaw, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing, for the information published here with his permission. All differences between the two series (motto, year, signature, check letters, serial numbers and general appearance) are noted, and the circumstances of their issue explained. Included also is general and up-to-date information on the manufacture, printing and issue of paper currency. GHN

SMEDLEY, G. B. A Numismatic Find at Chicago Historical Society. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (Sept., 1958), pp. 2026-2028, illus.

An interesting item housed in the Society's print department is an album or scrapbook containing samples of work by "Edward Mendel, Lithography & Engraving, Chicago," most of them produced during the 1850's and 1860's. The compiler is believed to have been Robert H. Piratsky who was at that time employed by Mendel. The album contains, among other things, proofs of vignettes, many of them lithographic copies of steel engravings used by bank note companies of the period. GHN

SMEDLEY, G. B. The Smillie Family: American Engravers and Painters. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 771-780, illus.

The most prominent name in the history of American bank note engraving is that of Smillie, descendants of the Edinburgh silversmith who emigrated to Canada in 1821 and opened a jewelry business in Quebec. The family later moved to New York, where James Smillie, eldest of the nine sons, produced outstanding work for the National and American bank note companies, his design on the back of the National Gold Bank Notes of 1870-75 being considered the finest engraving on any U. S. note. In view of the prominence achieved by several members of the family in the field of engraving, the writer states the purpose of his article as "to furnish enough information about [them] . . . that the average collector can avoid some of the common errors in attributing their works." Illustrations include a number of portraits and vignette engravings, and the article ends with a useful bibliography. JRF

STARK, L. W. U. S. Treasury Notes 1812-1857. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 2627-2629, illus.

Modern U. S. paper currency may be said to have begun with the Demand Notes first issued in 1861 as a result of the Civil War. Before

that, Treasury notes were issued on a number of occasions, such as the War of 1812, the Depression of 1837-43, the war with Mexico in 1846-47 and the Panic of 1857. Scant information is available on these early (and now rare) issues, but the writer sees no valid reason for not including them in catalogues of U. S. paper money. CHN

ODD AND CURIOUS

KORNDER, L. H. Primitive and Ancient Money. In: *Davenport Public Museum. Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 1-4, illus.

Prior to the adoption of metallic currency various objects and artifacts were used as money in different parts of the world. Those illustrated include cowrie shells (*Cypraea moneta*), the abalone shell (*Haliotis rufescens*), the hard shell clam (*Venus mercinaria*) from which the purple wampum of the Algonquin Indians was made, and the spiral whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), the source of white wampum.

MACHANIK, FELIX. The Iron Currency of Africa. In: *De Nummis*, No. 2 (1956/57), pp. 23-33, pl.

After defining barter, currency and money the writer describes different forms of iron currency used in various parts of Africa. They include the *ndoa* or spearheads of the Barumbu tribe (south of the Stanley Falls area in the Congo), the iron axe and axe-head used by the Lulua in Central Congo, the knife currency of the Bubu (located on the Ubangi river, Northern Congo), hoe money (West Africa, Uganda and other areas), iron gong or bell money (used over a wide area from Togoland, Gold Coast, to East and South Africa), and spade money, which took the form of flat iron "pancakes" and was much used as a medium of exchange in East and Central Africa.

ORDOÑEZ, RAFAEL. Coins Used by the American Indians at the Time of the Discovery. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, No. 18 (Jan.-March, 1958), pp. 16-20.

Brief description of the various media of exchange used by the Indians of the New World at the time of the Spanish discovery, among them cacao, thin strips of tin, cotton, tobacco, stone beads and the maté herb. Contemporary sources are frequently quoted (Las Casas, Cortés, Torquemada, Diego de Landa and De Herrera).

SIGLER, P. O. Strange Money of the World. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 8 (August, 1955), pp. 824-825, illus. [and various issues to] Vol. 71, No. 9 (Sept. 1958), pp. 1073-1075, illus.

The writer states a dual purpose: "to entertain and to acquaint numismatists with the fascinating subject of primitive money and other odd media of exchange." He includes, to the best of his knowledge, only objects which have actually served as currency, among them a number of coins which possess an unusual history, shape, design or composition. While no attempt at encompassing the entire field of primitive money is claimed, coverage is extensive and the whole well illustrated. GHN

WEAR, T. G. *Strange Moneys of the World*. New York, 1957. 34 pp., illus.

In writing of the curious and odd-shaped media of exchange which at one time or another have served as currency, the author mentions the origins of metallic coinage and concludes with a chapter on numismatic terminology. HC

DECORATIONS

The Africa General Service Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept. 1955), p. 11, illus.

This silver medal, with Kenya clasp and obverse bearing the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II, was awarded to soldiers who took part in operations against the Mau Mau. Except for the inscription, the reverse is similar to that used for the East and Central Africa Medal of 1899.

BENTON, T. D. Danish Medal for Korean War. In: *The Medal Collector* (Nov.-Dec., 1957), p. 6, illus.

This Danish silver medal, issued in connection with the Korean hostilities, was awarded by the King of Denmark to Danes and other nationals who served with distinction in that area on board the Danish hospital ship Jutlandia. The obverse shows the king's portrait f.r. with the Latin inscription FREDERICUS IX — REX DANIAE; the reverse depicts two crossed oak branches and legend JUTLANDIA — KOREA, 1951-1953.

BENTON, T. D. Medals and Decorations of the Union of South Africa. In: *The Medal Collector* (Feb., 1957), pp. 8-13, illus.

Ten decorations and awards are described and illustrated: The Castle of Good Hope, Star of South Africa, and Louw Wepener decorations, the Van Riebeeck decoration and medal, the Cross of Honor, the Southern Cross medal, the Union medal, and the John Chard decoration and medal.

California National Guard Good Conduct Medal. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1955), p. 10, illus.

Eligible to members of the California National Guard, the California Air National Guard and the California Naval Militia, the obverse of the new Good Conduct Medal shows the California state seal.

CRESSWELL, JOHN. Major Charles Heaphy, Victoria Cross. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Jan.-June, 1958), pp. 155-156.

During the campaigns against the Maoris in 1864 courageous action by Major Heaphy earned him a recommendation for the Victoria Cross from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marsham Havelock, himself a holder of the decoration. At that time Colonial forces were not eligible for the award, and because no presentation was made, Heaphy, through the Defense Minister Colonel Haultain, presented a claim to the New Zealand House of Representatives. The resulting high level discussion brought about a rescindment of the colonial ruling, and Major Heaphy received his cross.

ERNST, AXEL. Johan Herman Wessels jeton. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov., 1958), pp. 181-184, illus.

Writing about this medal in *Medlemsblad* (May, 1958, pp. 112-115) Carsten Svarstad considered it to be the oldest known Wessel medal, antedating the one struck by F. Krohn in 1835. Ernst does not share this opinion. He offers convincing evidence to show that the medal dates from the end of the nineteenth century and that it was probably struck by some society as an association badge or emblem. Also published and illustrated is a badge of 1857, with band and fastening pin, inscribed WESSELS/MINDE.

LL

Great Britain. Orders, Decorations and Medals Research Society. Orders, Decorations and Medals: a Select Bibliography. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65 (1957), No. 10 (Oct.), cols. 425-428; No. 11 (Nov.), cols. 489-492; No. 12 (Dec.), cols. 549-554. Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan., 1958), pp. 13-14.

This useful bibliography of more than three hundred entries is selected in that it excludes: (1) Publications and pamphlets considered to be of comparatively little use, (2) well known works which deal almost entirely with historical aspects of the subject, and (3) statutes. Following two sections headed General Works and Britain and the British Commonwealth, respectively, items are grouped by country and listed alphabetically by author within each one. In an explanatory introduction Alec A. Purves, president of the Society, requests contributions for a promised future supplement.

GHN

GREIG, R. M. The South African War Medals (Australiana — Studies in Medals No. 22). In: *Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (April, 1958), pp. 11-12.

Listing, with brief descriptions, of nineteen small medalets (diameter 9/10 and general thickness 1/16 of an inch) issued to Australians in connection with the Transvaal and South African wars, the last named more commonly known in Australia as the Boer War.

HARDING, G. N. War Medal Notes and News. The Victoria Cross. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 452 (Jan., 1956), pp. 15-16.

Writing in commemoration of the centenary of the Victoria Cross (established January 29, 1856) the writer offers a brief history of the award and presents a number of interesting statistics. To date, 1,344 crosses have been bestowed; eight awards have been forfeited, the last in 1908. An item of interest noted is that the award of this prized decoration may be annulled, and the name of the recipient erased from the register kept by the War Office.

HOFF, G. W. Four Rare Swedish Insignia. In: *The Medal Collector* (Jan., 1957), pp. 3-6, illus.

The four decorations described include two badges of the Order of the Name of Jesus and two breast stars of the Order of the Seraphim. Line drawings made from photographs illustrate all four specimens.

HUBER, W. P. Louisiana. In: *The Medal Collector Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March, 1955), pp. 1, 4-7, illus.

The State of Louisiana has authorized the following awards: (1) The Louisiana Medal of Honor, (2) The Louisiana Distinguished Service Medal, (3) The Louisiana War Cross, (4) The Louisiana General Excellence Award, (5) The Louisiana Cross of Merit, (6) a Fleur de Lis, (7) The Louisiana Emergency Service Medal, and (8) The Louisiana Longevity Medal. All are fully described, together with their respective qualifications.

KARNILA, C. Finland. The Rukajarvi Campaign Cross. In: *The Medal Collector* (March, 1956), p. 7, illus.

The Rukajarvi Campaign Cross shows the letter R (emblem of the 14th Finnish Division) in the center of the obverse; the arms of the cross are of enamelled green, edged with silver, and the two bars issued with it bear the legends RUKAJARVI and ILOMANTSI. The decoration was awarded to all combat personnel of the division and its attached units who took part in the fighting against Russia, 1941-44. Among the outstanding actions fought was the Battle of Omelia (Russian Karelia) in which the

54th U.S.S.R. Division was surrounded and annihilated. To date, 1500 awards of the decoration have been made.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Badge and the Order of Queen Tamara. In: *The Medal Collector* (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 11-15, illus.

The above order, established by the short-lived Republic of Georgia under the aegis of Germany, ended with the death of the Republic in 1921. A history of the order includes full description of its various badges and classes.

KLIETMANN, K. G. History of the Lion and Sun Order of Persia. In: *The Medal Collector* (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 4-7, illus.

No complete history of Persian (Iranian) orders, decorations and medals has yet been written, notes the writer, and the scant information given in works of a general nature is seldom found to be accurate. It appears that the above order was established by the Shah on the occasion of the arrival of the French ambassador General Gardonne at Teheran in the days of Napoleon I (perhaps the occasion of its first presentation). The various classes of the decoration — officially suspended in 1928 and now extinct — are fully described.

KLIETMANN, K. G. Medal of the Order of the Black Eagle of Albania. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept., 1955), p. 3, illus.

In 1914 Prince Wilhelm of Albania (House of Wied) established a medal in three classes for the Order of the Black Eagle; its obverse shows the Albanian double eagle surmounted by a five-pointed star, with edge inscription BESE E BASHKIM (Fidelity and Union). Issues of the medal are extremely rare, Prince Wilhelm having fled Albania in September, 1914 at the start of World War I. It is interesting to note that inasmuch as Wilhelm and his successors never renounced the Albanian throne — and consequently did not suspend the order — both medal and order are still officially in existence.

KLIETMANN, K. G. Romania: Naval Merit Medal. Translated by W. P. Huber. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct., 1958), pp. 4-5, illus.

Known as the *Medalia Maritima*, the above decoration, in three classes, was instituted by King Carol II in 1926 for the purpose of honoring distinction in the field of navigation. Thirty millimeters in diameter, and bearing an appropriately wavy edge, the obverse of the medal depicts a sailing vessel pitching upon the waves; in the prow is seen the figure of Christ in the act of quieting the waters. The reverse shows an anchor and chain.

KLIETMANN, K. G. The Tank Troop Badge of the Condor Legion in Spain. In: *The Medal Collector* (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 9-10, illus.

The German Condor Legion fought in the Spanish Civil War. The badge of its tank troop shows an oval oak wreath, joined to enclose a skull superimposed upon crossed bows; underneath is depicted a tank. While most of these insignia were issued in either brass or German silver, one, in gold, was presented to their commander by members of the tank troop at a parade held in Madrid in 1939 to mark the end of the war.

LEVINE, SYDNEY. Some Notes on the Victoria Cross with Special Reference to that in the National Gallery of South Australia. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (April, 1955), pp. 10-11.

In the collection of the National Gallery of South Australia at Adelaide are the Victoria Cross and other medals awarded to Sergeant Major John Grieve of the Second Dragoons. Grieve was one of the early recipients of the Victoria Cross, receiving the decoration from the Queen herself in Hyde Park, June 26, 1857.

LITTLEJOHN, DAVID. The Order of the German Eagle. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 257-258, illus.

Following the collapse of the monarchy in 1918, Germany had no national order which might be conferred on ministers and ambassadors of friendly foreign powers. This situation continued until May 1, 1937 when Adolf Hitler instituted the *Verdienstordens vom deutschen Adler*. The order existed in five grades, corresponding approximately to those of the Legion of Honor, and except for the German Foreign Secretary could be conferred only on non-Germans. It was completely revised on December 27, 1943 in nine grades, each of which is described. GHN

MĚŘIČKA, VÁCLAV. Das böhmische Adelskreuz von 1814. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 4 (Berlin, 1958), pp. 19-39, illus.

The decoration described here in great detail was issued by Emperor Franz I to thirty-eight members of the Bohemian nobility who had formed his bodyguard during the Napoleonic Wars. HG

MILLER, A. A. Notes on Court Jewelers. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (Dec., 1955), pp. 1, 3.

Noting the lack of interest shown in the work of court jewelers in the past 150 years, the writer tells of the work done in this field by a number of English firms. Among those of importance mentioned are Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, who did excellent work for the English court after the Peninsular Wars, the firms of Storr & Mortimer and Hunt & Roskell,

who fashioned orders at the time of the Crimean War, and Garrards, who at the present time make the insignia of various notable orders for Queen Elizabeth II. Brief mention is made of German and Austrian firms, and a listing of twenty-three European manufacturers includes, in many cases, the specific decorations made.

MILLER, A. A. The Order of the Star of the South of Araucania. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May, 1955), pp. 8-9, illus.

Shortly after his arrival in Chile in 1858 the French adventurer Orlie-Antoine de Tounens established himself as King of Araucania and Patagonia. Arrested by the Chilean authorities for this attempt to found a monarchy in their country, he was sent back to France where he created the above order as an award for his followers. The writer has in his possession a specimen of the decoration (not previously described or illustrated, as far as is known) which differs from that published by H. E. Gillingham (*Ephemeral Decorations*, New York, 1935, p. 13).

MOHLER, H. A. Present Day Authorized Medals of Guatemala. In: *The Medal Collector* (Feb., 1957), pp. 3-4.

Guatemalan decorations and awards presently in force include the Order of Quetzal, Military Merit Cross, Distinguished Service Cross, Air Valor Cross, Intellectual Merit Medal, Long Service Medal, Exceptional Conduct Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Special Assignment Medal and the Presidential Citation Medal. Brief descriptions are given.

MOHLER, H. A. Union of Burma. In: *The Medal Collector* (March-April, 1957), pp. 8-10.

Burmese decorations and awards instituted after independence was established in 1948 are presented in three groups: Orders (Thingaha), Titles (Bwe) and Decorations (Tazeik). The two new orders include the Thudhamma Thingaha (Order of Thudhamma), with first class consisting of badge, star and *Salwe*, and the Pyidaungsu Sithu Thingaha (Order of the Union of Burma), comprising badge and star only — the badge in the form of a gold rose with five petals enameled in gold yellow. Inscribed in a white gold center is the motto of the order: THAMAGGANAM TAPO THUKHO (Happy is a disciplined life in harmony).

NEUBECKER, OTTOFRIED. Der Orden "Michaels des Tapferen." In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 3 (Berlin, 1958), pp. 10-16, illus.

The order described was instituted by King Ferdinand of Rumania in 1916 following his country's entry into World War I on the side of the allies. It is still in existence, is awarded in three classes, and is unusual

in that the bestowal carries with it a grant of land. Recipients of the order during World Wars I and II are listed in an appendix. HC

New Egyptian Decorations. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1955), p. 3, illus.

New decorations and medals have been instituted by the Republic of Egypt to replace those used during the reign of King Farouk. Eighteen ribbons and medals are illustrated by line drawings, four of the ribbons having survived the monarchy.

New Philippines Decoration. Instituting the Golden Heart Presidential Award. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May, 1955), pp. 6-7, illus.

Reprints the four sections of the presidential document (dated June 21, 1954) which established this new decoration. The obverse shows two outstretched hands in the act of offering a golden heart, the reverse the presidential seal.

On Collecting Medals. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (March, 1958), pp. 67-68, illus.

"Medals can be sought for their aesthetic quality, for their commemoration of outstanding events and characters in history, for their rarity or their curiosity" writes an anonymous correspondent. He suggests the earlier varieties of British campaign medals — concerning which he notes several items of historical interest — as providing a particularly absorbing field of study. GHN

PATTERSON, MABEL D. Symbols of Honor. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 12, No. 6 (Nov., 1958), pp. 141-143, illus.

Background notes on some well-known decorations and the ideals for which they were issued. Various countries are represented and illustrations include the Polish Order of St. Stanislaus and the Mexican Order of the Madonna of Guadalupe. GHN

POWER, J. R. British Bronze Companionate Issues. In: *The Medal Collector* (March, 1956), pp. 3-4.

Concerning the issuance of bronze companionate medals to non-combatants (which appears to have started with the Burma campaign of 1885-87) the writer cites and quotes various pertinent official dispatches. A listing of eighteen such issues begins with the India General Service Medal of 1854-95 and ends with the British War Medal issued from 1914 to 1920.

POWER, J. R. Los Angeles County Museum Collection. In: *The Medal Collector* (Sept.-Oct., 1957), pp. 2-3.

Although British decorations predominate, virtually every country is represented in this museum's collection of orders, decorations and medals, located in the City of Los Angeles. The collection was presented in 1954 by Robert B. Honeyman.

PURVES, A. A. *Some Notes on War Medals for the Collector*. London, B. A. Seaby Ltd., 1958. 32 pp., illus.

These notes, now re-arranged, revised and expanded, appeared originally in *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* during the first ten months of 1957. They were written to cover some of the points which do not usually appear in the medal books and contain considerable information on the condition, re-naming and re-issue of British war medals. A chapter devoted to campaign issues gives special attention to the Waterloo Medal, the Military General Service Medal (1793-1814) and the Naval General Service Medal (1793-1840). A further chapter deals with miscellaneous medals. A list of books useful to the collector of British war medals appears on pp. 26-28 and some medal values are found on pp. 28-30.

SAWICKI, J. A. Orders, Decorations and Medals of the USSR. In: *The Medal Collector Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb., 1955), pp. 1, 4-5, illus.

The design of Russian decorations underwent a revolutionary change under Soviet control, when all orders and medals of the imperial government were abolished and new ones created. Instead of following conventional patterns the Soviet authorities instituted a large badge-type form of medal generally clumsy in design, crude from the viewpoint of heraldry, and lacking the usual ribbon. Certain decorations carried practical benefits (a recipient of the Gold Star Medal, for instance, was privileged to ride in subway and surface cars without charge for life). Forty of the new orders, listed in order of precedence, include one order and two medals established since World War II. The following are illustrated: Two Orders of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Defense of Leningrad Medal, Defense of Odessa Medal, and the Defense of Sevastopol Medal.

SCHULMAN, H. M. F. Dutch Museum of Orders of Knighthood. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (August, 1955), pp. 7-8.

The collection in the above museum, recently opened in Amsterdam, contains an unusually large number of decorations assembled through the joint efforts of the Royal Society of Members of Dutch Orders. While

most of the exhibits represent awards of the past 150 years, the collection also includes a number of family and military orders from the Middle Ages.

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Hederstegn. In: *Kvinnens Verden* (Oslo, 1957), cols. 555-558, illus.

The conferring of orders upon women is of comparatively recent origin. The custom was first introduced in France, and in the Scandinavian countries is first known in Norway, 1915, with the bestowal of the Order of St. Olaf. A list of female members of this order is included. KS

YASINITSKY, S. G. Badge of Distinction of the Order of Saint Anna. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (July-August, 1958), pp. 1-6, illus.

This Russian award, about which little was previously known, was established by Emperor Paul I on October 30, 1796 as a branch of the Order of Saint Anna. It was awarded to lower ranks only, both civil and military. "The Badge of Distinction," the writer points out, "is a difficult decoration to identify, because, outside of the Russian imperial crown on its obverse, there is nothing that offers a clue to its purpose or origin."

SEALS

AGRAWAL, JAGANNATH. Some Clay Sealings from Sunet. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1 (1958), pp. 66-68, pl. 9.

The ruins at Sunet, an ancient site in the Punjab situated about three miles from Ludhiana on the Ludhiana-Jagraon road, cover a wide area. Among valuable antiquities found there — especially after exposure caused by heavy rains — are large numbers of Yaudheya coins and coin moulds. Here the writer describes and illustrates four clay seals found at Sunet.

LIEDGREN, J., C. G. U. SCHEFFER and H. TRAETTEBERG. Domsigill. In: *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder*, Vol. 3 (1958), cols. 220-224.

The *domsigill* (judgment seal) was used on sentences promulgated in the King's name. It differed from the seal used on royal charters and similar documents and having little personal connection with the monarch was usually less pretentious. The present article concerns its appearance and use in mediaeval Scandinavia. Although known in Sweden from the fourteenth century, the domsigill was used only intermittently during the reign of King Magnus Eriksson (1344-62). Its earliest use in Denmark

dates from 1343 (Valdemar IV) and in Norway from 1592, before which date other Norwegian seals were used for the purpose. LL

MAZARD, JEAN. Le grand sceau de France (depuis 1789). In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 459-470, pls. 25-26.

Traces the history of the grand seal of France, from the end of the *ancien regime*, through the periods of the Revolution, Consulate, Napoleon, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis-Philippe, the Second Republic, Napoleon III, and the Third Republic, to the present. Seventeen varying seals are illustrated and fully described.

MOISIL, CONSTANTIN. Mărunțișuri sigilografice (Notes on Sigillography). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 405-406.

Miscellaneous remarks on Valachian seals, chiefly from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. V. C-S.

NĂSTUREL, P. Ș. Asupra stemelor unite ale Moldovei și Țării Românești la începutul veacului al XVII-lea (The First Use of the Combined Arms of Moldavia and Valachia at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 371-375, illus. With Russian and French Summaries, pp. 375-376.

The first combined coat of arms made its appearance during the period 1592-1599, under the Bathory of Transylvania, voivodes of Transylvania, Valachia and Moldavia. Valachian and Moldavian arms are both engraved on a seal of Michael the Brave, and both can be found on the cover of the tomb of Prince Simeon Movila, ruler of Valachia (1600-1602) and of Moldavia (1606-1607).

NĂSTUREL, P. S. O întrebuintare necunoscută a lui "IO" în sigilografie și diplomatică (An Unknown Use of "IO" in Sigillography and Diplomatics). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), pp. 367-370. With Russian and French Summaries, p. 371.

IO, the Greco-Slav abbreviation for the name John, was always added to the name of Rumanian voivodes and was often used by princesses and their daughters. Documents examined by the writer — a seal, six chancery documents and an inscription on a paten, ranging in date from 1597 to 1717 — show that this sign of princely power eventually lost its original meaning and became confused with *EU*, the pronoun of the Rumanian first person singular.

VÎRTOSU, EMIL. Glose sigilografice (Notes on Seals). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 2 (1958), pp. 419-437, illus., pls.

Among the numerous examples described and illustrated are seals of the following: Petru Mușat, voivode of Moldavia (1374-1391), Petru Rareș, Petru Schiopul, Constantin Brincoveanu and Constantin Dudescu (1812); also Austrian administrative seals used at Oltenia (1716-1739) and a seal of the Greek Body (1807). A number of inscriptions are reproduced in full.

PERIODICALS

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GENERAL

B., C. 1.^a exposição ibero-americana de numismática e medalhística. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Sept., 1958), p. 48.

Describes briefly the first Ibero-American exposition of coins and medals held at Barcelona, November 24 to December 7, 1958.

C., A. Uma exposição numismática em Angola. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Sept., 1958), pp. 47-48.

On December 8, 1956 a numismatic exhibition was opened in the city of Nova Lisboa, province of Angola. It was sponsored by José Alves das Neves and displayed in the large hall of the library of the *Associação Comercial do Planalto de Benguela*. The Portuguese section of the exhibition consisted of approximately 2,000 coins, representing the period from D. Sancho I to the present and arranged by reign and denomination, while the foreign section contained chiefly coins of Brazil, Mexico and Peru.

EL-KHACHAB, ABD EL-MOHSEN. *Money and Coins in Egypt*. [n.p.n.d.] 16 pp., illus.

A survey of coins used from ancient times to the present. Illustrations include: Barter used among the early Egyptians (Old Kingdom tomb relief at Saqqara), gold and silver weighing rings, a *tiwal* used as money at El-Hassa, fragment of an Athenian coin clipped for exchange purposes, Athenian coins stamped with the symbol of the goddess Neith, the sign *nojr*, the hieroglyphic sign *wadj*, coins of the Ptolemies, Roman imperial issues struck at Alexandria, Byzantine coins, transitional types, an 'Abbāsid dinar, the modern fifty piastre piece struck to commemorate the nationalization of the Suez Canal and the new gold pound.

FORSTER, B. Coin Technology. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*. Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan.-August, 1956), pp. 9-13.

Among the topics dealt with are metals used in coinage, processes employed in the preparation of alloys, the cutting of dies, use of the reducing machine, the melting of metals, the cutting and annealing of blanks, and the use of automatic machines in coinage production.

GÖBL, ROBERT. Vom Altertum zum Mittelalter. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 12 (1958), pp. 134-135.

An exposition arranged by the *Wiener Kunsthistorisches Staatsmuseum* in 1958 illustrated the development of art forms from antiquity to mediaeval times. It included a few Roman gold coins and medallions, but comparatively little of purely numismatic nature, which the writer considers unfortunate. Coins, he feels, would have been of considerable value in showing that this transitional period was not predominantly a western phenomenon, but was equally strong in areas beyond the territories associated with Rome. HG

HALAČKA, JAN. K založení a k dvacetileté činnosti numismatického kroužku v Brně (On the Founding and Twenty Years of Activity of the Numismatic Circle at Brno). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 3-6. With German Summary.

The Brno numismatic group was organized in 1937. In relating its activities during the past two decades the writer mentions lectures given, exhibitions sponsored, publications issued, and the group's close co-operation with the numismatic section of the Moravian Museum at Brno.

HILL, L. C. and A. E. H. PETRIE. Die Varieties. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 365-366.

The question is raised as to the proper definition of *die variety*. Dealers are listing as die varieties coins struck from worn or pitted dies, as well as those struck from dies having differences in lettering and design. A clear understanding of the term, and its correct use by cataloguers, would be of considerable help to numismatists in assembling worthwhile collections. JRF

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Bundessammlung von Medaillen, Münzen und Geldzeichen. In: *Kunsthistorisches Museum. Führer durch die Sammlungen* (Vienna, 1958), pp. 33-39.

The growth and expansion of the Vienna Cabinet, which dates back at least to Emperor Maximilian I, were increased in considerable measure through the interest shown by Charles VI and his son-in-law Francis I. It now contains approximately 400,000 objects, some 4,500 of which

are currently being exhibited in educational form. The history of money in general, and that of Austria in particular, are illustrated by coins and currency in Room 1. Room 2 is devoted to the medal and contains examples illustrative of the history of medallic art as well as of cultural history. Room 3, in addition to material supplementing the exhibits of Rooms 1 and 2, contains a series of modern medals, various dies and models, coin weights and balances, paper money and numismatic documents, decorations, and items from the Brettauer *Medicina in Nummis* — a collection of some 7,000 objects now in the Cabinet's possession. HJE

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Las falsificaciones estatales de moneda. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec., 1956 - April, 1957), pp. 71-88.

The falsifying and counterfeiting of coins of other countries by various governments dates back to antiquity. That it has persisted to modern times is evidenced by the number of examples cited. The writer studies the causes — economic and political — of this phenomenon, discusses the legal aspects involved, and finally takes up the problems connected with the identification of coins of this nature.

MARIĆ, R. Iz numizmatičke zbirke Narodnog Muzeja (From the Numismatic Collection of the National Museum). In: *Starinar. Organ Arheološkog Instituta*, N.S., Vol. 5-6 (1954-1955), pp. 349-355, illus. With German Summary.

A number of coin hoards, as well as distinctive isolated finds, have recently been added to the numismatic collection in the National Museum at Belgrade. Marić's article discusses and describes several of these new acquisitions, among them the following: A silver coin from the province of Lycia struck during the reign of Domitian, coins from a Roman mine in Serbia, silver issues of Nicephorus III Botaniates, coins of Theodore Angelos (emperor of Thessalonica), a dinar of the Serbian king Vladislav II with Latin inscription, a formerly unknown dinar of Nikola Altomanović and new coins of the despot Djurdje Branković.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E., ed. *Nálezy mincí v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku*. Vol. 4. Prague, 1958. 231 pp., tabs. With English, French and German Summaries.

The first three volumes of this compilation (Finds of Coins in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia) were based on the catalogue of finds established in 1934 by the Numismatic Department of the National Museum at Prague (cf. *NL*, No. 40, p. 308). They constitute a card index of information extracted from historical and archaeological periodicals, as well as from the most important Czech numismatic works, concerning the most important Bohemian finds in the collections of the National Museum, the Moravian Museum at Brno and other well known institutions. Volume four presents a historical survey of the development and growth

of this index and of the methodology employed. It lists in tabular form such things as (1) Comparisons of Find Spots, (2) Dates of Discovery, (3) Dates of Burial, (4) Finds, according to size, (5) Finds, registered by sources, (5a) Complete Survey of the sources themselves, and (6) Depositories. Additional lists include the principal numismatic books and periodicals consulted, abbreviations used, and an index of catchwords found in volumes one to three.

[PERRET, ROBERT]. *Collection Robert Perret. Monnaies grecques-romaines françaises & féodales en or*. Paris, 1958. 49 pp., 20 pls.

This collection of 485 gold coins includes a number of outstanding pieces. The Greek section, for example, contains a stater of Panticapaeum with head of Silen, a drachm of Pyrrhus struck at Syracuse, a Pergamon stater of Mithradates VI Eupator, four staters of Lampsacos and a hieroglyphic Egyptian stater. The Roman section, very rich in aurei of the Republic, contains an aureus of Sextus Pompeius and two medallions of Constantine the Great. The French series, which represents the main strength of the collection, includes such outstanding rarities as a petit royal d'or of Philip IV, florin Georges of Philip VI, demi mouton d'or of Jean le Bon, chaise d'or of Charles VI, teston of Louis XII struck in gold and numerous other rarities of French feudal coinage. HC

POTTER, G. R. L. The Coin Metals. I. Gold. II. Silver. III. Copper. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 69-71; Vol. 2, No. 5 (May, 1957), pp. 86-87; Vol. 2, No. 7 (July, 1957), pp. 131-132.

A review of the respective coinage values of these metals, from ancient to modern times. Gold, the most highly valued, has little or no industrial use, while silver and copper — together with copper's chief alloy, bronze — are in great demand for use in industry as well as in the arts and crafts.

JRF

La primera exposición iberoamericana de numismática y medallística de Barcelona. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 21 (Oct.-Dec., 1958), pp. 179-181, illus. With English and French Translations.

Dr. Alberto F. Pradeau, representing the Numismatic Society of Mexico, was the principal speaker at the opening of this first Spanish-American exposition of coins and medals held in Barcelona, Spain, in 1958. The obverse and reverse of a medal presented to Dr. Pradeau in honor of the occasion are illustrated.

SÉDILLOT, RENÉ. *Toutes les monnaies du monde. Dictionnaire des changes*. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1955. 555 pp.

A useful quick reference work for numismatists in the form of an encyclopedia of coin denominations, arranged alphabetically by de-

nomination and issuing country. It includes origins of nomenclature, information concerning first issues and issuing authorities, and gives indications of subdivisions, weight and fineness. HG

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Bibliografický přehled o moravském mincovnictví za leta 1910-1949 (Bibliographical Survey of Moravian Coinage for the Years 1910-1949). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 31-33.

Entries are arranged alphabetically under the following headings: (1) General, (2) Ancient and Celtic Coins, (3) Period of the Denar, (4) Period of the Bracteate, (5) Period of the Gros, (6) Period of the Taler, and (7) Medals and Paper Money.

TRITT, D. G. Magnification Systems for Coin Study. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 131-134, illus.

The writer discusses lens factors, qualities desired by numismatists, and suggests suitable varieties available. For his own use Tritt has selected the 5X Hastings Triple Aplanatic magnifier, which, he feels, incorporates almost all the qualities necessary for coin study. JRF

WHITTLE, H. P. and J. H. DEACON. The Commemorative Coin. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct., 1955), p. 25.

The Numismatic Society of South Australia recently received an inquiry concerning the true status of a commemorative coin, the question being asked with regard to the South African five shilling piece showing the head of Elizabeth II on the obverse and a springbok on the reverse. The answer given here is that a commemorative coin may be defined as one which is declared to be legal tender at a fixed value and whose design bears many, if not all, the characteristics of a medal; in other words, a medallic coin. The writers mention abuses practised in the United States (and, in the case of the Victorian Centenary florin of 1934-35, in Australia) in which commemorative coins have been sold at a premium, thus nullifying their primary function as currency and turning them into curio pieces.

ZABIŃSKI, ZBIGNIEW. Próba ustalenia miernika siły nabywczej pieniądza w Polsce przedrozbiorowej (An Attempt to Establish a Standard for the Purchasing Power of Money in Pre-nineteenth Century Poland). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1958), pp. 1-10, tabs. With English Summary, pp. 59-60.

The *troja*, on which the writer attempts to establish his standard, represents the daily ration (3,000 calories) for one person, plus an additional twenty per cent allowed for such things as cooking and seasoning; it may be given in terms of coins, or in the weight (in grams)

of their silver content. Comparison is drawn between the above daily ration and a present day menu, and a table shows the value of *trofas* in terms of denars, gros and szostak for the decades between 1391 and 1750.

ANCIENT

CORTEZ, F. R. Moedas ibéricas nos castros bragançanos. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4. No. 3 (Aug.-Dec., 1957), pp. 143-146.

A silver denarius which the writer describes was found on the surface of the ground at Castro do Brunhoso (Mogadouro). The legend, in Iberian letters, shows the coin to have been struck at *Segobrices*, an important Celtiberian city and one of the few within the interior of the plateau to have retained the right of coinage under the Romans. Finds of Iberian coins are not uncommon among the ruins of Asturian settlements.

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Prolongación andaluza de la serie del jinete ibérico. Epígrafe inédito. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 6 (1957), pp. 163-170, 6 pls.

Collects and illustrates the essential materials pertaining to a group of mints active in the first century B.C. in southern Spain, all of which — exceptionally for this region — follow the horseman type (*jinete*) usual in the mintages of northern and eastern Spain. The mints in question are: Olont, Ituci, Ilipla, Iiliturgi, Carissa, Laelia, Obico — the last named published for the first time. A number of unpublished coins are included in the individual pieces described. The writer concludes that in some cases, as at Olont, there were simultaneous issues with Latin and Punic inscriptions.

GKJ

JENKINS, G. K. Notes on the Iberian Denarii from the Cordova Hoard. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 57-70, pls. 13-18.

A catalogue of the eighty-one Iberian coins is coupled with remarks on the condition, dates and readings of the various issues.

TVB

MAZARD, JEAN and MARCEL LEGLAY. *Les portraits antiques du Musée Stéphane Gsell d'après les sculptures et les monnaies*. Algiers, 1958. 58 pp., illus.

Study of a series of portraits from Algeria, together with a discussion of portraits of the same subjects found on coins. The following are included: Cleopatra VII, Juba I and II, Cleopatra Selene, Ptolemy the son of Juba II, Augustus, Livia, Antonia Minor, Claudius, Agrippa the younger, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Lucius Verus and Septimius Severus. A concluding chapter deals with anonymous portrait-heads found in French North Africa.

ILM

NAU, ELISABETH. Funde antiker Münzen in Württemberg und Hohenzollern. 35. Nachtrag zu Nestle, Funde antiker Münzen im Königreich Württemberg 1893. In: *Fundberichte aus Schwaben*, N.S., Vol. 14 (1957), pp. 225-234.

The finds are arranged alphabetically by location and chronologically within each group. Exact descriptions include references and other pertinent information. IM

GREEK

ATLAN, SABAHAT. Eine in Side geprägte lykische Münze. In: *Anatolia*, Vol. 3 (1958), pp. 89-95, pl. 19.

The figure of Athena appears on the obverse of a unique tetrobol of Side in Pamphylia, struck ca. 370 B.C. From the inscription we learn that the bearded warrior shown in Corinthian helmet on the reverse is Artumpara (or Artembares) who ruled the western part of Lycia between 395 and 362, i.e. until defeated by Pericles, the dynast of eastern Lycia who led the satrap revolt of that year. In answer to the question as to why a coinage in Artembares' name was struck in an area separate from his own territory, the writer suggests that he had sailed to Side to support Autophradates in his war against Datames, and while there had struck coinage for payment of his troops. ILM

BASSI, BRUNO, ÅKE DINTLER and OLOPH ODENIUS. Progressus itineris orientalis. Dagbok över en resa till orienten. In: *Forum Navale*, No. 15 (Uppsala, 1958), pp. 3-16.

Publishes — in the original Italian, with Swedish translation — and comments upon an anonymous late-mediaeval Tuscan manuscript which has been in possession of the Royal Library in Stockholm since 1864. It describes a trading voyage undertaken by two schooners in 1471-72, beginning in Porto Pisano and continuing to Sicily, thence to Marmora via the isles of Greece and Turkey and returning by way of Crete. A note of numismatic interest appears under the date October 7, 1471. Unfortunately it comes immediately after a break in the manuscript — thus making exact location uncertain — but the site in question would seem to be on or near the island of Chios. While carrying out excavatory work during a previous visit to this same place, the writer and his company found numerous silver and bronze coins bearing the image of Philip of Macedon. The entry concludes: "But who the founder of this city was, is not sufficiently investigated." LL

BEAN, G. E. and J. M. COOK. The Carian Coast III. In: *Annual of the British School of Archaeology at Athens*, Vol. 52 (1957), pp. 58-146.

The main purpose of this article is to describe the remains still visible on the ground and to discuss questions of topography, but some numis-

matic material is included. A discovery of twenty archaic coins was recorded at Alâkilise in 1954, with obverse showing the head of a griffin and reverse an incuse square containing a diamond-shaped lattice frame (p. 95 ff., pl. XXIII, a). Attributions to Phocaea or Lycia have been proposed (*BMC Ionia*, p. 215, nos. 80-81; Babelon, *Traité*, II, 1, col. 635), but the find points rather to a Carian mint; the authors suggest one of the dynasts of Syangela. The apparent contravention of the fifth century monetary decree by the issue of tetradrachms at Cos is also discussed (p. 124 ff.). This may have been due to the setting up of an Athenian administrative center on the island, which would also explain the unusual fact that the copy of the monetary decree found on Cos is of Athenian origin. References to site-finds of coins are made on pp. 67, 69, 75 and 136. CMK

BREGLIA, LAURA. Questioni ponderali. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 147-166, tabs.

A system of weights based on a unit of 5-5.9 gr., in use throughout the ancient world, is believed to have begun in Asia Minor. Weights of 170-189.2 gr. from the period 2350-2100 have been found at Troy, and an early standard known in Palestine is based on a unit double that of the Trojan. Gold rings which were used as pre-coinage have been found on Cyprus, one weighing 5.51 gr. which was the standard used when coinage was adopted, and Croesus and the Lydians used a stater of 10.89 gr. for gold and silver. The Persians struck gold and silver staters at 8.47 and 5.57 gr. respectively, and similar weights are known to have been used in the western Mediterranean. Coins based on this standard lasted in Asia Minor from Croesus to the time of Alexander. ILM

CAHN, H. A. Poseidion on Karpathos? In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 11-12, pl. 2.

This article re-examines the evidence for the attribution of archaic silver staters with obverse type of three dolphins (two large, one smaller) within a dotted square, and reverse showing an incuse square divided into rectangles. The evidence is not strong enough to support Imhoof-Blumer's original assignment to Poseidion on Karpathos. JFH

FRANKE, P. R. Das Taubenorakel zu Dodona und die Eiche als der heilige Baum des Zeus Naios. In: *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (1956), pp. 60-65, pls. 42-43.

Presents numismatic evidence for the dove oracle in the center of Epirus in the Molossian territory (cf. Herodotus) and for the oak as the sacred tree of Zeus Naios (cf. Plato, Strabo, and other ancient writers) in the form of an Epirotic bronze coin. Its obverse shows an eagle

perched upon a rock, with legend APEI - ROTAN (in Greek letters); an oak tree and doves are seen on the reverse. Two specimens cited, from the Apostolo Zeno collection and the National Museum in Athens, can be dated by legend and style to the last quarter of the fourth century B.C., possibly to the year 290. In the relationship of the oak with prophesying doves (traditional oracle elements), and the eagle as the sacred bird of Zeus and Molossian coin symbol — both probably common figurative motives within easy circulatory reach of the coin — the writer sees the association of the dove oracle and the Zeus sanctuary of Dodona.

IM

FRANKE, P. R. Zu einem trako-makedonischen Münztyp des 6./5. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 33 (April, 1959), pp. 9-11, illus.

A well known and rather small series of uncertain Thraco-Macedonian pieces, although shown to be connected by dies, is unattributed. A steer f.r., with star above, is seen on the obverse; the reverse, given as a Pegasus, is actually a horse in a linear square on the earlier, and a steer on the later issues. The sequence was established through five of the coins.

DR

GANS, EDWARD. Greek Coins and their Reflection of Art, History and Trade. In: *Bulletin of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor*, Vol. 16, Nos. 11/12 (March-April, 1959), 12 pp., illus.

This illustrated introduction was prepared to accompany the author's exhibition of ancient Greek coins displayed at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, April 25 to June 7, 1959. It covers the whole of the Greek world from Sicily to Bactria as well as the Celts, Etruscans, early Romans, Jews, Persians and Carthaginians.

ILM

GERASSIMOV, T. Rare Coins of Thrace. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 1-5, pl. 1.

Three newly discovered tetradrachms of the Gaulish king Cavarus in Thrace, datable to ca. 218 B.C., are discussed and illustrated. The obverse die — a head of young Heracles right, wearing a lion's skin — is shared with two previously known specimens; it combines with three different dies of a reverse type showing Zeus seated to left, with Artemis in field left facing him and holding two torches.

Also recorded is a bronze coin of an otherwise unknown Thracian king — Sroios — who probably ruled over territory situated to the north of the middle and lower courses of the river Hebros during the period ca. 336-306, B.C. The head on the obverse and the horseman on reverse both represent the king himself.

JFH

GUÉPIN, J. P. Afdingen in de Oudheid, de 7^e mime van Herondas. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), pp. 37-39, illus.

In his seventh mime, Herondas, an Alexandrian poet who lived during the reign of Ptolemy II (285-247 B.C.) describes two women bargaining for shoes with a shoemaker. In the course of the description various monetary denominations are mentioned — minae, drachmai, staters and darics. The writer, in discussing these units of currency, points out that darics were no longer current in Egypt during the reign of Ptolemy II. He further concludes that the mina is the eight drachm piece of the Ptolemies and that the stater is a money of account equal to twenty drachms.

HJE

GUÉPIN, J. P. Griekse munten uit Zuid-Italië. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (Oct., 1957), pp. 37-39, illus.

After giving a brief account of the colonization of Magna Graecia the writer discusses the technique involved in striking the distinctive incuse coins of that region, citing the theories of Noe and Seltman. Illustrations clearly show the incuse reverse patterns on staters of Kroton, Sybaris and Metapontum.

HALEVY, M. A. În legătură cu un tezaur monetar descoperit în 1832 (Notes on a Coin Find of 1832). In: *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*, Vol. 1 (1957), p. 453.

Tells of a decision made by General P. Kisseleff in 1832 concerning the disposition of a hoard not otherwise identified. The find is said to have contained 150 silver drachms.

V. C-S.

HEALY, J. F. A New Light on the Unique Stater of Mytilene. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 1-9, pl. 1.

Between ca. 485 and 332 B.C. the city-state of Mytilene on Lesbos issued a series of electrum coins. With the exception of a stater acquired by the British Museum in 1889, all were *hektai*. The obverse of the stater bears the head of Apollo surmounted by the inscription ΜΥΤΙ, and the reverse is a quadripartite incuse. The stater and a group of hektai are said to have been cut by the same hand, since the proportions, profile and individual details are identical. Stylistically, this whole group can be dated to the second half of the fifth century. The alloy of the stater is of poor quality, with a large percentage of copper, a direct result, probably, of the siege of Mytilene by the Athenians in 427. Possibly the head of Apollo refers to the failure of an Athenian attack during the festival of Apollo Maloeis (Thuc. iii. 3. 3.). Reasons suggested for the issue are: (1) for the payment of mercenaries; (2) defiance of the

Athenians, who may have prohibited striking in any denomination other than the *hekte*. ILM

HERZFELDER, HUBERT. Catalogue des tétradrachmes et drachmes de Rhegion (environ 461-350 av. J. C.). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 18 (1956), pp. 7-87, pls. 1-20.

Catalogue and plates of the author's *Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegion frappées entre 461 et le milieu du IV^e siècle av. J.-C.* (Paris, 1957).

The article and the last two-thirds of the book were printed from the same plates. ILM

HERZFELDER, HUBERT. *Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegion frappées entre 461 et le milieu du IV^e siècle av. J. C.* Paris, 1957. 154 pp., 20 pls.

The coins of Rhegion, from the expulsion of the sons of Anaxilas to the expulsion of Dionysius II, are divided into three series and six groups. The first series, ca. 461-420 B.C., with the lion's head on the obverse and the seated figure which may represent Iokastos on the reverse is composed of three groups: 460-445, 445-435, and 435-420. This last group is divided into two parts, 435-425 and 425-420. The second series, 420-387 B.C. begins with what appears to be a reorganization of the mint and and a wholly new reverse type, the head of Apollo. Dates of the fourth and fifth groups are 420-415/10 and 415/10-387. A break occurs between 387 and 356, after which comes the sixth group (third series) dated 356-351. A catalogue of the coins of Rhegion comprises the greater portion of the book. To this has been added a chronological table of the history of Rhegion (461-350), a discussion of the three types found on the coins, reasons for the chronological order and for the absolute chronology, a brief discussion of the bronze coinage, a treatment of the monetary standard, and mention of two struck forgeries. ILM

HRUBÝ, JIŘÍ. Vodní nymfy s atributem hydrie na řeckých mincích (Water Nymphs with the Emblem of Hydria upon Greek Coins). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 7-9. With German Summary.

In a discussion of this aspect of Greek coinage, frequent bibliographical reference is made to Imhoof-Blumer's important article *Nymphen und Chariten auf griechischen Münzen* (*Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique*, Vol. 11, 1908, pp. 1-213, 12 pls.)

HUTT, CECILIA. Ptolemaic Queens. In: *Calcoin News*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (March, 1959), pp. 29-32, illus.

Concisely written biographical and historical notes on the Berenices, Arsinoes and Cleopatras, queens of the royal line of ancient Egypt which began shortly after the death of Alexander in 323 B.C. and ended with

Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Illustrations of a silver denarius of Antony and a Ptolemaic bronze both show portraits of Cleopatra VII, the first with diademed bust, draped, f.r., the second with fairly young face, in profile, f.l. GHN

JENKINS, G. K. A Carthaginian Copper Hoard from the South of France. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 13-14.

Records a hoard of fifty Carthaginian copper coins found inland, not far from Marseilles (cf. Noe 702, a similar, smaller hoard) and recently acquired by a private collector. The coins are all of one type combination — head of Tanit f.l and horse's head f.r. They are probably of Sicilian origin, although some may have been minted in Sardinia. JFH

KLAWANS, Z. H. *An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins*. Racine, Wis., The Whitman Publishing Company, 1959. 208 pp., illus.

Introductory material. Not wholly reliable, but of some use to the beginner in the field of Greek coin collecting. ILM

KRAAY, C. M. A propos des monnaies divisionnaires de Crotonne. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 99-102, illus.

The denominations of Crotoniate coins are: stater, ca. 8.10, drachm, ca. 2.70, triobol, 1.35, diobol, 0.90, and obol, 0.45 gr. The three smallest have the tripod on the obverse, but a variety of reverse types (including Pegasus, sepia, owl, hare, crab, cock) not normal for Croton. The writer suggests that, in addition to the normal uses for small denominations, these coins were perhaps the means of exchange between different monetary systems. The larger pieces, in the fifth century, had standard incuse reverses, with tripod, helmet or eagle. The small coins are in relief, and their types seem to have been inspired by Corinth, Syracuse, Athens, Messana, Agrigentum and Himera; they are all from cities using the Corinthian standard or its double. While the staters would not be readily convertible to other currency, the reverse is true for the small coins. Only the coin with the cock does not fit this explanation. Himera used a drachm of ca. 5.7 gr. until 480, then the Euboic-Attic. A coin of 1.45 gr. (like the Crotoniate piece, 1.41 gr.) would not be too far from the other Crotoniate issues, and two of them, with a drachm of Himera, would equal a Corinthian stater. DR

LACROIX, LÉON. Les "blasons" des villes grecques. In: *Études d'Archéologie Classique*, Vol. 1 (1955-1956), pp. 91-115, pls. 23-26.

The devices found on the shields of Greek warriors cannot be called blazons in the medieval and modern sense. Although the choice of emblem

often had a genealogical foundation, there is no reason to think that such devices were hereditary. Seltman's theory that the emblems on the *wappenmünzen* were family badges is invalid and the evidence on which he rests his case has been misinterpreted. Actually most of the motifs on this early coinage belong to the category of traditional symbols and are perhaps best explained as prophylactic representations, talismans to insure the good fortune and prosperity of the city.

Civic devices, as distinguished from those of a personal character, do resemble blazons and here the coinage provides the best documentation. Most commonly the type selected was an attribute of a god or hero closely associated with the city: the club of Heracles on coins of Thebes, the trident of Poseidon on those of Mantinea. The devices used on the coins also appeared on other documents of an official nature such as seals, weights and measures, honorary decrees. Thus the emblem of a Greek city was equivalent to a coat-of-arms but each community chose its device in the Greek tradition, freely and without conformity to any precise rules or regulations. MT

LEWIS, R. B. Analysis of a Carthaginian Stater. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), p. 15.

This short note records a complete chemical analysis of a Carthaginian electrum stater (a variant of Luynes 3738): it contained 60.8 Au, 36.3 Ar, 2.3 Cu and 0.1 Fe. The results, which showed the inaccuracy of colorimetric analysis, were, however, gratifyingly close to the estimate deduced from specific gravity measurements (14.4), assuming the alloy to have been binary. JFH

MÖRKHOLM, OTTO. Two Seleucid Coin Notes. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 17 (1957), pp. 6-10, pl. 2.

Three Seleucid coins from the Royal Collection in Copenhagen are examined and commented upon in detail: (1) a tetradrachm of Antiochus IV (Nikephoros), period 166-164 B.C., assigned to Ake-Ptolemaïs. Syrian expeditions against the rebellious Jews under Judas Maccabaeus make this military centre the natural base for the armies operating in Palestine; (2) an unpublished tetradrachm of Antiochus VII, with reverse type a cult statue of Athena Magarsia. This and a drachm (Neville X, 1307) are the only extant coins of this emperor (138-129 B.C.) from Mallos in Cilicia; (3) a further tetradrachm of Antiochus VII with reverse type of Athena left and customary attributes; in the field is a plant with five leaves, and in the exergue ΙΣΙ and ΑΝ. The coin is attributed to Seleukeia. JFH

NOE, S. P. *The Coinage of Caulonia* (Numismatic Studies No. 9). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1958. 62 pp., 20 pls.

Although the type used by Caulonia for its coinage still presents an enigma, the chief figure is probably Apollo and the stag the *parasemon* of the city. Caulonia began striking silver staters in the second half of the sixth century B.C., using an incuse reverse. This stopped before 473 B.C., as the South Italian hoard (described in an appendix) indicates, and a double relief coinage was introduced which continued the same obverse while using a stag as the reverse type. The coinage ended when Caulonia was destroyed in 389/8 B.C. Shortly before that date the city began striking bronze coins. Fractional silver was also issued, and a group of plated Caulonian coins is known, some of which may not be ancient. The major portion of this work is devoted to a catalogue of the coinage. ILM

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. *Das Demareteion*. Bremen, Verlag Walter Dorn, 1958. 30 pp., 7 pls.

The author deals with the historical background, types and artistic quality of this coinage. Excellent plates reproduce all obverse and reverse dies known from the seventeen surviving specimens. Comparative material in the form of coins, pottery and sculpture is discussed and illustrated. MR

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Ein Münzfund vor 500 Jahren. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 33 (April, 1959), p. 19.

A fragmentary journal of a trip to the East in 1471-72, published in Stockholm, contains what is probably the earliest mention of an Aegean island hoard — a find of silver and bronze unearthed on the island of Chios on October 7, 1471. As reported in the journal, the coins contained in the find were chiefly issues of Philip II(?) of Macedon. The hoard is strange, but not impossible. It does not appear in Noe's *Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*, nor is there any record of its disposition. DR

SIMONETTA, A. M. A New Essay on the Indo-Greeks. The Śakas and the Pahlavas. In: *East and West*, N.S., Vol. 9, No. 3 (Sept., 1958), pp. 154-183, pl., map, tabs.

This forms a sequel to the author's earlier paper *An Essay on the So-Called Indo-Greek Coinage* (*East and West*, Vol. 8, No. 1, April, 1957, pp. 44-66, illus.). It is based on additional evidence and incorporates the results of more recent scholarship. Written for the "unspecialized" reader, it treats of the Bactrian kingdom, the Indo-Greeks, Yüeh-Chi, the Sakas, the Parthian kingdom, and the Pahlavas from 247 B.C. to A.D. 242. Tables list the Greek monograms found on Indo-Greek, Saka and Pahlava coins, the kings and cities which used these monograms, and the tentative chronology and relationships of the

dynasts discussed. A bibliography consisting chiefly of post-war material is included. ILM

WIRGIN, WOLF. Stiluntersuchung der Münzen Herodes' I. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 33 (April, 1959), pp. 6-9, illus.

The coinage of the fourteen-year reign of Herod I shows no stylistic development, but an examination of types and the various styles used makes possible a chronological arrangement. The Hasmonean tradition in coin types was very restricted: either an inscription within a wreath, with reverse cornucopiae, or an anchor, with reverse solar disk. Herod had the choice of either following tradition or indicating a change of dynasty, and his coins reflect the many changes of Herodian policy. A newly discovered obverse type shows an inscription between two circles, with helmet, hat or cross in center; a new reverse type includes cross, tripod and pomegranate, with arcs inscribed within each angle of the cross. Adaptations from Hasmonean coinage include: obv., inscription and anchor; rev., double cornucopiae. The significance of helmet, pomegranate etc. is not discussed. DR

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Der Einmarsch Octavians in Rom, August 43 v. Chr. In: *Hermes. Zeitschrift für Klassische Philologie*, Vol. 86, No. 4 (Dec., 1958), pp. 480-495.

The gold coinage of L. Cestius and C. Norbanus should be dated in 44 instead of 43 B.C., and the *sella curulis* supported by two eagles on the reverses of certain of these issues is to be connected with Caesar. The coins could not have been issued while Cicero and his friends led the state, and since there is no reference to the triumvirate they must fall in the period between the two governments, when Rome was held by Octavian and his army. The Senate garrison consisted of three legions. Two of these, from Africa, under L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, went over to Octavian as he approached Rome. The two gold coins of Cestius and Norbanus with head of Africa and *sella curulis* (one with Corinthian helmet and one with two snakes) are for these two African legions, while the third, showing Sibyl on the obverse and the Magna Mater in her chariot, is for the third legion of Pansa's recruits. Octavian is known to have struck a gold coinage on the Janiculum in August/September, 43, for payment of his troops. He also struck silver denarii at the Capitol mint in that same year, at which time, the writer maintains, he assumed the title *divi filius*. ILM

ALFÖLDI, ANDREW. Hasta - Summa Imperii. The Spear as Embodiment of Sovereignty in Rome. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 1-27, pls. 1-10.

Using coins and other source material, Prof. Alföldi fills in the gap in the history of Republican Rome surrounding the use of the spear as the embodiment of Roman sovereignty. The use of this symbol of *imperium* shows an unbroken continuity from the Republic to the Empire and beyond. In the course of the discussion, the various occasions on which the *imperium* was thus represented — some of them ceremonial, others military — are fully described. The plates illustrate the various forms of the *hasta*. There is further discussion of the scepter and spear as a symbol of rule among the early Greeks. HLA

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Iuba I. und die Pompeianer in Afrika (Zu den Münzquellen der Geschichte der Bürgerkriege, I.). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec. 1958), pp. 103-108, pls. 1-4; No. 33 (April, 1959), pp. 1-5.

A study of denarii of the consuls Lentulus and Marcellus of the year 49 B.C. It includes a new explanation of their types, formerly considered as Jupiter Pluvius and the Ephesian Artemis but connected by Alföldi with the activities of the Pompeian forces in Africa and their dependence on Juba I. Through comparison with the heads on much later coins of Septimius Severus, the obverse bearded male is identified as a Berber, with the suggestion that it is an idealized portrait of Juba I. recognizable as such in Africa but passable in Rome as Jupiter. The reverse is identified not as Artemis but as a lion-headed goddess comparable to Virgo Caelestis-Tanit, the chief goddess of Carthage. The *G(enius) T(errae) A(fricae)* of later coins supports the identification. In addition to the denarii of Lentulus and Marcellus, those of Scipio and Attis Varus continued to use types which are completely African except for the inscription. The writer cites literary evidence in support of the Pompeian forces' need to cultivate the powerful and arrogant Juba I. DR

ALFÖLDI, ANDREW. The Portrait of Caesar on the Denarii of 44 B.C. and the Sequence of the Issues. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 27-44, illus., 6 pls.

A re-statement, in three parts, of the author's *Studien über Caesar's Monarchie* (Lund, 1953), published in the light of criticism offered by C. M. Kraay's *Caesar's QUATTUORVIRI of 44 B.C.: the arrangement of their issues* (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1954, pp. 18-31, pls. 3-4). In part one the writer maintains that early in 44 the senior *monetalis*, L. Aemilius Buca, was able to glorify his ancestor Sulla. Later issues of M. Mettius were successively inscribed DICT QVART, IMPERATOR, PONTIFEX MAXIMUS and finally DICT PERPETVO. Part two studies the development of Caesar's portrait on the coins, while part three discusses the symbol shown behind his neck. Against Kraay's suggestion that this is a *lituus*, Alföldi argues

that it depicts the diadem offered to, but declined by Caesar at the Lupercalia on February 15. ILM

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Das wahre Gesicht Casars. In: *Antike Kunst*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1959), pp. 27-31, pl. 16.

The portraits of Caesar on the denarii of the year 44 reveal a surprising multiplicity. In *The Portrait of Caesar on the Denarii of 44 B.C. and the Sequence of the Issues* (Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society, New York, 1958, pp. 27-44, illus., 6 pls.) the writer has shown the development of this multiplicity from a prototype coined by Mettius with the inscription *DICT QVART*. Attempts made by non-numismatists to identify Caesar's true countenance failed because it was not known which coin portrait was truly representative. The non-numismatic portraits all post-date his death and are thus valueless for determining how he must have appeared to his contemporaries. Alföldi believes that the coins of Mettius with *DICT QVART* are the only extant representations which portray Caesar as he really was. They exist in four different dies, divided into two groups, and were struck ca. February 15 in the year 44 B.C. ILM

BARKÓCZI, LÁSZLÓ and ANDRÁS KERÉNYI. Bronze Medallions of Thracian Issue from Brigetio. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 10 (1958), pp. 77-87, pl. 14.

The majority of the sixteen specimens described were found at Brigetio, an important Roman camp site in Upper Pannonia, and are now in the collection of the National Hungarian Museum. They date from the days of the Severi and were chiefly issued at Perinthus and Philippopolis. In those days, provincial festivals were held at Roman camps in glorification of a victorious emperor. Winners of the various festival competitions were rewarded with these medallions, which have been found only at camp sites of legions who took part in eastern campaigns.

BELLINGER, A. R. Roman and Byzantine Medallions in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 12 (1958), pp. 127-156, 6 pls.

A catalogue of forty-six gold, silver and bronze medallions in the collection at Dumbarton Oaks, added to which is one silver specimen from the Fogg Museum. Most are from the fourth century — twenty-five are of Constantine I and his family — and were primarily intended as gifts for presentation to important personages on special occasions. ILM

BERGHAUS, PETER. Antike Münzenfunde aus der Grafschaft Bentheim und ihren Nachbargebieten. In: *Jahrbuch 1958 des Heimatvereins der Grafschaft Bentheim* [3 pp., pl.].

Except for a few isolated pieces, no finds of ancient coins have been made in the county of Bentheim — a small territory north-west of

Münster, bordering on the Dutch provinces of Drenthe and Overijssel — but large hoards discovered in neighboring districts give a fair picture of coin circulation there.

The earliest Roman coins found were contained in the Denekamp hoard. Although most of this was unfortunately melted down, its latest issues included coins of the Emperor Augustus. A part of the hoard containing only Republican denarii was published in 1870, confirming the statement of Tacitus that the Germans preferred the older types such as bigati and serrati. A large hoard of gold and silver coins of Alexander Severus, together with other fourth century pieces, was found in 1848 in the neighboring county of Lingon. Coins of the fifth to eighth centuries are missing, as is generally the case in north-west Germany. Further to the east and south, in Westphalia, several large finds were made. They contained coins from the time of Augustus and others from the latter half of the second century, and probably represent wages of German soldiers in the Roman armies, buried during the Saxon invasion of the fourth century. HJE

BOSCH, C. E. Münzen Gordianus I. aus Kleinasien. In: *Anadolu Araştırmaları*, Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1959), pp. 203-205.

By changing the title Sebastos to Sempronius, coins of Gordian III from Asia Minor have been altered in modern times to those of Gordian I. The portrait and title of Gordian I both appear on a coin of Prynnessos in Phrygia, but since this ruler was never recognized as emperor in Asia Minor the coin must have been struck during the reign of Gordian III, when the emperor was in southern Asia Minor. ILM

BOYCE, ALINE A. Caracalla as "Severus." In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 81-98, pls. 20-23.

Some seventeen or eighteen new mints are added to the list of those issuing coins for Caracalla with the name of Severus. In all, Caracalla's name (including Severus) appears on coins from some forty eastern cities. The practice of inserting the name Severus on coins of Caracalla began after the death of Septimius Severus, and most such instances post-date the death of Geta in February, 212 A.D. There is some evidence that the use of Severus was officially controlled, although the control was probably permissive rather than mandatory in character. The author treats the use of this name for Caracalla at the mints of Alexandria, Thrace, Moesia Inferior and Perinthus.

BOYCE, ALINE A. Salus and Valetudo. In: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 79-91, pl.

A Roman denarius of Manius Acilius, struck near the middle of the first century B.C., shows the head of Salus on the obverse and figure of Valetudo on the reverse. Valetudo is the Latin equivalent of the Greek goddess Hygieia, and Salus, a concept broader than 'good health', applies to the condition of the state. The first Greek physician, Archagathos, the son of Lysanias, arrived in Rome from the Peloponnese in 219 B.C. and set up his office *in compito Acilio*. The above denarius was struck by Acilius to commemorate the connection between Archagathos and his own family.

ILM

CARSON, R. A. G. The Coinage and Chronology of A.D. 238. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 181-199, tabs., pls. 13-14.

During the first three months of the year 238 extremely few coins were struck for Maximinus. This may indicate that while he was in Sirmium, the Senate in Rome was not unaware of the events in Africa which pointed to the revolt of the Gordians. Few coins were issued under the Gordians, April 1-22, but six mint *officinae* are distinguishable and there are six types. Under Balbinus and Pupienus there were one small, special "proclamation" and two regular issues, one of denarii, the other of antoniniani. A large issue of Gordian III was produced by six *officinae*.

ILM

DEHNKE, ERHARD. Der spätrömische Münzschatz von Bliesmengen-Bolchen (Saar). In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte der Saargegend*, Vols. 6-7 (1956/57), pp. 20-28.

In 1955, 882 folles and eight antoniniani were found in a district near the border of Lorraine long known as a trade settlement. The coins, contained in a clay pot, were packed in rolls and covered with cloth. The hoard was acquired by the *Staatliche Konservatoramt* and was listed by the author in *Bericht 8 der Staatlichen Denkmalpflege im Saarland*. It is compared with the hoards from Seltz (Alsace) and Mettlach (Mettlach/Montclair), with tables showing the distribution (Gallienus to Constantine II and Crispus as Caesar under Constantine I) and mints (fourteen, from all parts of the Empire). Trier, the nearest mint, is first with 59.2%, accounting for 526 coins or three-fifths of the total. In comparison with the Seltz hoard (Trier, 83.2%) this small percentage is thought due to the fact that the coins were not accumulated piece by piece over a period but represent the circulation of the year A.D. 317. Being struck from new dies, the seventy-three specimens of Constantine II and Crispus — nominated in that year as Caesars — indicate the date of burial.

IM

GONZENBACH, VICTORINE von. Fliegende Götter. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 110-113, illus.

A mosaic in the villa of Boscéaz, near Orbe (VD) shows seven great gods of the Roman pantheon with the seven planets: Saturn, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter and Venus. Four of the gods are more or less conventionally represented: Sol and Luna in chariots, Jupiter on an eagle, Mercury on a ram. The remaining three presented the artist with some difficulty. Venus, in ancient art, skims over the sea in a shell while Erotes hold her veil like a sail; Saturn and Mars have no means of transportation. The problem was solved by borrowing from the apparatus used in the representation of imperial apotheoses. Each of the three sits on a plain bench; Saturn is assisted by wind gods, Mars by Victories, and Venus by Erotes. The type is best known from coins (e.g. those of Marcus Aurelius for the Younger Faustina) although it was probably not exclusively used in that context. The style of the mosaic is early Severan, at which time the planet gods first came into frequent use, and may be dated between 175 and 200 A.D. DR

GRANT, MICHAEL. Asses of Orichalcum. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 285-302, pl. 18.

Asses with s.c. (other than the eastern, mainly Antiochene series in which these letters appear within a laurel wreath) were usually made of pure red copper, but occasionally of orichalcum, an alloy composed of copper and zinc which was regularly used for sestertii and dupondi. Such coins were issued by Nero (A.D. 64-66), Vespasian (A.D. 77-78), Trajan and Hadrian, the last three apparently striking for circulation in the eastern part of the empire, where the Roman government encouraged the use of orichalcum. Copper had been used in this area by Augustus, but was abandoned because of its similarity to the local bronze. Orichalcum, on the other hand, differed from bronze, and zinc, one of its components, was found in quantity on Cyprus. ILM

GUADAN y LASCARIS COMNENO, A. M. de. Las copias suevas de los solidos de Honorio. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Sept., 1958), pp. 11-23, illus.

The solidi attributed to the Suevians after establishment in the Iberian peninsula are all copies of the solidi of Honorius struck at Milan; they are easily recognized by the letters M and D on either side of the reverse figure. The writer attempts to clarify some of the many difficult problems connected with this coinage. There seems to be no logical explanation for the fact that the Suevians continued to copy the solidi up to the time of Frumarius (460-464), although Honorius himself died in 423, or for the fact that the only Suevian silver coins, struck in the

name of King Recarius (448-456), bear the effigy of Honorius although struck twenty-five years after his death.

JENKINS, G. K. Carthago Nova or Ilici? In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 71-74, pl. 19.

A Spanish issue of Augustan asses and semisses, in the name of C. Var. Rufus and Sex. Jul. Pollio was assigned by Beltrán to Cartagena, but style denies this attribution, as do the finds of the coins, restricted to the south-east of Spain. Both style and finds admirably fit the mint at Ilici, to which the author assigns the issue, dating it to ca. 13 B.C. TVB

KÜTHMANN, HARALD. Actiaca. In: *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 73-80, illus.

On the basis of Willers' description (cf. *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 34, 1902, pp. 79-138, pls. 5-7) the writer studies the symbolism and chronology of the Roman colonial coinage of Octavian from Lugdunum, Vienna and "Arausio", this last-named mint hypothetically assigned by Grant (cf. his *From Imperium to Auctoritas*, Cambridge, 1946 and *The Six Main Aes Coinages of Augustus*, Edinburgh, 1953). He compares these with Greek coins of Epirus, Illyria and Arcania and supplements Grant's conclusions. The Lugdunum reverse — cult-pillar above prora with dolphin — represents Apollo going to the assistance of Octavian at Actium. The beginning of the series can be dated to 30 B.C. Because of higher average weight, fuller legends and more frequent coin finds, the Lugdunum and Vienna coins are seen to be earlier than the First Nemausus Series beginning in 28 B.C. The "Arausio" specimens form the connecting link between the Lugdunum-Vienna series and the Nemausus coins and were first issued in 28 B.C. in an area beyond Narbonese Gaul. IM

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. A Coinage of the Revolt of Fregellae? In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958), pp. 451-457.

The article discusses two coins: (1) a denarius with bust of Mars and obv. inscription TI VE X; reverse, an oath scene with ROMA; (2) a quadrans; obv., head of Hercules with ROMA; rev., a strigil and oil-jar, with inscription TI VE (sometimes with B). The coins date before 120 B.C. and are attributed by Mattingly to Fregellae (126) which advocated franchise for the Italians rather than revolt against Rome. The head of Mars refers to Italy — as Bellona on other denarii refers to Rome — and the oath scene, copied from the gold of the Second Punic War, recalls Fregellae's outstanding loyalty. The bathing implements refer to the bath taken by a Consul's wife in the men's baths at Teanum

Sidicinum and the subsequent flogging administered to the chief magistrate because of the tardiness of the service. ILM

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Countermarked Augustan Cistophorus in New York In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 75-78, pl. 19.

A badly worn Augustus/altar cistophorus at the American Numismatic Society bears the countermark MRESNC. The author rejects an earlier expansion to IMPVESAVG (Vespasian), understanding instead IMPRESNC — that is, “countermarked at Nicomedia.” The same countermark is apparently known on cistophori of Claudius, and will have been applied possibly under Domitian or Trajan but before the production of Hadrianic cistophori at that mint. TVB

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Diocletian's Reformed Coinage in Britain and Related Problems. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y. 1958), pp. 627-649, tabs., pls. 43-44.

Diocletian's reformed coinage appeared ca. 294. London, and a mint which used the mark c (Colchester? Camelodunum?) had struck under Carausius and Allectus, and the former, under the legitimate emperors, has issued a very small number of folles marked LON; the mint later expanded, and coins marked LA and LB show Gaulish characteristics. Still later issues are marked PLA and PLB, after which comes a group of unmarked folles comprising three classes: Unmarked I (shows affinities with the previous London coinages); Unmarked II and III (different in style, and possibly from different mints, but nevertheless distinctly British). ILM

SZEMIOTHOWA, ANNA. Chronologia tytułów cesarskich na monetach rzymskich (dokonczenie) (The Chronology of the Imperial Titles on Roman Coins. Conclusion). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1958), pp. 33-42, illus. With English Summary, p. 60.

This final listing of imperial titles includes those of thirty-five emperors, from Septimius Severus (193-211) to Constantius II (323-361).

TERRACE, E. L. B. A New Medallion of Lucius Verus. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), p. 79, pl. 19.

The medal described and illustrated is in the Henry Fairbanks collection of Greek and Roman coins at Dartmouth College. From an examination and study of the iconography and inscriptions the writer concludes that it was undoubtedly struck in 162 A.D., on the occasion of Verus' departure for the East.

WHITE, K. D. *Historical Roman Coins Illustrating the Period 44 B.C. to A.D. 55. A Selection from the Departmental Coin Collection of the Classics Department of Rhodes University. With Descriptive Commentaries* . . . Grahamstown, Rhodes University, 1958. 69 pp., 4 pls.

Thirty-two silver and bronze coins are described, together with extensive commentaries on the types, inscriptions and other pertinent data, prepared ostensibly for the non-specialist in Roman coins. Brief introductions outline the policy of the emperor regarding the coinage for the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Gaius and Claudius. ILM

BYZANTINE

ADELSON, H. L. Silver Currency and Values in the Early Byzantine Empire. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958). pp. 1-26.

Diocletian began striking good silver at 1/96 of a Roman pound (3.4 gr.) ca. A.D. 292-293. Little minting took place between 305 and 330, although a coin at 1/192 was introduced, and during the reign of Constantine coins at 1/72 and 1/60 were struck. These were continued by the later emperors of the fourth century, except for Julian, who struck only the lighter coin, while the 1/192 was issued as late as Constantine II. In ca. 360 the 1/96 issue was replaced by 1/144 (1.93 gr. actual weight), this dropping to 1.3 gr. after ca. 392-397 and becoming virtually the only silver coin in existence during the period from Honorius to Anastasius. From 397 to 422 silver decreased in value and little was issued, the silver coinage disappearing from the heart of the Empire after the Germanic invasions. Its value had then declined from 1:14.4 to 1: 18. Among the barbarians it was still more valuable at 1:12, and hence was shipped to the barbaric territories as bullion. ILM

BELLINGER, A. R. A Hoard of Silver Coins of the Empire of Nicaea. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 73-81, pls. 8-9.

The hoard comprises 238 scyphate silver coins of Theodore I Lascaris, Emperor of Nicaea (1206-1222). The large number of dies used in striking these pieces suggests a larger issue than its scarcity would indicate, and shows an unsuspected economic activity on the part of Theodore I. A treaty in effect between this emperor and the Venetian podesta of Constantinople forbade the Venetians to imitate the hyperperus (the regular name for Byzantine gold pieces), the manuelatus (scyphate gold of Manuel I), and the stamena, which last the writer believes to be the scyphate silver of the present hoard. ILM

BERTELÉ, TOMMASO. La Vergine aghiosorotissa nella numismatica bizantina. In: *Revue des Etudes Byzantines*, Vol. 16 (1958), pp. 233-234, pl.

The figure of the Blessed Virgin *aghiosorotissa* is found on Byzantine coins (chiefly scyphates) issued by Manuel I Comnenus (1143-1180), Isaac II Angelus (1185-1195), unknown Comneni during the twelfth century, Theodore Comnenus Ducas, emperor of Thessalonica (1224-1230), and by unknown Palaeologi during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. With the exception of those issued by Theodore, all were struck at the mint of Constantinople and show the Virgin *aghiosoritissa* in the usual representation, i.e. at an angle, with arms outstretched. The Thessalonica specimens show her *en face*, thus corresponding to the traditional and popular presentation as found in the Blessed Virgin *blachernitissa*.

GALAVARIS, G. P. The Symbolism of the Imperial Costume as Displayed on Byzantine Coins. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958). pp. 99-117, pls. 24-29.

Changes in costume and symbolism on the representations of the emperor on Byzantine coins are traced from the fourth through the twelfth century. On coins of the fourth and fifth centuries the emperor is represented in three characteristic costumes: (1) Military, (2) imperial state costume, (3) consular costume. The first named, which predominates, depicts the emperor *militans*, fighting to save the world from paganism. In the second costume he is represented as ruler and bearer of happiness, or law-giver. The consular garb is intimately associated with the triumph, glory and happiness of Rome. In the late sixth century the emperor's priestly functions are emphasized by the substitution of the *loros* for the *trabea*, and by the representation of the Golgotha cross. In the seventh century the figure of Christ is added to the reverse, and the emperor is represented as the vicar of Christ on earth. The iconoclastic emperors removed Christ from their coins and simply added representations of themselves, while the later rulers stressed the partnership of the emperor and Christ; on these coins the emperor wears the *chlamys*, representing God the Father. Henceforth he is transmuted into a god-like figure in *loros* or *chlamys*, but in the final step (eleventh and twelfth centuries) is again depicted *militans*. HLA

LAFaurie, JEAN. Twee 6^e-eeuwse Muntvondsten uit Nederland. In: *De Geuzen-penning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (July, 1958), pp. 25-28. map.

A translation of the author's contribution to the catalogue of the Numismatic Exposition held in Paris in 1958, dealing with two hoards, already published, which were exhibited there.

The hoard from Velsen, North Holland, was buried between 570 and

575. It contained solidi and trientes of Justinian I, also trientes of Justin I and II. Many were struck in Frankish mints, and the hoard is a valuable contribution both to the dating of such pieces and to the understanding of the economic development of the time.

The coins from Escharen, North Brabant, were originally declared falsifications by Prou and Serrure, but the writer, in company with Enno van Gelder and other authorities, considers them unquestionably genuine. They include solidi and trientes of Zeno, Anastasius, Justinian, Justin I and II, and Maurice Tiberius. The three principal groups derive from mints in Provence, the Rhine and Moselle districts and France, suggesting a commercial route which followed the Rhone and Saone rivers from Southern France to Friesland. Time of burial is placed in the very late sixth or early seventh century, when anarchy in Italy made the Brenner Pass route insecure for commercial travel. HJE

LAURENT, V. L'emblème du lis dans la numismatique byzantine: son origine. A propos d'une monnaie inédite de Michel VIII Paléologue. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 417-427, illus.

In the collection of Mme A. Paucker is a badly battered bronze coin of Michael VIII Paleologus on which a lily figures prominently. The emblem first appears on Byzantine coins after 1204. It was borrowed from the West, where it was employed as an important heraldic device, for when Theodore I Lascaris founded his empire at Nicea he found that the chief saint of the city, Tryphon, was believed responsible for the annual blooming of a lily out of season. The flower was put on the silver coinage as an accessory by Theodore, and was later included on the bronze by John III Vatatzes; Theodore II gave it a more central position and showed the accompanying figure of St. Tryphon. When Michael VIII reestablished the empire at Constantinople he abandoned the saint's figure but retained the lily as the central design. ILM

ŠEBESTA, JAN. Neznámá byzantská mince (An Unknown Byzantine Coin). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), p. 34, illus. With German Summary.

The coin in question, a silver issue of Marcianus (450-457) with barbaric inscription, dates from the migration period and can be assigned in all probability to Attila. A similar reverse inscription is found on a solidus of Theodosius II (408-450).

VOIROL, AUGUST. Die ersten Darstellungen von Christus und von Maria auf byzantinischen Münzen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 113-117, illus.

Both coin types obviously mark great occasions in Byzantine history.

The Trullan Council of 691/2 forbade festivals, dances and dramas retained from the pagan period, but the regulations were opposed by the Roman pope, Sergius I. Justinian II attempted to solve the conflict, as his grandfather Constantine III had done, by summoning the pope incumbent to Rome, but Sergius refused to come. Since Justinian was driven from power in 695, he was temporarily unable to avenge the insult. The writer suggests that the coin bearing the head of Christ on the obverse and full-length portrait of Justinian on reverse was struck immediately after the Trullan Council, and that it marks, essentially, the transition from ancient to mediaeval art.

The Mother of God appears for the first time on Byzantine coins during the reign of Leo VI (886-912), and is thought to mark Pope Sergius III's dispensation for recognition of Leo's marriage to the mother of his son Constantine, a dispensation refused by the eastern church. In 907 the dissenting patriarch was deposed and another appointed. The obverse shows the bust of Leo, holding the globe with patriarchal cross; on the reverse, the name MARIA (in Latin) is accompanied by the monogram of *Meter Theou* in Greek script. The writer suggests the year 907 for the date of the coin, remarking the apparent age of Leo and the use of the patriarchal cross.

DR

EUROPEAN

ALEF, GUSTAVE. The Political Significance of the Inscriptions on Muscovite Coinage in the Reign of Vasili II. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 1-19, pls. 1-11.

The writer makes use of the coinage in tracing historical events and changes in sovereignty in fifteenth century Russia. As early as 1425, the coins inscribed Vasili II on one side and with the names of the regent-princes on the other indicated the guarantee of succession. Coins inscribed *Grand-Prince Yuri* were issued when Yuri Dimitrievich seized the throne, while those with *Prince Yuri Dimitrievich* were probably struck after his renunciation in 1433. After Vasili's return to Moscow in 1447 he struck pieces with a formula indicating sovereignty over all Russia. The usurpation of Dimitri Yurievich is also mirrored on the coins. The article concludes with a discussion on the meaning of *denga* as used in territories subservient to, but not fully annexed by, the Grand Prince.

HLA

ALVES das NEVES, JOSÉ. Moedas de cobre para S. Tomé e Príncipe. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Aug.-Dec., 1957), pp. 185-188.

Thirty-nine copper coins struck for circulation in the Portuguese islands

of S. Tomé and Príncipe are briefly described and classified as follows: Fifteen 80 reis (struck in 1813, 1819 and 1825), twenty-two 40 reis (1815, 1819, 1821 and 1825) and two 20 reis (1813, 1819).

ASTENGO, CORRADO. Zecche minori della Liguria. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), pp. 148-150, illus; Vol. 10 (1959), Nos. 1 (Jan.), pp. 3-5, illus; 2 (Feb.), pp. 17-19, illus.

A discussion of the coins struck at minor mints of Liguria during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, with twenty-six obverse and reverse illustrations. The following mints are represented: Savona, Dego, Monaco, Loano, Torriglia, Tassarolo, Arquata, Vergani, Ronco, Campi, Seborga and Nizza.

BASTIEN, PIERRE, ed. *Catalogue des monnaies d'or flamandes (collection Vernier)*. Lille, *Société de Numismatique du Nord de la France*, [1958]. [56] pp., 15 pls.

The Vernier collection of Flemish gold coins was largely assembled during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and is now in the museum at Lille. This illustrated catalogue, mimeographed from a typewritten manuscript, contains accurate descriptions of 209 separate items, with references to earlier publications. HG

BEISSER, JOSEF. Neue österreichische Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 12 (1958), p. 136.

A new fifty schilling piece dated 1959 was issued in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Tyrolean fight for freedom. The obverse of the coin shows a bust of Andreas Hofer, the reverse a Tyrolean eagle surrounded by the shields of the Austrian provinces. It was designed jointly by Prof. Grienauer and Michael Norz. HG

BOBEK, JAN. Dvě česká inedita Rudolfa II. z Jáchymovské mincovny (Two Unpublished Bohemian Coins of Rudolf II from the Mint of St. Joachimsthal). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 28-29, illus. With German Summary.

The two coins published are a halbtaler of 1598 and a taler of 1603. Obverse and reverse of both are illustrated.

BRING, S. E. Anna Johanna Grill och numismatiken. In: *Lychnos 1957-1958* (Uppsala, 1958), pp. 251-262, port.

In 1744, at the suggestion of Count Tessin, the King-in-Council invited a number of well-known coin collectors and numismatists to meet and discuss the material in their possession with a view to preparing a *historia numismatica patriae* (a work which, unfortunately, never materialized). Among those invited was a woman, Anna Johanna Grill, to whom this

article is chiefly devoted. Mrs. Grill (1720-1778), although only twenty-four at the time, was already in possession of a collection of some note which she later enlarged considerably. The main part of her collection was presented to the Royal Academy of Literature, History and Antiquities in 1865, and is now housed in Sweden's Royal Coin Cabinet. LL

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Die Münzverbrechen und ihre Bestrafung im Statutarrecht des lombardisch-insubrischen Gebietes. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 120-128.

Records of counterfeiting in the Middle Ages are somewhat scanty, and little is known concerning individual cases. There are known, however, specific laws, passed to deal with contemporary conditions. For most of his material the writer draws on the history of the Lombardo-Insubrian territory in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which illustrates conditions obtaining in the Late Middle Ages, and which reflects the influence of Lombard, Roman and Canon law with regard to penalties. Monetary crimes included striking underweight coins with official or false dies, reduction of weight by trimming or clipping, the purchase of such clippings, the gilding of silver coins, and the circulation of counterfeit specimens. In accordance with Lombard custom, fines were accepted in lieu of physical punishment; where Roman law prevailed, the penalty was unconditional; under Canon law, each individual case came under the arbitration of a judge. Chief offenders received the death penalty — in Italy, burning at the stake, in the North, boiling in oil or water — and those slightly less involved suffered mutilation such as the severance of a hand, ear or foot, depending upon the degree of complicity. Fines paid in lieu of corporal punishment ranged from fifty to two hundred pounds for forgery, smaller amounts for the passing of counterfeits, and included in addition such things as exile and the confiscation of property. DR

COSTA COUVREUR, RAOUL da. Numismática indo-portuguesa. Moedas de D. José. Bazarucos. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec., 1956 - April, 1957), pp. 93-100, illus.

The coins under discussion are the bazarucos of 1769-70 and the ten bazaruco piece of 1770 issued in India during the governorship of D. João José de Mello (1768-1774) and the reign of D. José. Tables list denominations of the bazaruco, their legal weights, weights given by Aragão, Grogan, Campos and Couvreur, average weights, and differences between the average and legal weights.

DOLIVO, D. Un denier d'Aiguebelle, frappé par Humbert aux Blanches Mains (?) (Contributions à la numismatique de la Maison de Savoie, IV). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 118-120, illus.

The piece in question is in imitation of the deniers of Vienne struck before 1090; the inscription recalls coins found in a hoard at St. Paul's-without-the-Walls, Rome, in 1843 — a cache of more than 1000 deniers, buried between 1047 and 1056. One coin is inscribed **URBS VIENNA S MAURICIUS**; a second, struck at Aiguebelle in Maurienne, is an imitation of the first and is inscribed **MAUR, IENNA SCI JOANNIS**. The coin discussed is similar to this second denier.

Coins were struck by the bishops of St. John of Maurienne. Following the removal of Bishop Thiébaud by Conrad in 1038, Humbert aux Blanches Mains became Count in Maurienne and probably struck there ca. 1039 with the head of St. Maurice (a type started in Vienne in 1023). Toward 1090, these deniers of Vienne became noticeably barbarous. Coinage ceased in Maurienne after 1062 but was continued at Suse in the diocese of Turin; Aiguebelle continued to strike until 1112. The coin under discussion is placed by the writer between the two above deniers from the Rome hoard. The poor cutting of the letters (perhaps deliberately done) makes the reading uncertain, and **URBS** could be **UMBS**. The coin could belong to Humbert I, Odo or Adelaide, but if, as the writer seems inclined to believe, the letters were purposely confused, then the denier is the first known to have been struck by a Count of Savoy in Savoy. DR

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Post-Brunanburh Viking Coinage of York with some remarks on the Viking Coinages which preceded the same. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 13-85, illus. With Swedish Summary, pp. 86-88.

The purpose of his paper, the author informs us, is to give to the student from "other disciplines" a survey of those coins which numismatists seek to associate with the succession of Scandinavian kings who ruled — not without interruption — in York between 939 and 954. Pages 45-61 are devoted to a catalogue of these coins — about 120 in number — which are represented in hoards and/or public collections in Europe. Each type is illustrated by means of direct and enlarged photographs and the moneyer's name given, together with reference to hoard provenance, collection and literature. Dolley recognizes eight main types. He presents a table showing the diversified datings proposed by various numismatists, then offers and explains his own chronology, his argument being based primarily on hoard evidence. The article also contains the author's helpful views on the Viking coinage immediately before 939, indispensable as an introduction to the complicated problems of the period which followed. In this context he stresses the importance of the Cuerdale hoard. LL

DOMINGO FIGUEROLA, L. Las marcas de ensayador de las Casas de Madrid y Sevilla bajo el reinado de Fernando VI. In: *Numisma*, No. 29 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), pp. 31-40.

During the reign of Fernando VI, coinage in the peninsula was limited to the mints of Madrid and Seville. From documents available the writer has compiled short biographical sketches of assayers employed at these mints — six at Madrid and four at Seville. Two tables are included, the first showing the marks of the Madrid assayers during the reigns of Philip V, Fernando VI and Charles III (1743-1760), and the second the marks of those employed at Seville during the period 1744-1760 for the above reigns.

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Der Ratzeburger Taler 1645. In: *Lauenburgische Heimat*, N.S., No. 21 (April, 1958), pp. 2-8, illus.

In 1957 the museum at Ratzeburg acquired a taler of Duke Augustus of Lauenburg (1619-1656) struck at Ratzeburg by the mintmaster Simon Timpe. The piece is described in detail, with indications of specimens in other collections. Following a few general historical observations, the writer discusses the draft of an agreement between the Duke and the mintmaster. Due to the difficulty of acquiring metal, Timpe executed very little coinage, the only pieces known being the taler of 1643 (all specimens struck from one pair of dies) and a taler struck in 1646 on the death of Prince John Adolph. Neither coin circulated, states the author. Timpe became mintmaster at Wismar in 1647. HJE

DREIFUSS, J. Fälschung des Schweizer 100-Franken-Stückes 1925. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 130-131, illus.

Recently, in addition to the already recognized forgeries of modern coins, counterfeit Swiss 100-franc pieces have appeared from a source somewhere in Italy. They are most easily recognized by their obverse characteristics: the color is bad, the sheen of the sky overlaps the feminine hairline, and the letters of the inscription are smaller and have rounded edges. In addition, the artist's signature, F. Landry, reproduced on the genuine coins with over-sized F and L, appears on the counterfeit specimens with only the F enlarged. DR

DURÃES, ANTÓNIO. Um problema . . . que se resolve por si próprio! In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Aug.-Dec., 1957), pp. 189-190.

In Dr. A. C. Esteves' recently published *Melgaço, Sentinela do Alto-Minho* there is transcribed a charter of D. Afonso Henriques, dated 1181 or 1183, in which the expressions I SOLIDUM and II SOLIDOS are used as terms of payment. They evidently refer to money of account, since

during the reign of the first Portuguese monarch currency was reckoned in terms of dinheiros and mealhas. In answer to the question concerning the number of dinheiros and mealhas represented by a soldo, the writer quotes the charter itself: "*Vicinus qui inter uos morari uenerit I solidum reddat, VI denarios iudicibus uille et VI denarios domino terre.*" The soldo is thus equivalent to twelve dinheiros.

ENNO van GELDER, H. Les plus anciens tarifs monétaires illustrés des Pays-Bas. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 239-272, tabs., pl. 15.

Fourteenth century monetary ordinances which contain values of older and foreign coins are known from the Low Countries, where they were read aloud in front of churches and public buildings; the practice was continued by the Valois Dukes of Burgundy, who controlled most of this territory. Toward the end of the fifteenth century, the increasing amount of foreign coinage which entered the Low Countries led to the use of printed schedules. Broad sides containing lists of values are known from 1485, 1487, 1495 and 1499, and a book published by Matthieu of Antwerp contains the schedule of 1499 with wood block illustrations; it remained in use, in varied form, until 1548, and is represented in many different editions. Appendices list German florins, the market price and standard of the gold and silver coins circulating in the Netherlands (drawn from the schedules), and Dutch schedules printed before 1540.

ILM

ERLANGER, H. J. The Last Gold Coins of the Free City of Nuremberg. In: *American Numismatic Society. Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 139-143, pl. 38.

The writer examines the last gold coins — triple, double and single ducats — struck in Nuremberg in 1806. The coinage appears to have been limited, only one die having been used for all three denominations.

HG

ERNST, AXEL. Møntfundet fra Vejrmøllebanken ved Aalborg 1807. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 1-11, illus. With English Summary, pp. 11-12.

A find of coins made at Vejrmøllebanken, Denmark in 1807 and unfortunately dispersed is said to have contained silver fragments and four Cufic coins. It was published by Henneberg in *Hvad er Edda* (1812), a work which dealt mainly with the two famous golden horns from Gallehus, stolen in 1802. In this same publication Henneberg illustrates (and wrongly interprets) a coin with "Runic inscription" — in reality a coin of Pepin of France (752-768) believed to be identical with Prou 980. The possibility of the coin's being found in Jutland

is of particular interest, since no French coins dating from ca. 690 to the time of Louis the Pious are known from Denmark. LL

FALLON, H. C. Imperial Symbolism on Two Carolingian Coins. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 119-131, pls. 30-31.

In this new discussion, Fallon suggests that the well known temple type of Charlemagne inscribed *Christiana religio* is to be identified with the *denarii palatini* mentioned in the *Capitulaire* of Nijmegen of 808 A.D. Thus the temple is the symbol of the palace, and the center of Charlemagne's religious policy which is embodied in the cross within the temple structure. A coin of Louis the Pious with a cross in a crown of laurel surrounded by the words *munus divinum* is explained in terms of a poem by Hrabanus Maurus in which the same expression is used. The meaning of the phrase is made explicit by a paraphrase of the poem which replaces *munus divinum* with the words *divina gratia*. "The *munus divinum* and the cross are associated in the sense that on the 'gift,' which is the divine sacrifice of the cross, is founded the 'grace' for the emperor's just government." HLA

FIALOVÁ, VLASTA. Mince z tvrziště v Kralicích nad Oslavou (Coins from a Fortress at Kralice nad Oslavnou). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 26-27. With German Summary.

A secret printing press of the Bohemian *Brüdergemeinde* concealed during the period 1578-1622, together with more than 2000 well preserved type characters, was discovered during the historical and archaeological excavation of a fortress at Kralice nad Oslavou. A number of sixteenth century coins found in the course of the exploration were helpful in dating various other objects brought to light.

FORIEN DE ROCHESNARD, JEAN and JACQUES LUGAN. *Catalogue général des poids. Album No. 1. Poids français*. 2nd ed. Antwerp, Alliance Numismatique Européenne, 1957. 227 pp., illus.

The authors are outstanding collectors of French weights, the earliest so far known dating to 1239. This listing is based on their collections, one of which was started in 1898, and includes illustrative line drawings by M. de Rochesnard. HG

FRANKE, P. R. Kleine Münzgeschichte der Stadt Neisse. In: *Schlesien*, No. 4 (1957), pp. 1-9, illus., 2 pls.

Neisse was founded by Bishop Lawrence of Breslau (1207-1232). It formed part of the dominion of the Dukes of Silesia until 1290, in which year Duke Henry IV granted the bishops of Breslau full terri-

torial powers — including coinage rights — over the city. The first of Neisse's mintmasters appear in documents of 1294 and certain denarii of the bishops of Breslau are attributable to them, but the first coins which can be definitely assigned to Neisse are hellers bearing the name of the city. They were struck there by King Wenceslaus of Bohemia between 1380 and 1383. In about 1420 the bishops, for reasons financial, ceded the mint to the city under which it operated until 1468. Bishop Rudolph (1468-82) coined in Neisse during the last years of his reign, the mint remaining under control of the bishops until closing in 1625 following a period of debased coinage. After re-opening in 1677/78 Bishop Frederick of Hesse and his successor Francis Ludwig of Neuberg coined there extensively, causing Emperor Leopold I to question the bishops' right of coinage. A grant from Maximilian I enabled the mint to continue in operation, but thereafter coinage was considerably reduced and remained so until the final closing in 1796. HJE

FRONTEIRA, J. Um "Soldo" de D. João III? In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec., 1956 - April, 1957), pp. 130-132, illus.

A Portuguese-Indian coin acquired by the writer in 1955 weighs 5.85 gr., measures 25 mm., and is dated 1550. The firm of Seaby, by whom the coin was originally sold, considered it a *bastardo*, but the writer disagrees with this classification. On the grounds that its weight is less than that of the bastardos of D. João III, and on the basis of the weights of bastardos and soldos of Malacca issued in the reigns of both Don Manoel I and D. João III, he considers the coin a bazaruco.

GAMBERINI, C. "Aggiunte al Pagani". Di una inedita moneta da 20 lire di C. Felice per Torino. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 9, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), p. 147, illus.

A rare, unpublished twenty lire gold coin struck at Turin in 1828 is described and illustrated. In place of the letter L in a lozenge (Pagani, *Monete italiane moderne* . . . 1953, no. 330) it shows the letter P within an oval, the mark of the mint employee Domenico Promis.

GAMBERINI di SCARFÈA, G. "Aggiunte al Pagani." Nuove monete decimali inedite. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), p. 20, illus.

Two formerly unpublished decimal coins are described. One is a five lire silver scudo of Napoleon with incuse border, struck at Venice; the legend reads DIO PROTEGGE L'ITALIA. The other, a fifty centesimi issue of Carlo Felice showing the initial P within an oval, was struck at Turin in 1829.

GIBBS, HOWARD. Necessity Coins of the Ionian Islands. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 139-140, illus.

The coins discussed, often improperly attributed to Haiti, were overstruck for the Ionian Islands. JRF

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Dates of the "Livre des Mestiers" and its Derivatives. In: *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire*, Vol. 35, Nos. 3-4 (1957), pp. 778-783.

The "Livre des Mestiers" was compiled at Bruges in the mid-fourteenth century and is the earliest, and in many respects the most interesting of the mediaeval conversation manuals. Its first editor, Michelant, ascribed it to ca. 1340. Later commentators, as well as its most recent editor, have accepted this date and have done no more than repeat Michelant's arguments in its favor. On the basis of coins listed in the compilation the writer believes the work to post-date the year 1340 by more than a quarter of a century, at the same time pointing out that numismatic considerations are of no help in dating its derivatives, the *Gesprächbuchlein* and the *Vocabulaer*. On the other hand, monetary references in Caxton's *Ryght Good Lerneing for to lerne shortly Frenssh and Englyssh* are "of great interest, since they show that the dialogue was put together not when it was printed (1483) but twenty years earlier, when Caxton was in Bruges, where he was governor of the English *nation* from 1463 to 1469. The coin names and values enable us to tie down the work to precisely the years 1465-66."

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Some Modern Forgeries of Carolingian Coins. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 303-315, pl. 19.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth, an excellent counterfeiter was at work in Rome. He forged mainly Greek, Roman and Italian coins, but also produced a number of Carolingian pieces, twelve of which the writer describes in detail. Almost every collection formed in Italy in the first quarter of the present century is tainted with these forgeries, twenty-two of which were found among the papal *antiquiores* in the collection of King Victor Emanuel III. ILM

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Mediaeval and Modern Coins Acquired by the American Numismatic Society: 1954-1958. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 133-138, pls. 32-37.

Catalogues 123 Carolingian coins and twenty-six issues of Cologne. The former are arranged chronologically by ruler, then alphabetically by mint, with bibliographical references to Prou, *Les monnaies carolin-*

giennes and Gariel, *Les monnaies royales de France sous la race carolingienne*.

GRYC, HUBERT. Křížové tolary (Kreuztaler). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 21-22. With German Summary.

Tells of the origin of the Kreuztaler and its development and issue under various sovereigns, with mention of the coin's rate of exchange and popularity during the period of the Napoleonic Wars. The Kreuztaler was also known as the Brabant or Kronentaler.

GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. Monety królewskie Przemysława II (Royal Coinage of Premislav II). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1958), pp. 11-15, illus. With English Summary, p. 60.

A unique and hitherto unknown bracteate in the author's collection, inscribed REX, is assigned to Premislav II. The coin was struck at Gniezno in 1295, the year in which Premislav became king, and shows a crowned effigy f.r. with raised sword, supposedly in imitation of the royal coins of Boleslav the Bold (1076-79). Similar coins, without the inscription REX, were probably struck at Poznan.

HALAČKA, JAN. Dva neznámé moravské denáry z nálezu v Městečku Trnávce (Two Unknown Moravian Denars from the Městečko Trnávka Find). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 14-16, illus. With German Summary.

The hoard from Městečku Trnávce, discovered in 1934, contained more than 2300 Moravian and Austrian coins from the first half of the thirteenth century. The writer dates the above denars to the period 1228-1239, during the rule of margrave Premysl.

HOLST, HANS. Brøholtfunnene. Revidert, omarbeidet og supplert beskrivelse. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 89-113. With English Summary, p. 114.

Two hoards from Brøholt, Norway, deposited ca. 1054-55, were published in 1869 by C. A. Holmboe (*Videnskabs-Selskabet i Christiania Aar 1868*, pp. 194-236), a paper now out of print. In this last work completed before his death in 1957 Dr. Holst republishes the hoards — Scandinavian, English and German coins of the tenth and eleventh centuries — including additions, corrections and pertinent supplementary remarks.

LL

HUSZÁR, LAJOS. Die Friesacher-Pfennigfund von Nagyköny. In: *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 10 (1958), pp. 149-154, pl. 20.

Hungary constitutes the richest source of finds of Friesach pfennigs, coins which played an important role during the thirteenth century. They were issued as currency in Hungary until the middle of the century, and because of their consistent fineness were much preferred to the Hungarian royal coinage. In 1949, a find of 1102 of these pfennigs was unearthed at Nagyköny (Komitat Tolna). The coins are described with references to Arnold Luschin's *Friesacher Pfennige* (NZ, Vol. 56, 1923, pp. 33-146), Egon Baumgartner's *Das Eriacensis-Gepräge und seine Beischläge* (NZ, Vol. 68, 1935, pp. 67-88), also his *Die Blütezeit der Friesacher Pfennige* (NZ, Vol. 73, 1949, pp. 75-106).

JAEGGER, KURT. *Die neueren Münzprägungen der deutschen Staaten vor Einführung der Reichswährung. Heft 5: Königreich Bayern 1806-1871 mit Grossherzogtum Berg und Würzburg*. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen A. G., 1957. 80 pp., illus.

Continuing to the fifth of his series on the modern German coinage, Jaeger now takes up the coinage of Bavaria and the grand duchy of Berg and Würzburg. Types and dates are listed, with indication of quantities struck when possible. References to Beierlein, Davenport and Guilloteau are given, illustrations appear throughout the text, and the work includes a register of coinage struck at the Munich mint. HC

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Der Geldumlauf in der Grafschaft Bentheim. In: *Jahrbuch 1958 des Heimatvereins der Grafschaft Bentheim* [6 pp., pl.].

Although earlier evidence is sparse, from the tenth century onwards both hoards and documents testify that the Cologne denarius and its Westphalian counterpart circulated almost exclusively in Bentheim during Carolingian times. The conclusion is further confirmed by the fact that the first coins struck by the Counts of Bentheim (denarii of Count Baldwin, 1209-1247) are found to be of this type. In ca. 1260 the Cologne denarius began to degenerate. This led to its separation from the Westphalian denarius, which remained the chief circulating medium within its territory for another century.

Up to the end of the fifteenth century the influence of the neighboring Netherlands on monetary circulation in Bentheim was very slight, but from then on it is seen to increase steadily. The change is evident in a study of sixteenth and seventeenth century hoards and of the coinage of Count Ernest William between 1654 and 1673, which, except for a few ducats and talers, consists almost exclusively of minor denominations of the Netherlands standard. Not until the nineteenth century did German coins resume circulation in Bentheim, showing yet another change in the county's commercial and political relations with the surrounding territories. HJE

LAFABRIE, JEAN. Trésor de monnaies carolingiennes découvert dans le Jura. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 407-415, illus., pl. 24.

A small hoard of seven Carolingian deniers was found in the Jura in 1954. All were struck before Charlemagne's reform of 790, five in the vicinity of the find spot (four at Verdun, the fifth at Rheims). The sixth coin, minted at Chartres, indicates Carolingian trade from west to east. The seventh, from an undetermined North Italian mint, gives evidence of trade between Italy and the Rhine; it bears the reverse inscription *RX:F* (*Rex Francorum*), style and inscription both previously known from North Italy. All Carolingian hoards buried before 790 are found to the east, and all hoards of Merovingian deniers to the west of a line stretching from Nice to Rouen. ILM

LEMOS, PAULO de. Ceitis coroados. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Aug.-Dec., 1957), pp. 181-182, illus.

In his *Elucidário*, Viterbo describes the ceitel as "a copper coin ordered struck by D. João I in honor of the city of Ceuta and worth a sixth part of a real." The writer describes and illustrates (by line drawings) the obverse and reverse of a rare ceitel struck in the name of D. João III, identification of which was established from the legend *IOAN . . . CIA*, and from the types of shield and tower depicted which were seen to be similar to those found on other denominations from this reign.

LHOTKA, J. F., Jr. Medieval Bracteates: an Empirical Guide. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71 (1958), Nos. 9 (Sept.), pp. 1027-1060, illus; 10 (Oct.), pp. 1189-1200, illus.

In offering a guide for the attribution of this complex and often elusive branch of mediaeval numismatics the writer uses a somewhat unorthodox approach in the form of identification by representation, dividing the bracteates into eight major classifications — military and civil, crowned, horsemen, etc. To simplify attribution these are further sub-divided, the military and civil group, for example, into single busts and various figure representations (half, seated, standing, multiple and so forth). Additional help is provided in the form of a list of 250 coin legends compiled by the author. HG

L[INDGREN], T[ORGNY]. Föreslaget svenskt jubileumsmünt å 5 kronor. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 49, illus.

Describes and illustrates a suggested new Swedish silver five kronor piece, intended for issue on June 6, 1959 in commemoration of the Swedish Constitution of 1809. The artist is Léo Holmgren, engraver at the Royal Mint. An issue of 500,000 pieces is proposed. LL

LLUIS y NAVAS-BRUSI, JAIME. Las proyecciones monetarias de la sicología del pueblo español. In: *Numisma*, No. 29 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), pp. 43-83, illus., pls.

This well illustrated discourse concerns various psychological projections or manifestations of the Spanish people as represented on their coinage. Examples cited include: Developed manifestations of aggressiveness on Celtiberian coins, aspects of biodynamism on mediaeval coins and seals, religious symbols (especially the cross and AGNUS DEI) on mediaeval coins, the continuity between mediaeval and modern Catalan coinage (the result of tradition and particularism), forms of the relation between the biodynamic symbol of the lion and its expression of attitude before social authority, and the political and sociological attitudes represented on Spanish coins of the nineteenth century.

LOPES F. GUEDES, JOÃO. Subsídios para o estudo e arrumação das moedas dos primitivos reinados. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Sept., 1958), pp. 25-29, illus.

After first noting the general disagreement which exists with regard to the attribution of certain coins of Afonsos I and II and Sanchos I and II of the first Portuguese dynasty, the writer stresses the importance of intact hoards in classifying these early coins. As an example he cites the hoard recently discovered at Santarem — 235 dinheiros of Sancho II and Afonso III — which, although comparatively small, was of considerable help in classifying and arranging the coins of the Sanchos.

MARTINS, A. P. José Leite de Vasconcellos e a numismática. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Sept., 1958), pp. 3-9, port.

A bio-bibliographical essay devoted to the career and numismatic publications of Portugal's Dr. José Leite de Vasconcellos, the 100th anniversary of whose birth was commemorated on July 7, 1958. This distinguished antiquarian and numismatist sponsored the founding of the following Portuguese scholarly periodicals: *O Archeologo Português*, *Revista Lusitana*, *Annuário das Tradições Populares Portuguesas*, and *Boletim de Etnografia*. An appended bibliography lists twenty-nine items dealing with Portuguese coins and medals.

MATEU y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Bibliografía de la historia monetaria de España. Con suplementos referentes a los países con ella más relacionados*. Madrid, Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, 1958. 410 pp.

A comprehensive bibliography of Spanish numismatics and monetary history which includes the bibliography of countries closely connected with Spain. Arrangement is alphabetical by author under sixty-nine groups, these, in some cases, being further sub-divided (seventeen sub-divisions, for example, in the case of coin finds). Appended indices

include authors, periodicals, historical personages, coin denominations and place names.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Görtzens gudar glömdes icke. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 161-170, front., 7 pls. With English Summary, p. 171.

In *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1956* (cf. *NL*, No. 46, 1959, p. 350), the writer dealt with the poems, etc. which appeared as an aftermath of the necessity coinage issued from 1715 to 1718 by Charles XII of Sweden on the advice of Baron von Görtz. Here he publishes examples of the motives which appeared on these coins (crown, Jupiter, Saturn, *Wett och Wapen*, etc.), as used in decorative art. They include framed pictures in silk and paper (five are illustrated, one in full color) made probably before 1750, also several pieces of china made in the eighteenth century for the Swedish East India Company. All illustrate the various forms in which these unpopular coins and their motives (the so-called "gods of Görtz") were remembered. LL

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMIR. Pražske groše v nálezech mincí 16. století v Čechách, na Moravě a ve Slezsku (Prague Gros in Sixteenth Century Coin Finds in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 127, No. 1 (1958), pp. 80-92, tabs. With Russian and German Summaries.

By means of a detailed analysis of ninety coin hoards (eighty-seven from the period 1500-1600, fifty-five of which contained Prague gros), the writer attempts to clarify the role played by this Czech coin in sixteenth century finds. In a total of 49,296 coins, 36,078 (or 73.2%) were Czechoslovakian issues; of these, 11,273 (or 22.8%) were Prague gros issued by the following sovereigns: Wenzel II (1278-1305), one specimen; Charles IV (1346-1387), twenty-eight; Wenzel IV (1378-1419), 105; George of Podebrady (1458-1471), 315; Vladislav II (1471-1516), 8,816; Louis (1516-1526), seventy-three; Ferdinand I (1526-1564), 1,787. A study of the *renovatio monetae* promulgated at the end of the gros period shows its influence on the quantities of Prague gros forming part of sixteenth century hoards to have been considerable.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, EMANUELA. Neznámý peníz český 14. století (An Unknown 14th Century Bohemian Coin). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 127, No. 1 (1958), pp. 67-74, illus. With Russian and German Summaries.

When the writer, in 1955, succeeded in proving that the so-called Hohlheller (some with crown, others with Bohemian lion) were struck in the second half of the fourteenth century, these coins were then clearly excluded from the series of thirteenth century Bohemian brac-

teates with which they had been wrongly classified. She now suggests the transfer of a similar coin — the hohlpfennige (nummi) with portrait of St. Wenzel — to the same period, also an interesting pfennig (nummus) with Bohemian lion which at present is known only from a single specimen. The picture of Bohemian coinage during the second half of the fourteenth century may thus be completed as follows: ducat, Prague gros, pfennig (1/7 gros), heller (1/14 gros) and half pfennig.

La nueva moneda de sede vacante del Vaticano. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 21 (Oct.-Dec., 1958), p. 190, illus. With English and French Translations.

The obverse of the Vatican's new *sede vacante* issue — a silver 500 lira piece — shows the keys of St. Peter beneath a canopy, symbolizing the vacant see caused by the death of Pius XII on October 9, 1958; below the keys appears the coat of arms of the cardinal *camarlingo*. Edge inscription reads SEDE VACANTE MCMLVIII and reverse shows the symbol of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove.

PEGAN, EFREM. Neobjavljeni ducat novoknezov Eggenberg (An Unpublished Ducat of the Princely House of Eggenberg). In: *Numizmatični Vestnik*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1959), pp. 65-67, illus. With German Summary.

The collection in the National Museum at Ljubljana contains a hitherto unpublished ducat issued by the last two princes of the House of Eggenburg, Johann Cristoph and Johann Seyfried. It was struck with different dies and bears the date 1652. The only similar Eggenburg ducat previously known was dated 1654.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Brněnské mincovní privilegium z roku 1457 (The Brno Mint Privilegium of the Year 1457). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), p. 20. With German Summary.

In commemoration of its 500th anniversary the writer publishes a complete Czech translation of the original Latin text granting minting privileges to the city of Brno.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Numismatika a naleziště zlata v českých zemích (Numismatics and Gold Deposits in Bohemian Territory). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, (April, 1957), pp. 4-8. With German Summary.

Bohemia's coinage was closely connected with its gold and silver deposits. The mine at Iglau played an important role in the striking of bracteates. Alt Knin and its environs supplied the metal for the first Bohemian gold coins struck in 1325, and gold bearing sand was used by the Celts in southern and southwestern Bohemia for the pro-

duction of their gold coinage. Little of this gold bearing sand was known in Moravia proper.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Numismatika a těžba stříbra v českých zemích (Numismatics and Silver Deposits in Bohemian Territory). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 23-27. With German Summary.

Silver deposits in Bohemia are classified in four groups, most important being the Bohemian-Moravian territory in which Iglau is located and where a mint operated as early as the second half of the thirteenth century. Group two includes the deposits of Smiluv Brod (Deutschbrod), Ždár (Saar) and others in the vicinity of Iglau, as well as the mint at Kutná Hora (Kuttenberg) which also commenced operations in the second half of the thirteenth century and constituted the source of supply for the Kuttenberg mint. The third group includes Jáchymov (Joachimstal), where the first talers were struck during the sixteenth century; Příbram appears in group four. In conclusion the article mentions various deposits in the vicinity of Tabor, Budweis and Mies in the Erzgebirge and Riesengebirge regions of northern Moravia and Silesia.

POŠVÁŘ, JAROSLAV. Poznamka k puvodu českých mincí z domnělých anglických prototypu (An Observation on the Origin of Bohemian Coins with Probable English Prototype). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 10-12. With German Summary.

Skalsky's opinions concerning the relationship between Bohemian denars of Boleslaus I and II and English coins were refuted by R. H. M. Dolley of the British Museum staff. In denying the relationship on the grounds that no English coins with sword, arrow and the hand of God were struck at this time, Dolley gave as his opinion that the prototype was to be found in papal coinage.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Olomouc - nejstarší premyslovská mincovna na Morave (Olomouc - the Oldest Mint of Moravia in the Days of the Premyslids). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 5-13, pl., map. With German Summary.

Relative to the problem concerning the place of issue of the first Moravian denars Radoměský studies a group of fifteen early specimens struck by the Premyslids Bretislav I, Spytihěv II and Vratislav II during the first half and the beginning of the second half of the eleventh century. The conclusion reached is that the oldest mint of the Premyslids in Moravia was located within the precincts of Olomouc Castle.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. 800. výročí českého království ve světle numismatických památek (The 800th Anniversary of the Kingdom of Bohemia in the Light of Numismatic Documents). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 127, No. 1 (1958), pp. 43-67, illus. With Russian and English Summaries.

At the Congress of Regensburg (January 11, 1158) Vladislav II was crowned hereditary king of Bohemia by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in return for services rendered. Later, when this act was qualified by certain modifications, Vladislav protested, and exercised his rights energetically. Proof of this can be found in Latin documents (after 1158) which refer to him as king, on the seals of these documents, and from the study of contemporary Bohemian coins which show the effigies of the king (crowned) and his queen. In discussing the origin of the Bohemian coat of arms (lion) the writer believes that it owes its inception to the events of 1158, and is convinced from a study of pertinent numismatic documents that it was granted to Vladislav II for feats performed at the siege of Milan during the summer of that year.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Příspěvek k počátkům moravského mincovnictví (Contribution to the Beginning of Moravian Coinage). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy* (April, 1957), pp. 2-4, illus. With English Summary.

The name VSEBOR appears on the reverses of singular types of denarii of Bretislav I (1034-1055). Such coins, found with but one exception outside of Bohemian territory, and especially in Poland, are considered by some numismatists as issues of Bretislav struck in Poland in the years 1038 and 1039 during his campaigns to Hnězdno (Gniezno, Gnesen). Four hitherto unknown denarii of this ruler inscribed VSEBOR were discovered during the excavation of the Slav skeleton graves in Moravia. The writer considers them local Moravian coins belonging to the oldest denarii of Bretislav I.

RENGJEO, IVAN. Slovenski srednjeveški novci (Mediaeval Coins of Slovenia). In: *Numizmatični Vestnik*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1959), pp. 43-64, 3 pls.

Descriptive catalogue of the mediaeval coins struck in Slovenia during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with references to the numismatic publications of Baumgartner and Luschin.

RETHY, LADISLAUS and GÜNTHER PROBSZT. *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae*. Graz, Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1958. 128 pp., 49 pls., map.

A German translation of Rethy's standard corpus on the Hungarian mediaeval coinage. Although not to be considered a revised edition, certain errors in the original text have been corrected and Hungarian names have been replaced by their German equivalents. HC

RODRIGUEZ LORENTE, J. J. Aportación al estudio de los reales castellanos. El problema de los reales castellanos de Enrique IV (1454-1474). In: *Numisma*, No. 29 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), pp. 19-28, 4 pls.

The writer's contention that the *reales castellanos* of Henry IV with

effigy should be considered later than those with anagram would appear to be the most logical solution of the problem presented by these coins. Three types of reales are involved: those with crowned anagram and the name of Henry IV, those with crowned anagram and the name Henry, and those with effigy. A table shows the known specimens of all three types. After studying the problems involved the conclusion reached is that in the light of present knowledge no definite attribution of specimens with anagram and without ordinal can be made to either Henry III or Henry IV. This may become possible when more finds and discoveries are made. Until then, provisional attribution may be made to Henry III.

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH. Münzen und Medaillen der Trivulzio im Schweizerischen Landesmuseum in Zürich. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 128-130.

Numismatically, the Landesmuseum contains only a few good specimens from Lombardy, but does have a series of ten medals and eighty-five coins of the Counts of Trivulzio, whose territory once included part of Switzerland. The medals include two portrait designs of Gian Giacomo il Magno, and an exquisite late renaissance medal, with portrait of Gian Francesco, executed by P. P. Galeotto ca. 1540. Among the coins are four gold pieces (two of Gian Giacomo, one of which was not known to Gnechi, and two of Antonio Teodoro), seventeen large silver coins from Retegno, seven testoni of Gian Giacomo and his grandson Gian Francesco, and various smaller issues of Gian Giacomo. DR

ŠEBESTA, JAN. Vzácný Jáchymovský půltolar z roku 1621 (A Rare 1621 Half Taler of St. Joachimsthal). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 30-31, illus. With German Summary.

Publishes a rare halbtaler struck at St. Joachimsthal in 1621 and acquired by the writer some years ago. Both obverse and reverse are illustrated.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Moravská kontramarka se šachovanou orlicí (The Moravian Countermark with the Chequered Eagle). In: *Acta Musei Moraviae*, Vol. 41 (1956), pp. 101-120, illus. With English and German Summaries.

The Czech coin best known abroad was the Prague gros. It was countermarked in Moravia (at Jihlava, for example) and frequently in German cities, especially after its quality deteriorated at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries. Czech coinage exercised considerable influence on the coinage of Moravia, so when Jihlava countermarked the Prague gros it was not surprising to find that Brno and Olomouc should follow suit. Two examples of the Brno

countermark — municipal or provincial coat of arms in the form of a chequered eagle — are cited, both from private collections.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Moravské denírové mince mark-aběte Jošta. Nalezy z Hustopeč 1926 a Bošovic 1879 (Moravian Denars of the Margrave Jošt. Finds at Hustopeč, 1926 and Bošovic, 1879). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 4 (1957), pp. 97-180, illus., 6 pls. With Russian and French Summaries.

In this detailed study, presented with tables, graphs, illustrations and plates the writer attempts a chronological arrangement of the above denars bearing the letters io. After examining the Bošovic and Hustopeč finds which contained new and interesting specimens of these coins the conclusion is reached that they were struck during the first half of the reign of the margrave Jošt of Moravia, nephew of emperor Charles IV.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Nález falešných polských mincí ze Sučan (The Find of Polish Counterfeits from Sučany). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 20-25, illus. With German Summary.

Publishes a hitherto unknown hoard of Polish counterfeits discovered some years ago in the environs of Sučany, Slovakia. Circumstances of the find are not known. In his description of the specimens found the writer alludes to Bohemian aspects of counterfeiting, and using both domestic and foreign sources shows that because of the poor quality of its small change, Polish currency was frequently counterfeited in Bohemian territory in the mid-fifteenth century. Similarly, Polish sources show how extensive and injurious were the activities of Polish counterfeiters in the second quarter of the century.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Několik poznámek k nové chronologii rakouských feníků (Observations upon the New Chronology of Austrian Pfennigs). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 15-19, illus. With German Summary.

Presents a survey of the most recent knowledge derived from study of the Mikulov find, together with illustrations of hitherto unknown four-edged coins depicting the Moravian eagle. In an introduction in which he points out how dependent the study of late fourteenth and early fifteenth century Bohemian and Moravian coinage is upon exact dating of the Vienna pfennigs, the writer mentions the work published in 1957 by Dr. B. Kochs which deals with the Czech response to the new chronology of these Austrian coins and discusses certain objections put forward. Using for illustration the Kyjov and (more especially) the Mikulov find of 1954, Sejbal states his belief that the newly proposed Austrian chronology is not only accurate but helps solve problems connected with the dating of the Moravian four-edged coins. Furthermore,

he points out, the finds prove correct, beyond any reasonable doubt, the placing of the Albrecht pfennig (L. no. 11) at the end of the fourteenth century.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Neznámá moravská dutá mince s orlicí (An Unknown Moravian Hohlpfennig with Eagle). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 17-19, illus. With German Summary.

The writer has previously devoted considerable attention to the Moravian *hohlpfennige*, the existence of which has been proven by the finds from Hustopeč and Jevičko. The specimen discussed here, once in the A. Hanisch collection at Trebitsch, is now in the Moravian Museum at Brno. After comparing it with similar specimens of the same type Sejbal prefers attribution to Moravia rather than to Brandenburg or Silesia and believes the coin to have been struck during the period 1371-1381.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Poznámky k nálezu denáru v Morašicích okr. Moravský Krumlov (Notes on the Find of Denars at Morašice, Moravian Krumlov District). In: *Acta Musei Moraviae*, Vol. 42 (1957), pp. 55-66, 2 pls. With German Summary.

The eighty-two Moravian denars described formed part of the large hoard of more than 1000 coins discovered at Morašice in 1910 and believed to have been buried ca. 1099. Prior to dispersal, a report on the find was published by I. L. Cervinka in his *Münzfunden aus Mähren* (1931). The present article supplements this earlier report and at the same time offers a critical evaluation of the prevailing arrangement of Moravian denars.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Příspěvek k moravskému mincovnictví 15. století (Contribution to Moravian Coinage during the 15th Century). In: *Acta Musei Moraviae*, Vol. 39 (1954), pp. 79-97, illus. With Russian and German Summaries.

Coins with the letters NRS have a special place in the fifteenth century coinage of Moravia, and inasmuch as no reliable chronological arrangement has yet been agreed upon have become the subject of considerable discussion during recent years. It is known from finds unearthed at Holubi Zhor and Blansko (1845) that these issues appeared in close association with the earlier Austrian coins of the first half of the fifteenth century. On the basis of comparative study of similar types, and of the coinage of Brno during this period, the writer gives his opinion that the coins in question were issued at the Brno mint during the years 1419-1423, when Sigismond was margrave of Moravia.

SEJBAL, JIŘÍ. Znaleziško falszywych monet polskich z Suczan (A Find of Polish Counterfeit Coins at Suczany, Czechoslovakia). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1958), pp. 15-17, illus. With English Summary, p. 60.

The Moravian Museum at Brno contains a hoard of counterfeit fifteenth century Polish denars, together with a number of round and quadrangular blanks, buried at Suczany (Slovakia) in the second quarter of the fifteenth century. The finds constitute proof that Polish coins were counterfeited not only in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, but also in the Kingdom of Hungary, of which Slovakia then formed a part.

SEVERIN, H. M. *Gold and Platinum Coinage of Imperial Russia from 1701 to 1911. A Compilation of all known Types and Varieties*. New York, The Crown and Taler Publishing Co., 1958. 77 pp., 17 pls.

Based on the work of early Russian numismatists and his own intimate knowledge of the subject, Severin's authoritative listing includes not only all known types and dates but also the many minor and intricate varieties which are largely the result of differences in coin edges. In addition to descriptions, the book contains lists of engravers and mintmasters at Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as of inscriptions and their translations. Short biographical notes precede the descriptions of each ruler's coins, and an appendix contains mint reports and a list of evaluations prepared by Alexander von Sandro, a former dealer and experienced collector of Russian coins. The main types are illustrated. HG

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Numismatikk i Norges storting. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1959), pp. 50-53.

Refers to the discussion in the Norwegian parliament which resulted from a protest made against the new Norwegian coins (cf. article by Carsten Svarstad in *Medlemsblad*, No. 2, Feb. 1959, pp. 25-27, illus.). In the voting, the motion representing the protest was defeated by fifty-one to forty. LL

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. L'atelier monétaire d'Anvers des temps mérovingiens au XII^e siècle. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 683-690, pl. 49.

In 1853 the oldest coin of the Belgian principalities was found. It was inscribed ANDERPVS and R/CHRODIGISILV and was struck at Antwerp at the end of the seventh century. Louis the Pious struck at Antwerp, and some coins inscribed *christiana religio* which copied deniers of Louis probably derive from the same source; this type, with temple, remained in use (albeit with several changes) for several centuries. Sometimes the inscription HENRICVS REX is found instead of the name of Louis the Pious. Such coins, probably of Henry I (919-936), were struck concurrently with those of Louis until the end of the twelfth century. The eleventh century coinage of the Marquisate of Antwerp circulated widely and became an imperial coinage. A hoard of coins from Duffel,

inscribed MAM, MDMOMAM, MDMAM, MAMOMOM and MDMAMOM is attributed to Antwerp and the reign of Henry I of Brabant. ILM

TURNWALD, KRISTIÁN. Bohemika v durynském nálezu Ohrdruf II (Bohemian Coins in the Thuringian Find at Ohrdruf). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 4 (August, 1958), pp. 13-14. With German Summary.

Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian specimens were contained in an extensive hoard of German bracteates discovered at Ohrdruf, Thuringia in 1909, study of which confirms the coordinating role played by a bracteate with the inscription REX OTACHARVS, issued by the Premysl Otakar II. Also noted is the similarity of portraiture on Bohemian and German bracteates.

WENZEL, HERBERT. Eine sehr seltene Talerprägung der Wiener Münzstätte aus dem Jahre 1769. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 12 (1958), pp. 130-132, illus.

Wenzel describes a coin not represented in the Vienna Coin Cabinet — a hitherto unknown taler of the Empress Maria Theresia dated 1769 which is believed to be the work of the medallist A. Wideman. It differs from the ordinary talers (1765-1780) by its delicacy of design and unusually high relief, and was possibly struck as a pattern. HG

Z[ON], N. Virgilius' Tronie. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), p. 43, illus.

After quoting Pope's verses on the collecting of ancient coins the writer makes mention of other literary allusions to numismatics, especially Hooft's statement that Virgil's laurel-crowned head appears on Roman coins. In seeking an explanation of this error he suggests that Hooft, while touring in Italy, may have seen a coin of Mantua showing Virgil's head with laurel wreath which he took to be a Roman coin from the time of Augustus. The Mantuan coin (a sesino, 1484-1519) is illustrated. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

Bermuda Issues Commemorative Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), p. 141, illus.

The new issue commemorates the 350th anniversary of the founding of Bermuda as a British colony. Its obverse shows the official profile of Queen Elizabeth II; reverse, two ships and a map of the island.JRF

BLUNT, C. E. The Anglo-Saxon Penny Coinage of Wessex. In: *The British Association of Numismatic Societies. Yearbook, No. 5 (1958-59)*, pp. 22-31.

A most authoritative survey of the coinage of Wessex from the reign of Beorhtric (786-802) to the Conquest. It incorporates a number of details regarding mint attributions which are in large measure based on unpublished — or only recently published — material and which implement or correct those found in the standard works of reference. It also provides an intelligible and acceptable picture of the gradual extension of the use of the penny coinage and of the organization of the mints. PG

Commemorating Bermuda's 350th Anniversary 1609-1959. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 53, illus.

A special crown piece, with obverse showing the Queen's profile encircled by the legend ELISABETH II DEI GRATIA REGINA, was struck to commemorate the 350th Anniversary of the founding of Bermuda as a British colony. The design on the reverse is intended to symbolize the romantic history of the Bermudas, and includes representations of two boats, the Bermuda Sloop and the equally noted Fitted Dinghy, placed one on either side of the outline of the mid-Atlantic island chain; the words "One Crown" indicate not only the coin's value but also the fact that Bermuda has been under the single crown of British sovereignty since its founding in 1609. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Enigmatic Penny of Cnut's First Issue. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), p. 4, illus.

In the supplement to the 1881 edition of his *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, Hildebrand attributed No. 3903 — described a7 LEOPI MO PER (Typ.) E — to Wareham; later, when these additional coins were incorporated into the systematic collection at Stockholm, the piece was more justifiably labeled *uncertain*. On the basis of style alone, H's attribution to Wareham is now viewed as impossible. The type, Dolley points out, fits admirably into a group particularly associated with the Northern Midlands, and most probably should be given to Warwick and the moneyer Leofwi(g). GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Mysterious Mint of "Ton". In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), p. 26, illus.

Enlarged illustrations supplied by the Royal Swedish Coin Cabinet show that the mint read as TON on the reverse of a Helmet penny of Aethelraed II (Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 2nd. ed., p. 149, no. 3829) was really TOTNES, and that the coin is in fact a die duplicate of Hild. 3849. GHN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Mythical Aethelraed II Moneyer of Leicester. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 53, illus.

A *Long Cross* type coin of Aethelraed II was attributed by Hildebrand (*Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 1881 ed., no. 1603) to Leicester. On the basis of a corrected reading of the mint signature — ∇HR for LHR — the writer considers that the piece in question (moneyer: Wulfric) should properly be assigned to Worcester. GHN

FORRER, L. S. Willem III van Oranje. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 13-15, illus.

A listing, with descriptions, of the gold, silver and copper coinage issued by William of Orange after ascending the English throne. The silver crowns of 1691 and 1700 are illustrated.

GREIG, R. M. A Scottish Mint Master. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (April, 1955), p. 14.

A small *r* seen at the top (right) of the crown on the reverse of a Scottish twelve shilling piece is the mark of John Falconer, son-in-law of the celebrated engraver Nicholas Briot. Briot had been installed as Scottish mint master on August 7, 1637, and by action of the Lords of Privy Council Falconer was associated with him. At that time the mint of Edinburgh was the only Scottish mint in operation. When Briot left Scotland to execute his English coinage (marked with anchor and *B* mint marks) in 1638, Falconer, remaining at Edinburgh in the capacity of acting mint master, placed his own mark on the Scottish coinage.

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Der gaar dans . . . In: *SKALK, Nyt om gammelt*, No. 1 (Århus, 1959), pp. 3-5, illus.

A popular article concerning a thirteenth century hoard from Ribe, Østermark, Denmark, unearthed in two portions: 1,257 pieces in 1911, 177 pieces in 1958. Most of the coins were English sterlings from the period 1180-1247. LL

LISMORE, T. The Dorrien and Magens Shilling. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 12-13, illus.

This coin, observes the writer, might more appropriately be called "The Banker's Shilling," since a number of banks supplied the Royal Mint with silver for its manufacture. In an investigation of the semi-erased stop found on some obverses of the shilling, the specimens from various museums and in possession of members of the Dorrien and Magens Association are described and compared. GHN

NORTH, J. J. The Countermarked Shillings of Edward VI. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 3 (March, 1959), p. 52, illus.

By proclamation of Sept. 27, 1560, the debased (and already reduced) coinage struck during the reign of Edward VI was further reduced in value. Shillings were grouped in two categories, 6 oz. and 3 oz. fine, and in order to facilitate distinction between the two, different countermarks were used — portcullis for the former and greyhound for the latter group. Lists shows the various debased shilling issues of Edward VI, together with appropriate countermark and indication of known specimens, and as a result of recent research the writer is able to describe and illustrate false portcullis marks which have come to light.

GHN

WEAVER, C. J. V. Unpopular British Coins. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (July, 1955), pp. 19-20.

Both England and the British Empire have had their share of unpopular coins. This article describes several such issues, among them the gold and silver coins of Henry VIII, the Lord Harrington farthings of 1618, the William Wood copper half-pence and farthings authorized by Royal Patent in 1722 for use in Ireland, the 1797 two penny coin in pure copper, the first silver florin (1849) on which the words *dei gratia* were omitted, the jubilee coinage of Queen Victoria (1887) designed by Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, the silver crown, unpopular for a hundred years because of its size, the silver rupee of Edward VII which showed the head of the King-Emperor without a crown, and the Indian silver rupee of George V struck in 1911; the last named coin was unpopular among the Moslems in India, because seen with the naked eye the elephant on the king's chain presented the appearance of a pig.

UNITED STATES

BRADFIELD, E. G. The New Lincoln Cent. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 130, 150, illus.

The new reverse of the Lincoln Cent showing the Lincoln Memorial was designed by Frank Gasparro, and will replace the Brenner design which has been in use for fifty years. Gasparro, a Philadelphian, has been on the staff of the United States Mint there since 1942. JRF

DORSEY, FRANCES E. Our Commemorative Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 151-153, illus.

A paper read at a meeting of the Chicago Coin Club, commenting on the manner of distribution of U. S. commemorative half dollars,

unpopular designs, the historical value of coins, and the regrettable practice of issuing many minor varieties. JRF

DUNN, J. W. Birds and Mammals on U. S. Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 171-172.

Portrayals of birds and animals on U. S. coins serve variously as symbols, decorations, and as reminders of historical events. JRF

HAMMER, T. R. Indian Cent One Hundred Years Old. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 287-288.

U. S. Treasury and other federal officials realized as early as 1858 that the small cent was destined to become an accepted part of United States currency, and in that year instructed James B. Longacre, chief engraver at the U. S. Mint, to prepare new designs for this denomination. The result was the Indian Head cent which appeared in 1859. It was struck in cupro-nickel, and later (1864) in bronze; after that, only minor changes marked the series. During its life span, 1859-1909, nearly two billion Indian Head cents were produced at U. S. mints. GHN

SHELDON, W. H. *Penny Whimsy. A Revision of Early American Cents 1793-1814. An Exercise in Descriptive Classification with Tables of Rarity and Value, by William H. Sheldon, M.D. With the Collaboration of Dorothy I. Paschal and Walter Breen.* N. Y., Harper, 1958. 340 pp., 51 pls.

A revised edition of the author's *Early American Cents 1793-1814*, published in New York, 1949 and now out of print. As a result of new and finer specimens discovered during the last decade — additions to the earlier edition comprise four varieties and a sub-variety — improved illustration has been made possible and certain basal values can now be re-stated. Ably assisting Dr. Sheldon in this new work were Mrs. Dorothy I. Paschal and Walter Breen, both recognized experts in the field of early cents. HG

THOMPSON, WALTER. The Dahlonega Mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 285-286.

Reasons for establishing a United States mint at Dahlonega in 1835 remain perplexing, to say the least. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of this small Georgia community were described by one observer as "a desolute, drinking set, [with] very few respectable families present," and the project was further complicated by a lack of natural building materials. Nevertheless, despite numerous reverses ("many of the workmen certainly deserved diplomas for botching" reported Franklin Peal after an inspection visit), the mint is known to have been in operation and to have struck half eagles in 1838. No use was made of the build-

ing during the Civil War, and no further coins were struck there after the beginning of that unfortunate conflict. GHN

WHITELEY, P. W. Colorado Specie. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 783-791, illus.

Following George A. Jackson's discovery of gold there in January, 1859, some fifty thousand men swarmed into Colorado's Clear Creek region in search of the precious metal. Gold dust and nuggets were the first used media of exchange. Coins struck by Clark, Gruber & Co. made their appearance in 1860, as did the Denver City Assay Office tokens, believed to have been struck by the Cord Brothers (cf. *The Numismatist*, August, 1912, p. 253). Also mentioned are the notes issued by C. A. Cook & Co. of Denver (denominations ten cents to one dollar) which were redeemed after the great fire of 1863, the gold production at Cripple Creek, the Leshner issue of referendum dollars, and the Pedley Ryan tokens issued by the Sachs-Lawlor Co. in Denver.

JRF

CANADA

GILMORE, STARR. More about Canadian Dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 257-264, illus.

Supplementing the author's earlier article on this subject (*Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, July, 1958, pp. 1353-1362, illus.), the additional information now offered should interest all collectors of the Canadian dollar series. It includes notes on minting, engraving, design and execution, variants and present market values, as well as an extensive quotation from the text of the mint proclamation concerning the issue of the British Columbia Centennial Dollar. Under the provisions of the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act, such a proclamation must accompany any change effected in Canadian coinage. GHN

PURDY, R. G. Some Famous Canadian Numismatists of Fifty Years Ago. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 323-324.

During the first decade of the present century the writer's interest in coins and coin collecting led to correspondence with a number of leading Canadian numismatists of the time. He relates here interesting reminiscences of several such personalities, among them Robert W. McLachlan, considered Canada's greatest numismatist, P. N. Breton, Montreal dealer and authority on early Canadian currency, and Dr. Joseph Leroux, author of *Le médaillier du Canada* (1888). JRF

WILLEY, R. C. Grading the Canadian Decimal Coinage. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 301-303.

The writer defines his purpose as "to give fuller treatment to this delicate problem of grading coins, and to show how the accepted terms for condition can best be applied to our Canadian series." Concise definitions of the usually accepted conditions (from *uncirculated* to *poor*) are given, it being noted that since the various grades shade into one another by almost imperceptible degrees, the terms defined can by no means be considered hard and fixed. A concluding paragraph takes up the problem of unequal wear sometimes found between obverse and reverse — a condition leading to increased difficulty in grading. JRF

WILLEY, R. C. Grading the Canadian Decimal Coinages. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 361-365, pl.; Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 5-10, illus.; Vol. 4, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 42-47, illus.

A coverage of the Canadian decimal series, from Victoria to Elizabeth II. In grading the coins from 'XF' to 'Fair' the author gives complete descriptions and notes high points on the surfaces which show the first signs of wear. JRF

WILLIAMS, A. P. The Royal Canadian Mint. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (Oct., 1958), pp. 290-300, pl.

Since January 2, 1908, all Canadian coins have been struck at the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, now known as the Royal Canadian Mint. As presently constituted, it comprises four principal departments: The Mint Office, the Coining and Medal Division, the Assay Division, and the Refinery Division. Fully detailed description is given of the various processes through which the metals pass while being transformed from ingots into finished coins, beginning with the melting house, where specified alloys are formed from raw materials, and ending with the automatic counting, packaging and labeling of the completed product. JRF

NEW ZEALAND

MARGOLIS, R. E. A 1933 Pattern Shilling by Kruger Gray. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan.-August, 1956), p. 14, illus.

A specimen shilling in the writer's collection is described as a reeded edge silver proof, with diameter 23 mm. and weight 5.66 gr.; the initials KG can be seen within the inner circle of the reverse, above the second L of SHILLING. Because the feathers of the kiwi shown on the obverse were thought to resemble a pine tree cone, the pattern was rejected by the New Zealand authorities.

WILLS, W. J. Some Thoughts on Systems of Decimal Coinage. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan.-August, 1956), pp. 33-38.

"The successful outcome of the petition of the Royal Numismatic Society to Parliament," states the writer, "makes it almost certain that a Committee of Inquiry will be constituted to consider once again whether New Zealand should adopt a system of decimal currency." The discussion which follows outlines the strong and weak points in various proposed schemes, and a table illustrates comparisons between a number of different decimal systems in use.

LATIN AMERICA

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Los escudos de los reyes de España en las monedas coloniales de México. Felipe III. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 21 (Oct.-Dec., 1958), pp. 182-189, illus. With English and French Translations.

Discusses five shields of the kings of Spain as found on Mexican colonial issues of Philip III. Five enlarged drawings illustrate the salient features of each shield.

VALVERDE, M. H. The Lima Mint 1825-1834. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 809-822, illus.

Illustrated, detailed descriptions of the coins and medals issued by the mint at Lima during the above period, i.e. from the inception of the Peruvian Republic to the so-called Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Pertinent correspondence is quoted, changes in governmental policy which directly influenced the mint's administration are cited, and a list of mint employees, with official salaries, is given for the year 1827. FDC

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, İBRAHİM. Abbâsî ve Anadolu Selçukilerine ait iki eşsiz dinar. In: *Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Yıllığı*, No. 8 (1958), pp. 44-46, illus. With English Summary, pp. 86-87.

The 'Abbâsîd dinar here described is a unique issue of Madînat al-Muwaffaqîyah, 270 H.; the mint was a short-lived town on the Euphrates founded by al-Muwaffaq, son of al-Mutawakkil, in connection with his campaign against the Zanj insurgents. The striking of dinars and dirhems at this mint is recorded by the historian Ṭabari. The other coin published in this article is a dinar of the Rum Seljûq Sultan Qilij-Arslân II, struck at Qonya in 573 H. Hitherto the earliest known gold coin of the Rum Seljûqs was one of Key-Qubād I (616-634 H.). GCM

ARTUK, IBRAHIM. Sahte Selçuklu Sultanı Cimri. In: *Tarih Dergisi*, Vol. 9, No. 13 (1958), pp. 151-160, illus.

Description of a remarkable dinar struck in 675 H. at Qonya by the pretender Jimri, who posed as Siyāvush, son of Key-Kā'ūs II. The coin is in the collection of Behzat Butak of Istanbul. The article is accompanied by an historical commentary. GCM

MILES, G. C. *Contributions to Arabic Metrology. I. Early Glass Weights and Measure Stamps Acquired by the American Numismatic Society 1951-1956* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 141). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1958. 124 pp., 13 pls.

Publication of 292 Arabic glass weights and stamps, mostly from the eighth and ninth centuries, with commentaries on historical, epigraphical, metrological and various other problems encountered. Two hundred and ten specimens were made for identified officials; the remainder refer to unknown persons or are anonymous. The presentation of the material reflects the thoroughness exemplified by the author's preceding volumes on the subject, while the commentaries, especially when dealing with botanical and medical matters, are important contributions to the history of science as well as to numismatics. The work is conceived as part of a series leading to a corpus of early Islamic metrological documents. oc

NAVASCUÉS y DE PALACIO, JORGE de. Rectificaciones en monedas hispano-árabes. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 5, No. 10 (1956), pp. 233-261, illus.

This article contains: (1) a careful examination of the date of an issue of Mubashir b. Sulaymān of Mallorca (Miles, *Coins of the Spanish Mulūk al-Ṭawā'if*, no. 325), with the conclusion that the date should be read 504 H., not 494 H.; (2) a re-examination of the hoard of dirhems known as San Andrés de Ordoiz published by F. Mateu y Llopis (cf. *NL* No. 20, 1952, p. 140), resulting in numerous reattributions. GCM

NAVASCUÉS y DE PALACIO, JORGE de. Revision del tesoro de dirhams de San Andrés de Ordoiz, Estella (Navarra). In: *Príncipe de Viana*, Vol. 18, No. 66 (1957), pp. 9-37.

The text of this article is essentially the same as that in *Numario Hispánico*, 1956 (see above). Tables on pp. 23-31 set forth in detail the points, ornaments, supplementary letters, etc., occurring on each specimen. GCM

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Two Hoards of Hetoum-Zabel Trams. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 145-180, pl. 39.

The American Numismatic Society's acquisition of a hoard of 167 trams of the Armenian king Hetoum-Zabel, together with its possession of a complete set of rubbings of another hoard — 280 trams of the same ruler — permit a re-examination of the coinage concerned. After a brief survey of the history of Armenia in the thirteenth century the author discusses the order of issues and dates the hoard in the Society's possession to 1270 A.D. HLA

AFRICA

BECKER, T. W. The Rhodes Commemorative Crown. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 1073-1076, illus.

Contrary to popular belief, the Rhodes commemorative crowns of Southern Rhodesia were not issued as Royal Visit or coronation coins but in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Cecil John Rhodes, pioneer builder of the South African territory which bears his name. The coins were struck at the Royal Mint in London, 123,500 for circulation and 1,500 as proof specimens. Together with biographical notes on the life and accomplishments of Rhodes, the article includes illustration and detailed description of the 1953 commemorative crown, concluding with a short list of bibliographical references. FDC

PRIDMORE, F. Mombasa - East Africa. The Coins of the Imperial British East Africa Company. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 5-8, illus.; Vol. 67, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 28-29, illus.

During a visit to East Africa in July/August, 1957 the writer was able to examine various documents relating to the Mombasa coinage issued by the above company (I. B. E. A.), and from the evidence obtained is able to point out a number of inconsistencies — particularly with regard to the copper issues — to be found in H. A. Parsons' *The Colonial Coinages of British Africa* (London, 1950). Part two of the article comprises an illustrated catalogue of the I. B. E. A. Mombasa coinage, with Arabic inscriptions given in full. GHN

South Africa's 'Non-Political' Currency Change. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), p. 27.

In preparation for the introduction of decimal currency in South Africa, to take effect in February, 1961, considerable effort is being applied to labeling the change a 'non-political' one (i.e. not sponsored by the Nationalist Party). Various anticipated problems are discussed in this article, written by the Johannesburg correspondent of the *London Times*. GHN

FAR EAST

MULDER, W. Z. Een gewraakte muntbeschrijving. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 1-3, illus.

After a brief survey of the history of early Japanese gold coins the article discusses and illustrates the ichibukin piece. Although it weighs only 2.4 gr. (as a quarter koban it should weigh 4.5 gr.) the Japanese character *ken* on the reverse shows it to be of relatively fine gold — $\pm 84\%$. A short explanation is given of the debasement which took place in Japan in the early part of the eighteenth century and which led to the issue of these pieces. HJE

INDIA

AGRAWALA, R. C. A Short Note on the Coinage of Vramalāta and Vyaghramukha. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 220-221.

In publishing the silver coinage of Vyaghramukha, V. A. Smith assigned this ruler to the Chāpa dynasty. Since Vyaghramukha is a *biruda* (epithet) of Varmalāta, the two are possibly identical, this being the case with Vatsarāja and Bhojadeva who assumed the respective titles of *Raṇahastin* and *Adi-Varāha* on their coins and depicted similar animals — e.g., elephant and boar in hybrid form. The representation of a lion (vyaghra) on the coins of Vyaghramukha would seem to be a like point of confirmation.

ALTEKAR, A. S. A Knotty Problem Connected with the Coinage of Azes. In: *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (N. Y., 1958), pp. 45-51, illus.

Among the Scythian and Parthian invaders of the Punjab in the first centuries B.C. and A.D. are the kings Adzes and Adzilises, who issued coins inscribed in both Greek and Kharoshtrī. Also known are scarce coins with Greek inscription of Adzes on the obverse and Kharoshtrī inscription of Adzilises on the reverse — and vice versa — from which some scholars have concluded that there were two kings of each name, and that coins with both names are meant to indicate a co-regency. In expressing disagreement, the writer attributes this last circumstance to errors resulting from the muling of dies from both reigns. ILM

ALTEKAR, A. S. Some New Coins from Kauśāmbī. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 144-152, pl. 10.

Describes fifteen hitherto unknown coins from Kauśāmbī, the site of numerous discoveries of Indian coins. They include a coin of King

Sachabhada (or Satyabhadra), a lanky bull type with a horse, a Kushana imitation from Kauśāmbī, a die-struck coin with a new symbol (flower pot with five buds), a copper coin with human figures, cast coins with elephant on obverse, and a die-struck coin with spoked wheel.

DHAVALIKAR, M. K. On the Attribution of the Aśvamedha Type of Samudragupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958). pp. 175-177.

"Among the large number of Gupta coins so far known only two kings issued the Aśvamedha type, one of which is attributed to Kumāragupta I, whose name is contained in the legend on the coin. Another Aśvamedha type which is far superior to that of Kumāragupta I from the artistic point of view is of pure gold, and not debased like the other." The writer describes the type in detail, then notes that it has been so far unanimously attributed to Samudragupta, who, according to the scholars, issued it "to commemorate the Aśvamedha sacrifice he performed after his *digvijaya*, a graphic description of which is found in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription."

The absence of the name of the issuing authority is viewed as serious, since all known coin types of Samudragupta show his name in the legend. Another point noted is the fact that the Aśvamedha coinage is purely Indian and devoid of the foreign influence seen on other Samudragupta types. For these and other valid reasons the writer attributes the type as an issue of Chandragupta II, struck in honor and remembrance of his father.

GUPTA, P. L. The Anna Coin - its Antiquity. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 214-217.

Contrary to general belief, the anna is not a modern coin denomination. It was an important unit of Indian currency long before the decimal system was introduced, dating back to the eighteenth century as a coin and to the seventeenth as a money of account. The term ānnā originally designated one-sixteenth of a rupee. The half rupee and quarter rupee issued during the reigns of William IV and Queen Victoria have their denominations listed in Persian characters as *hashta-annah* and *chahar-annah* respectively, while the one eighth rupee issued under Victoria bears the inscription *two annas* as well as the Persian *do-annah*. Silver annas were struck at the Madras Mint in or after 1817, at Calcutta in 1818, and at Bombay in 1825. As further proof that the anna was a circulating coin and not merely a unit of reckoning in the last half of the eighteenth century the writer quotes from the book *Voyage to the East Indies* by I. S. Stavorninus, a Rear Admiral of the States General who visited India during the period 1768-1771.

GUPTA, P. L. The Attribution of the Coins of Raṇa-Hastin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 189-191.

"Recently, looking through the coins of the Prince of Wales Museum, I came across a tiny unidentified coin, .35 inches in diameter and .7 grains in weight. On cleaning it I found it to be a well-preserved specimen of the coin of Raṇa-Hastin. The obverse has a beautiful elephant facing right, with its trunk hanging down within a partly preserved circle of beads, and the legend *Srī Raṇa Hasti* is arranged in two lines on the reverse." Only eight other specimens of this type have been published. On palaeographical grounds the writer believes that it should be assigned to the eighth century B.C. and not, as formerly, to the fifth. Hoard evidence and other factors invite the conclusion that "Dasharatha Sharma's attribution of these coins to Vatsarāja [ca. 778-779 A.D.], the Pratihara ruler of Gujarat who was also known as Raṇa-Hastin, is quite plausible."

GUPTA, P. L. A Countermarked Rupee of Empress Victoria. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 231, pl. 14.

The coin described, dated 1887, bears the countermark of a crown over the letters PM. There being no published references to this type of Indian countermark, the author wrote to the Bombay Mint for information and received the following reply: "The Portuguese Government used to surcharge Indian Government rupees with the letters PM with or without a crown. PM meant either *Portuguese Mozambique* or *Portuguese Maritima*."

GUPTA, P. L. On the Coins of Nurjahan. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 223-224.

In discussing the meaning and significance of the legends PADISHAH and BADSHAH BEGUM on coins of the Empress Nurjahan the writer comments: "It goes without saying that although Nurjahan was not *de jure* ruler of the Mughal empire, she was *de facto* ruler behind the name of her husband." An editorial footnote points out that Shri Gupta has missed the point of an earlier article by C. R. Singhal (*JNSI*, Vol. 20, Pt. 1, 1958, pp. 42-45) which stated that Nurjahan was both *de facto* and *de jure* ruler.

KAUS, HURMUZ. An Indian Coin-Die. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), p. 8, illus.

Illustrations of an Indian coin-die in the writer's possession show its size and obverse legend, which, translated, reads: *Coin of the Victorious Emperor Muhammad Akbar Shah struck in the year 1235 Hijri* (1819-

1820 A.D.). The debased and crudely cut script of the legend show that the die belongs to one of the several Hindu states of Rajputana, feudatories of the Mughals, but since the name of the mint would appear on the reverse die, no attribution can be made to a particular state or Raja.

GHN

KAUS, HURMUZ. The Local Coins of Taxila. In: *The Numismatic Circular*. Vol. 67, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 29-32, illus.

Local coins of Taxila, according to Dr. John Allan, were probably short-lived, beginning in the third century B.C. and ending with the Greek conquest before the middle of the second century B.C.; but, he adds, the coinage may have continued under the Greeks, and even after the Saka conquest. The coins bear no legend, but depict symbols such as chaitya, swastika, taurine symbol, tree, hollow-cross, pile of bales, etc., as well as such animals as elephant, lion, horse and bull. Twenty specimens (nineteen round, one square) from the author's collection are described and illustrated, after which he discusses at considerable length the origins of the symbols used. Frequent references are made to Cunningham and Marshall.

GHN

LAHIRI, BELA. Problem of the So-Called Mitra Rulers of Northern India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 123-143, tab.

"A large number of coins of the second-first centuries B.C., i.e. the Śuṅga-Kāṇva period, belonging to different localities of the Madhyadeśa such as Ayodhyā, Kāuśambi, Pañchāla and Mathurā, and tribes like the Uddehikas, Audumbaras and Kulūtus, bear *mitra*-ending names for their rulers. Some scholars sought to assign these coins to a single Mitra dynasty and even to identify some of these rulers with the Śuṅga kings mentioned in the Purāṇas." After examining and studying the problems involved the writer concludes that the respective peculiarities of different series of these local and tribal coins are so well marked that they cannot be attributed to a single dynasty. An appended list (pp. 128-143) includes representative coin types of various localities and tribes whose rulers possess mitra-ending names.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Gupta Coins from the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 183-188, tabs.

On the basis of Gresham's Law, some interesting observations are made concerning the 136 coins examined. "Chandragupta-Kumāradevī coins were issued by Chandragupta I himself and not by his son and successor, Samudragupta. Moreover, from the point of view of purity

of gold, the Kācha are much inferior to the coins of Samudragupta." Statistics from the laboratory report are given in a table.

MAITY, S. K. The Gold Content of the Kushāṇa, the Kushāṇa Chiefs and the Sassanian Gold Coins from the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 162-171, tabs.

Ninety-nine of these gold coins, tested and analyzed by the Coin Department of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, were arranged in four groups: Imperial Kushanas, Kushana chiefs, Little Kushanas and Kushano-Sassanians. The first of two tables contains the laboratory report under the following headings: Serial number, name of king, IMC number, specific gravity, and percentage of pure gold. Table two, an abstract of the first, lists the coins by king, average weight (grains), average percentage of pure gold, and average content of pure gold (grains).

NAGAR, M. M. A Gold Muhr of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 222, pl. 14.

Struck at Quṭbābād, 725 H.; cf. Wright, no. 746, dated 726 H. GCM

NAGAR, M. M. On Some Mohammadan Coins in the State Museum, Lucknow. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 202-204, pl. 14.

A copper of Islām Shāh, a copper of Akbar and a silver coin of Farrukhsiyar. GCM

NAGAR, M. M. A Silver Rupee of Shah Alam I Bahadur in his Princely Name Muazzam Shah. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 224-225, pl. 14.

Struck at 'Azīmābād with the title 'Ālamgīr Thāni. GCM

RAO, DINKAR. A Copper Coin of the Last Amir Barid of Bidar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 230-231, pl. 14.

Struck by Amīr Barīd II in 1018 H. GCM

RAO, DINKAR. A New Legend on the Copper Coin of Mohamad III (Bahmani). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 228-229, pl. 14.

A minor variety of the known legends. GCM

RAO, DINKAR. A Unique Copper Coin of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 229, pl. 14.

A hitherto unpublished couplet.

GCM

SIDDIQUI, A. H. Some Copper Coins of the Later Bahmani Kings. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 226-228, pl. 14.

Unpublished varieties of Maḥmūd Shāh, Walīullāh and Kalīmullāh.

GCM

SINGH, M. M. Pre-Mauryan Punch-Marked Coinage in Bihar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 111-122.

The Buddhist and Brahmanical literary sources, as well as the archaeological evidence, throw considerable light on the coinage of pre-Mauryan Bihar. The literary sources reveal that coins of various denominations were struck in gold, silver and copper, and sometimes in lead (*śiśa*). No specimens of gold currency from this period have been found either in Bihar or other areas, but numerous finds of silver punch-marked coins of the pre-Mauryan and Mauryan periods support the literary evidence. The writer continues: "The classification of the pre-Mauryan and Mauryan currency is largely on the basis of fabric and the grouping of symbols. It is generally accepted that the thin, broad, and the large sized coins belong to the pre-Mauryan period, whereas the small, thick, and finely executed ones belong to the Mauryan age." Examination of pre-Mauryan punch-marked coins found at Bihar and elsewhere shows that the obverses generally include five distinct symbols.

SIRCAR, D. C. Alleged Silver Coin of Rāmabhadra of Mithilā. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 192-194.

Provided with a plaster cast of the coin in question, the writer spent much time and effort in deciphering the legends written in the mediaeval characters of Eastern India, reading the central sections on both obverse and reverse as follows: [Coin] of the illustrious Bhairavasimha, the lord of Tirabhukti and the son of the illustrious Maharaja Darpanarayana: the border legend on the obverse as Saka-sa 1411, and that on the reverse as Rājya 15. On these grounds he attributes the coin not to Ramabhadra, but to the Oinvār ruler Bhairavasimha who ruled in Tirabhukti (Tirhut or Mithilā in Northern Bihar) in Saka 1411 (1489 A.D.).

SOHONI, S. V. Dewaitha Hoard of Gupta Gold Coins, 1940. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 219-220.

Dewaitha is a village situated five miles from Ramgarh in Ramgarh P. S., Bhabua subdivision, district of Shahabad. Exact information concerning the hoard found there is lacking, but reports indicate that it contained more than 400 Gupta gold coins. In spite of conflicting testimony, the evidence available is important since it was formerly believed that except for the Hajipur hoard of twenty-two gold coins unearthed in 1893 or thereabouts, no hoards of Gupta gold coins had been found in Bihar.

SOHONI, S. V. On King-and-Queen-on-Couch Type Coin of Chandragupta II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 178-182.

Not more than two specimens of this controversial coin have been published. In making known his views concerning its correct interpretation — especially the scene depicted on the reverse — the writer states: "Nothing was held in the right palm of the king on the reverse, much less was an object being offered to the queen sitting so closely in front . . .". Editorial opinion, in the form of an appended note, informs us that "unless clearer specimens become available, it would not be easy to state whether the king is offering anything to the queen or whether only the hollow of the palm is being shown."

THAKUR, UPENDRA. Currency of Tirhut during the Early Years of the Company's Rule. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 205-213.

In addition to cowries, the early years of the Company's rule saw a great variety of coins in use. They included numerous copper denominations, thirty-two varieties of rupees, pagodas, dollars, gold mohurs and a diversity of Asiatic and European coins whose names are now forgotten. Such was the chaotic state of Tirhut's currency in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition to this multiplicity of coin types there existed an acute shortage of silver. Attempts at reform and amelioration by Clive, who proposed bimetallism in 1769, and by Warren Hastings, who planned a silver monometallism supported by a subsidiary copper currency and paper money, proved abortive. Nevertheless, conditions showed an improvement during the Cornwallis regime. Bimetallism was adopted in 1792 and the year 1795 saw a new and uniform currency, introduced by Cornwallis, which completely ousted the "multitudinous battered and debased rupees" with which the people had so long been afflicted.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Coins of Jayāśraya. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), p. 219, pl. 13.

The name *Sri-Jayasraya* is read on the reverse of an interesting coin found at Ujjain. On palaeographical grounds the writer assigns the piece to ca. second century A.D., but since no ruler of that name is known from this district, identification remains uncertain.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Some Śaka, Pahlava and Kushāṇa Coins in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 153-161, pls. 11-12.

Twelve coins from the above collection are described together with bibliographical references. They form interesting examples of rare types and include issues of the following rulers: Maues, Azes, Vonones with Spalahores, Spalarises with Azes, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Pakores, Khara-hostes, Kadphises I, Kanishka and Vasudeva.

WODAK, E. Balemarks of the East India Company and Coins. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (April, 1956), pp. 9-11, illus.

At the founding of the British East India Company in 1600 it was stipulated that all goods shipped should be marked with the company's bale or cargo mark, for which purpose an iron stamp was to be prepared. The early form of the mark consisted of a circle containing the letters GCE (later EIC) and surmounted by a cross. Some time elapsed before coins struck in the East showed any connection with the company's mark. The first issues with obverse design similar to an early form of the balemark were struck by the Madras Presidency, and appear to have been used in the Presidency from ca. 1691.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

VANDERWENDE, G. S. United States-Filipinas Coinage from 1903 to 1946. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 13 (Dec., 1958), pp. 1-23, illus.

The second and by far the most successful United States entry in the monetary and economic field of the Far East — the U. S.-Philippines coinage of 1903-1946 — is generally lacking in catalogues and histories of United States coinage. With its introduction, issues of the Central and South American Republics then circulating (especially those of Mexico, Peru and Bolivia) commenced to decline and by 1906 were outlawed as coin of the realm. Illustration shows two types of U. S.-Philippine pesos: the 1903-1906 issue, 416 grains, 900 fine, and the 1907-1912 issue, 308.6741 grains, 800 fine. Tables taken from the U. S. Mint Reports list the yearly figures for denominations and quantities struck, while others show the weight and composition of silver and the alloys used for

minor denominations. The article is tantamount to a monetary history of the Philippines for the period under consideration.

TOKENS

CITROEN, K. A. Een 19^e-eeuwse braspenning. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), p. 42, illus.

From December 1, 1847 to July 19, 1955 the goldsmiths' Confraternity of St. Eloi existed in 's Hertogenbosch. Four brass tokens were given to members at regular meetings, and ten at the annual feast of St. Eloi on December 1st. One of these is illustrated. Whether the tokens were manufactured in 's Hertogenbosch itself or in Germany has not been determined by the writer. HJE

FARNELL, J. R. Nelson's Greatest Victory. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 489 (Feb., 1959), pp. 49-50.

The victory referred to is that of the naval engagement off Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797, in which the British under the command of Sir John Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet under Don José de Cordova. Nelson, then Rear-Admiral and veteran of some 120 enemy actions, was decorated with the Order of the Bath for his part in the battle. The writer notes various tokens which were struck to commemorate the victory. GHN

HILL, L. C. British Columbia Numismatic Addenda. Supplementary Check List of of B. C. Trade Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 16-19.

Additions and corrections to the *Check List of British Columbia Trade Tokens* which appeared in the July 1958 issue of the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*. JRF

NIEDERBERGER, F. Der Nidwalder Landsgemeinde-Pfennig von 1641. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 33 (April, 1959), pp. 17-19, illus.

Because of the intrusion of many unauthorized persons, the early custom of providing a banquet for the voters after an election became increasingly burdensome. As a result, tokens were issued by the Council of the Landsgemeinde in 1641, redeemable within eight days, to insure that only authorized persons attended these functions. Two of these pieces, one from the Nidwalden *Staatsarchiv*, the other from the *Landesmuseum* at Zurich, are illustrated. Both show the double key of Nidwalden. DR

WOODSIDE, W. W. *Communion Tokens — A Bibliography*. Pittsburgh, Penna. Carnegie Museum, 1958. 26 pp., illus.

To date, some 7,000 varieties of Communion Tokens have been catalogued. In view of the currently revived interest in this unique branch of numismatics the writer has brought together, in useful form, all known pertinent bibliographical references, at the same time including certain bibliographical data not found elsewhere. An introductory chapter covers such topics as the history of the tokens, their design and manufacture, Presbyterian usages, non-Presbyterian tokens, and collateral series, while the bibliography proper is presented in two parts: first, a numbered list of titles, alphabetically arranged by author, and second, a geographical listing which refers to part one by both author and number, its purpose being to indicate the works which cover all or part of a series. A concluding note stresses the need for more adequate cataloguing — particularly in the field of American communion tokens — along the lines of the extremely well recorded and documented Scottish series.

GHN

MEDALS

ADELSON, H. L. and L. L. SNYDER. Nationalistic Myths in the Weimar Republic: an Iconographic Study. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 189-216, pls. 41-43.

A series of satirical medals emanating from the workshop of the Munich artist Karl Götz reflects Germany's nationalistic mentality during the years following World War I. "Within the series . . . the elements of the older nationalistic and a new mythology are combined in iconographic terms." The principal target of Götz's satire was the Weimar Republic, which from its inception was welcomed by only a minority. The artist combined his attacks on the new state with designs portraying the supposedly unfair treatment meted out to a defeated Germany by the victorious allies, all of which helped pave the way for the fanatical nationalism which eventually reached its zenith in Hitler's Third Reich.

HC

AINAUD, J. Nueva medalla de la "Society of Medalists." In: *Numisma*, No. 29 (Nov.-Dec., 1957), pp. 87-88, illus.

The medal described and illustrated, representing the fifty-sixth issue of the Society of Medalists, was designed by the sculptor Donald de Lue and struck by the Medallic Art Company of New York. Both obverse and reverse depict the creation.

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Die Dürer-Medaillen. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde und Münzforschung*, Vol. 80, No. 4 (1956), pp. 557-566, illus.

See *NL* No. 46 (Jan., 1959), p. 380: Gaettens, Richard. Zur Ikonographie Albrecht Dürers.

GOCEL, LUDWIK. O medalu "A L'Heroique Pologne." (The Medal "To Heroic Poland"). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczne*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1958), pp. 17-19, illus. With English Summary, p. 60.

Contrary to the belief that this medal by Barré was struck in Belgium in 1831, the writer quotes a letter dated May 30, 1832 which proves that it was struck at Lyons in that year. The medal was sponsored by the *Société du Bazar Polonais*, ten specimens being issued in silver and 5008 in bronze.

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. Europäische Rokoko-Medaillen. In: *Katalog der Ausstellung Europäisches Rokoko* (Munich, 1958), pp. 181-193, illus. With English Translation.

A brief introduction to the history of eighteenth century medallic art, which culminates in the rococo period. The author discusses purpose and style, medal production and various medalists, among them Richter, Toda, Duvivier, Georgii, Hedlinger, Schega and Wideman. Fifty selected pieces are carefully described. DS

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. A German Medal of Henry VIII of England. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 181-183, pl. 40.

An excellent portrait medal of Henry VIII, dated 1526, was recently acquired by the American Numismatic Society. The obverse shows the bearded effigy of the monarch in fancy lace costume of the period and broad-crowned hat; it is inscribed . REX . ANGLIE. The reverse depicts a crowned portcullis with two chains and the coat of arms of the Beaufort-Tudor family, with inscription . SECURITAS . ALTERA. The medal was designed by the Augsburg sculptor and medallist Hans Daucher (born ca. 1485) and is described with references to Habich, Grueber and Forrer.

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Richard Wagner in Medallic Art: a Supplement. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 185-187.

The author's original article was published in the *Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society* (New York, 1958, pp. 329-348, pl. 22). In this supplement he numbers eighteen new medals to indicate where they would list in the earlier catalogue.

HERWEYER, J. A. De begrafenispenning van Bartha Wirtz. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (July, 1958), p. 29, illus.

In connection with a medal on the death of Bartha Wirtz, who died in 1680 at the age of ten, the writer presents a short biography of her father, second Field Marshal of the States General from 1668 to 1674. Wirtz was born in 1612 at Husum, Holstein, and died in 1679 at Hamburg. He attained fame as a general in the service of the King of Sweden, was ennobled, and later entered the service of the States General. HJE

HODES, A. L. Collecting Marriage Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 157-162, illus.

Both royal and common ceremonies were honored by these medals, issued to commemorate weddings and anniversaries. The article includes a list of books useful to collectors in the field. JRF

Johannesburg. Africana Museum. *Commemorative Medals of the Z. A. R. An Exhibition of the Collections in the Africana Museum and the Transvaal Museum augmented by Special Loans. 17 November — 11 December, 1958. Catalogue compiled by Anna H. Smith, Curator, Africana Museum. Johannesburg, 1958. 212 pp.*

Descriptive catalogue of the 185 commemorative medals and plaques exhibited, arranged in the following order: The South African Republic to 1900, the War of 1899-1902 (both British and Boer aspects), President Kruger (1) in Europe (France, Cologne, Holland), (2) after 1902, and (3) during Republican Times (a group of miscellaneous medals of unknown origin). Indices list inscriptions, medallists, donors and lenders, with information concerning the medallists taken for the most part from Benezit, Thieme-Becker and Vollmer.

[LAUGHLIN, S. F.] Pittsburgh's Bicentennial Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 149-150, illus.

A bronze medal by the sculptor Ralph J. Merconi has been issued in observance of the bicentennial of the founding of the city of Pittsburgh. JRF

MARTIN, COLIN. A notre ami, Walter Niggeler. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, No. 32 (Dec., 1958), pp. 97-99, illus.

An appreciation of the long and faithful service (twenty-odd years) of Herr Niggeler as treasurer of the Swiss Numismatic Society, marked by the presentation of a medal and by the present Festschrift issue of *Schweizer Münzblätter* on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. DR

Medalla conmemorativa de arquitectos. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. No. 21 (Oct.-Dec., 1958), p. 191, illus. With English and French Translations.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the completion of their studies, a medal was issued by graduates of the National University of Mexico's School of Architecture from the years 1929-1933. The obverse shows the *calli*, the Aztec symbol for house, and the reverse depicts the Victory of Samothrace. Thirteen specimens were issued in gold, one hundred in silver.

POLAK, ARTHUR. *Joodse Penningen in de Nederlanden*. Jewish Medals in the Netherlands. English Summaries by Lt.-Col. L. S. Forrer. Amsterdam, J. Schulman, 1958. 80 pp., 17 pls.

Ninety-two medals are described and a number illustrated. They commemorate such events as the granting of equality to Jews in the Batavian Republic, the granting of religious freedom to both Protestants and Jews by Emperor Joseph II in 1781 and the fiftieth anniversary of Jewish emancipation in the Netherlands (1846). An index of persons depicted on the medals is included. HG

POSNANSKY, MERRICK. Proclamation of Peace Medallions — Uganda, 2nd August, 1919. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 67, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), p. 9, illus.

Two previously unpublished medallions were recently presented to the Uganda Museum by Mr. G. Lyall, O.B.E., of Macduff, Scotland; they are perhaps the rarest of East Africa's medallions, and are amongst the limited few to have been struck locally. A crowned bust of King George V appears on obverse, with the legend PROCLAMATION OF PEACE UGANDA; on the reverse, a laurel wreath encircles the date, August 2, 1919. The medallions were made by local Indian craftsmen out of the silver rupees then current, and the ten struck were presented to "those persons most active in the organization of the peace celebrations." Information concerning the whereabouts of the remaining specimens would be welcomed by the Uganda Museum. GHN

ŠEBELA, JAN and JAN HALAČKA. *Drobná reliefní plastika Jana Tomáše Fischera* (Small Plastic Reliefs of J. T. Fischer). Brno, 1958. 32 pp., pls. With Russian and German Summaries.

An account of the career and work of the distinguished Czech sculptor and medallist J. T. Fischer (1912-1957), followed by a descriptive catalogue of his struck medals and plaquettes (23 in number), cast medals and plaquettes (29) and proposed designs for Czechoslovakian coins (4). Illustrations include a plaquette of Prokop Diviš (1698-1765) and three struck medals, the first depicting A. S. Pushkin (1799-1837), the second issued in commemoration of Otakar Spaniel (1881-1955) and the third honoring the 200th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

ŠEBELA, JAN. K medailéřskému dílu J. T. Fischera (About the Medallic Work of J. T. Fischer). In: *Moravské Numismatické Zprávy*, No. 3 (Oct., 1957), pp. 28-30, illus. With German Summary.

The sculptor and medallist J. T. Fischer, most talented of the pupils of O. Spaniel, settled in his South Moravian birthplace of Znaim and worked there until his death in 1957. His first medals dealt chiefly with contemporary subjects and those connected with the history of Znaim and its environs.

STEMPER, ANNE LISE. *Die Medaillen des Herzogs Heinrich Julius von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel und ihre Beziehungen zu den Emblemata des Joachim Camerarius*. Braunschweig, Städtische Museum, 1955. 22 pp., illus.

On the basis of Horus Apollo's *Hieroglyphica*, the humanists believed that each Egyptian hieroglyphic sign represented an idea. Alciatus of Milan, in his *Emblematica*, gave these signs or emblems a poetic interpretation and thereby inaugurated the science of emblematics.

The first German work on the subject appeared in the form of three volumes written by Joachim Camerarius the Younger between 1590 and 1597, to which a fourth was added by his son, Ludwig Camerarius, in 1605. One hundred emblems, each with an added device, were contained in each volume, Camerarius being the first to introduce the circular form of illustration. It is possible that Duke Henry Julius of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel may have met Ludwig Camerarius at the court of Emperor Rudolph II at Prague, but in any event it is clear that either he, the medallist Heinrich Rappost, or the engraver Sibmacher must have known the Camerarius work, since eleven of the twenty-five symbolic medals made by Rappost for Henry Julius are based on the emblems contained in it. Illustrated in the above publication are the obverses of ten of these medals, together with the Camerarius illustrations on which they were modeled.

HJE

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Nye norske medaljer. In: *Kunst og Kultur* (1959), pp. 45-54, illus.

Concerns Norwegian medals issued during the present decade, which, states the writer, are seen to play an increasingly important role in numismatic art. Among the artists discussed are Per Palle Storm, Maja Refsum, Emma Matthiasen, Øivind Hansen, V. Aarseth and Hans Jacob Meyer.

LL

TEIXEIRA, A. F. Uma medalha italiana que interessa a colecção portuguesa. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec., 1956 - April, 1957), pp. 135-136.

A medal sponsored by the *Società Italiana per l'Arte della Medaglia* was issued in commemoration of the marriage of Princess Maria Pia

(House of Savoy) to Prince Alexander Karageorgevich of Jugoslavia at Cascais, Portugal in 1955. The designer was P. Giampaoli, the distinguished Italian medallist.

TEIXEIRA, A. F. Novas medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Dec., 1956 - April, 1957), pp. 133-134, pl.

After commenting on the present status of medallic art in Portugal the writer describes and illustrates a medal issued by the *Junta de Turismo de Cascais*, a famous Portuguese watering place not far from Lisbon. It was designed by the sculptors D. Maria Barreira and Vasco da Conceição. Twenty specimens were issued in silver and fifty in bronze.

TEIXEIRA, A. F. Vitrine de medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Aug.-Dec., 1957), pp. 191-192, pl.

Illustrates and describes obverse and reverse of a Portuguese colonial medal issued by the *Banco de Angola* in 1956 in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary celebrated in November, 1951. The medal was designed by E. João da Silva. Its diameter measures 90 mm. and the four standing allegorical figures seen on the obverse represent various aspects of banking.

TRICOU, JEAN. *Médailles lyonnaises du XV^e au XVIII^e siècle. Préface de M. Jean Babelon*. Paris, Emil Bourgey, 1958. 80 pp., 13 pls.

Excluding sub-varieties, this publication describes 145 medals relating to the city of Lyons and its history during the above period. The earliest, from Renaissance times, reflect the strong influence of the neighboring Italian school. Most medals are illustrated, and detailed descriptions include bibliographical references as well as informative notes concerning the persons and events commemorated. HG

ZON, N. De beeldhouwer Carasso. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 4-6, illus.

A brief appreciation of the sculptor Carasso and his work. Born in Italy in 1889, Carasso has lived for a long time in the Netherlands and is now professor at the Academy at Maastricht. Besides his numerous sculptures he has been active in the designing of medals and plaques, taking for his chief subject the human body. Two sculptures and one medal are illustrated. HJE

ZON, N. Internationale Beeldtentoonstelling Sonsbeek 1958. In: *De Geuzenpenning Munt- en Penningkundig Nieuws*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct., 1958), pp. 44-46, illus.

Every three years the Sonsbeek Park at Arnheim features an exhibition

of sculpture. Although its chief purpose is to present recent works, it also includes earlier sculptures and is provided with a pavilion in which smaller exhibits are displayed in vitrines. Among the latter shown in 1958 were medals by the Italian medalists Ettore Calvelli, Lorenzo Guerrini and Edgardo Manucci and one by the Dutch artist Grégoire. A round marble model by Calvelli and a medal by Manucci are illustrated.

HJE

PAPER MONEY

ALLEN, H. D. Canadian Bank Bills That Never Were. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 1077-1078.

During the financial upheaval of 1929, when certain Canadian banks were forced to abandon completely their scheduled openings, banknotes of the institutions concerned were already in an advanced stage of production. They now exist as proof specimens. Five such denominations are described: five, ten and twenty dollar bills of the Bank of Saskatchewan, and five and ten dollar notes of the Eastern Bank of Canada. Standard bank references mention other "banks that never were," but records of the Canadian Bank Note Company contain no evidence of other such banknote series having reached the production stage.

FDC

ALLEN, H. D. Changing Patterns in Canada's Currency, 1858-1958. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 336-341; No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 367-376.

A short history of Canadian paper money, in the form of an address given before the Canadian Numismatic Association in 1958. The first currency issued by chartered banks took the form of promissory notes payable in gold, but today the only legal currency is that issued by the government. Information of considerable interest relates to the establishment of the bank-note companies and to the manufacture of various papers which they used.

JRF

ALLEN, H. D. The Dominion of Canada \$5 Note of July 2, 1906. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Feb., 1959), pp. 53-54.

Although the records of the Canadian Banknote Company show that an essay of this note was printed, there is no evidence that the series was ever issued for general use. The vignettes on the obverse, as well as a somewhat similar reverse design, have been noticed on later issues of one, two, four and five dollar notes.

JRF

BAIN, T. C. Federal Reserve Notes. 1914 Series. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), p. 1487.

As a result of considerable study and correspondence concerning the three types of Federal Reserve notes, 1914 Series, with the White-Mellon signatures, the writer believes they should be properly considered as three separate issues: (1) June 2, 1921 to ca. Dec. 31, 1926 (the most common issue; denominations \$5.00 to \$5,000 known); (2) Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1927 (\$5.00 to \$50.00); (3) Jan. 1 to June 1, 1928 (rarest of the issues; highest known denomination, \$20.00). JRF

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. A Specimen of Ormsby's Proposed Design for Bank Notes. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Fall, 1958), pp. 169-170, illus.

"The main requisite [Ormsby] specified was a single design that would cover the entire face of the note, in place of the multiplicity of small vignettes and counters utilized in the patchwork system then in vogue." The writer supplies an illustration of such a specimen, showing what is supposed to be a one dollar note of the New York City Bank (the name was chosen arbitrarily, for no such bank existed). Reading upwards at the extreme left is the imprint: *Engd. by W. L. Ormsby, N. U. / Secured by application for patent*, and along the top edge, in very small letters, is another feature of Ormsby's new plan, a copyright notice inserted by the bank itself instead of by the engraving company which reads: *Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853 by the New York City Bank in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New York*.

BRADFIELD, E. G. Paper Money may now be illustrated. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 23-25.

Subject to certain limitations, which the author explains, a new law now provides for illustration of United States notes, checks, etc. The new legislation makes no change with regard to coin illustration. JRF

DILLISTIN, W. H. Altered Notes of the Southern Bank of Georgia at Bainbridge. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 72, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 9-22, illus.

Notes of the Southern Bank of Georgia were more widely altered and circulated than other state bank notes of the period. The bank closed after about a year and a half, reopened under new ownership, but closed again within a year. The article includes detailed descriptions of the true and altered bills. JRF

EDWARDS, C. B. Money — Good and Bad. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 5 (May, 1955), pp. 483-491.

The writer was employed for fifty years by the Fourth National

Bank in Wichita, Kansas. Concerning counterfeits of U. S. paper currency he lists seven important rules for the collector to bear in mind: (1) Observe the general appearance; an intangible something often arrests the attention of experienced tellers and counters of currency when a false bill makes its appearance; (2) when suspicious, compare the suspect note with a genuine specimen of the same denomination; (3) check the eyes to determine whether they are lifelike, or have a deathlike stare; the hair, to see if it appears natural, or cottonlike, and the portrait, for depth of engraving; no artist can duplicate exactly the work of engravers such as G. F. C. Smillie, Charles Burt, A. Sealy and John Eissler; (4) notice the serial numbers; they should number eight, no more, no less; (5) observe the points around the outer edge of the seal; they should be pin point sharp; (6) study the quality of the paper; that used in the manufacture of genuine bills is made by an exclusive process which can never be exactly duplicated; (7) disregard the rubbing test — ink will rub off both good and bad bills. Also discussed are "Old Coins", U. S. gold issues, and some of the questions frequently asked of bank employees during the course of the day's work.

FAVRO, P. S. Description of Bank of Canada Notes: Issue of January 2, 1937. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 7 (July, 1958), pp. 817-818.

Notes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 dollars were issued by the Bank of Canada in 1937. Detailed descriptions include size, color, portraits, French and English text, and the various allegorical tableaux which appear on the backs of the notes. JRF

GOULD, M. M. Advertising's Relation to Paper Money. Tentative Listing of Advertising Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 71, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 1460-1463, illus.

Notes used for advertising purposes were sometimes made by bank note companies and are frequently found to be of expert workmanship. They advertise "everything from coin dealers to Niagara Falls," and turn up at various times in old books and documents as well as in antique stamp and coin shops. The present compilation lists sixty-four items alphabetically by issuing agency and includes illustration of two notes, a 5-cent commission scrip issued by Hiscox and Webster, Hatters, and a one dollar certificate from the offices of Dr. Taft, the Painless Dentist, Providence, R. I. JRF

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Die deutschen Grossgeldscheine 1918-1921*. 3rd. ed. Berlin, 1955. 99 pp.

A catalogue of 624 issues of German large paper currency, arranged by place of issue and grouped in the following categories: (1) Notes current at

the end of the year 1918; (2) notes issued during the Communist uprising of 1919, (3) during the period of unrest in the Lower Rhineland, 1920, and (4) during the 1921 uprising in Upper Silesia; (5) notes current in Austria and the Sudetenland at the end of 1918.

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Das Notgeld der Inflation 1922*. 2nd ed. Berlin, 1954. 106 pp.

Due to the rapid inflation of Germany's currency in 1922 the government found itself unable to fulfill the demands for paper money and issuing authority was given to communities and private industry. No less than 715 centers and firms issued various denominations. The writer evaluates several thousand of these private and communal issues, pointing out that notes of high denominational value were rarely saved and are now scarce.

HG

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Paper Money of the World. Part I: Modern Issues of Europe*. Translated from the German and edited by Jerome M. Eisenberg. N. Y., Royal Coin Co., 1956. 88 pp., illus.

A listing in English, alphabetically arranged by country, of paper money issued during World War II and the years following. Helpful evaluations are given and a number of notes illustrated.

HG

L[INDGREN], T[ORGNY]. Nya svenska sedlar å 10.000 kronor. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 7-10, illus.

The issue of a Swedish bank note (denomination 10,000 kronor) printed in 1939 is now almost exhausted. For this reason, and because of difficulties in handling (e.g. resemblance to the 1,000 kronor notes) a new issue with different design was printed in 1958. The first was printed on only one side, the new issue on both sides. Both notes are illustrated.

LL

LINDGREN, TORGNY. En oskadliggjord dansk förfalskare av svenska sedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift 1957-1958* (Stockholm, 1958), pp. 173-191, illus. With English Summary, pp. 191-193.

In 1822, J. A. Zoffman, a Danish citizen, was convicted and sentenced in Copenhagen on a charge of forging Swedish paper money. Lindgren's article illustrates two of the counterfeit bills, together with a genuine specimen. In discussing the counterfeiting of paper currency in Sweden — a crime which became fairly common after the public's ready acceptance of banknotes in the second quarter of the eighteenth century — he tells of the increasingly severe (but apparently ineffective) punishments meted out to offenders, and of the rewards offered to informers. The law distinguished between a falsifier (one who altered the amounts on genuine bills) and a counterfeiter (a person who manufactured completely false

notes). Of the two, the latter was considered the more dangerous criminal. LL

METZELTIN, G. H. *Eisenbahnen, Strassenbahnen [und] Lokomotiven auf Geldnotscheinen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Verkehrsbetriebe.* Dortmund, Rundschau de: Geldzeichensammler, 1958. 42 pp.

A pamphlet dealing with paper currency issued by railroads, tramway companies, locomotive plants etc., on which such things as railways and the various methods of transportation are illustrated. Notes issued by the Mississippi Railroad, Mobile and Ohio, and Mississippi Central Railroad companies will be found of interest to American collectors. HG

MORRIS, T. F. Nezhah Wright — Bank Note Letter Engraver and Executive. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Winter, 1959), pp. 15-17, illus.

Little is known concerning the background of this member of the famous bank note firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, and a search of the New York and Albany City directories published in the 1820's and 1830's produced contradictory information concerning his place of residence. Wright is known to have been in the bank note engraving profession as early as 1828 and to have made a specialty of letter engraving. When the American Bank Note Company was formed in May, 1858, thus consolidating seven competing companies into one organization, he was appointed its first treasurer. Some concept of Wright's work and activity may be gathered from a perusal of the contracts which the new company accepted for the production of U. S. Fractional Currency, U. S. Demand Notes (1861), Legal Tender Notes (1862), Compound Interest and Treasury Interest Bearing Notes (1861-64) and National Bank Notes (1865).

NOTT, R. Two More Promissory Notes of Van Diemen's Land. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov., 1957), col. 481.

Two additions to similar notes published by the author in the *Circular* (Oct., 1957, cols. 419-420). The first is dated May 2, 1826 and bears the signature of Thomas Stace. The second, dated June 2, 1823, is signed by Joseph Lepene. Interesting biographical notes on both Stace and Lepene are given. GHN

RAISIG, L. M. The CSA \$1 Paddle Steamer Notes of 1862. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (April, 1959), pp. 823-827, illus.

The ship in the vignette of the \$1 Paddle Steamer note (illustrated), produced by B. Duncan and issued in 1862 by the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, is here identified as the "Arctic", which

operated on the Atlantic in the mid-nineteenth century under the Collins New York & Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company. Such ships became extremely popular graphic art subjects during the 1850's. Two similar vignettes are found on a \$3 note of the Merchants and Planters Bank, Savannah, Georgia, 1856, and on a \$5 issue of the State of North Carolina, dated January 1, 1863 and produced by the J. T. Paterson Company. A useful bibliography is included. FDC

REINFELD, FRED. *The Story of Paper Money: including Catalogue of Values*. New York, Sterling Publishing Co., 1957. 128 pp., illus.

Brief explanatory notes attempt to define the nature of money, after which come chapters on the origins of and first experiments made with paper currency, early and modern U. S. paper money, foreign currencies and collecting. Profuse illustration and a suggested catalogue of values will be found useful. HG

SCOTT, KENNETH. James Franklin on Counterfeiting. In: American Numismatic Society. *Museum Notes VIII* (1958), pp. 217-220.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island in session in February, 1728, voted that the sum of forty thousand pounds in bills of credit be impressed and emitted. James Franklin, older brother of Benjamin, was then conducting a printing business at Newport, R. I. and tried to obtain the contract for the issue. Using the Massachusetts ten shilling note as an example of easy counterfeiting and passing, he pointed out to the assembly why bills printed from copper plate could be easily forged, then proposed an alternate method of manufacture which he claimed was cheaper as well as better. Franklin was not given the contract, but his analysis of the handicap of having bills printed from copper plate is considered unique in the history of the colonial period. The article includes the complete text of his petition, dated at Newport, May 2, 1728 (*Archives of the Office of the Secretary of State in Providence, Petitions*, Vol. 1, p. 25).

SLABAUGH, A. R. Coins on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 12 (Dec., 1958), pp. 2825-2828, illus.

The main reason for illustrating coins on paper money is thought to be for the purpose of indicating that the note in question is a temporary substitute for the actual coin — a belief borne out by the fact that most such notes (U. S. pre-Civil War issues excepted) have appeared in times of financial stress. The present listing is limited to notes which illustrate coins of the same denomination and to such as are "generally available or can be located without too much search." The following countries are

represented: United States, China, Dutch East Indies, Fiji, India, Japan, Mexico. GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. Coins or Paper Money? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 24, No. 11 (Nov., 1958), pp. 2588-2590, illus.

Certain currency issues, the writer believes, belong in the border-line category and might be collected as either coins or paper money. Perhaps the earliest known examples are the pressed paper "coins" issued by the Netherlands in 1573/74 while under siege by Spain. Similar currency was produced and used in Austria and other European countries during World War I, by Mexico during the revolution of 1915, and by the USSR during the early inflationary period of Soviet control.

Encased postage stamps were first used as currency during the American Civil War, and this type of currency appeared again in various European countries during World War I. In conclusion Slabaugh notes an anti-thetical case — recounting that in 1922 and 1923 a number of German aluminum companies printed paper money on aluminum foil. GHN

SLABAUGH, A. R. Stamps on Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Jan., 1959), pp. 23-25, illus.

Excluding encased postage stamps and those pasted on cardboard (Ivory Coast, French Guinea, Madagascar, etc.), the present listing is limited to paper money which bears stamps as part of the printed design, or to which stamps have been attached. It includes: Postage currency, later modified and known as fractional currency, which was first issued in the United States, 1862-63, and later appeared in Ceylon during World War II; bank notes with stamps attached (examples from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Japan and Manchukuo are cited), and revenue stamps used on both U. S. and foreign currency to indicate that a tax has been paid on the note. GHN

ODD AND CURIOUS

DEUTSCH, JÜRGEN. *Die Zahlungsmittel der Naturvölker in Afrika*. Marburg/Lahn. G. Nolte, 1957. 251 pp.

Following a preface in which he discusses the nature of his investigation, the author presents a thorough study of the various media of exchange used by native African tribes. These include slaves, livestock, pearls, textiles, metals and other trading commodities. A summary of hoards, bibliography of hoard literature and an index are included. HG

KELLER, ARNOLD. *Notgeld besonderer Art*. 3rd ed. Berlin, 1959. 61 pp.

The subject dealt with — necessity money, which, from the point of view of fabric, material or content can be labelled odd or unusual — is of economic interest in illustrating the various substitutes used in times of war and extreme hardship. The list includes such things as old documents, playing cards, wood, cotton, linen, silk, velvet, leather, parchment, celluloid, linoleum, rubber, earthen ware, ivory and coal. HG

DECORATIONS

DRAGE, P. Shanghai Volunteer Corps Medal. In: *The Medal Collector Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb., 1955), p. 6, illus.

The above decoration was bestowed upon members of the corps who took part in the general defense of Shanghai (August 12 - November 12, 1937). It consists of a bronze eight-pointed star, 40 mm. in diameter, suspended from a ring; in the center, the badge of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps (the coat of arms of the Shanghai Municipal Council).

EVANS, H. C. Origin of British Medals. In: *The Medal Collector* (Feb., 1957), p. 3.

Among the medals whose origins the writer discusses are awards issued for service at the Battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815) and a medal struck to commemorate the victory at Dunbar, Scotland (September 3, 1650). The last named was issued in two sizes (and metals) for officers and men respectively.

KLIETMANN, K. G. Der Fürstlich Isenburg-Birstein'sche Hausorden "pour mes amis." In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 5 (1958), pp. 42-43, pl.

The order described and illustrated was instituted by the dukes of Isenburg-Birstein in 1809. Because the newly established principality came to an end in 1815 (when the territory was abolished in favor of Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel by an act of the Vienna Congress) little is known about this short-lived decoration. HG

KLIETMANN, K. G. Die kroatische Legion und ihre Auszeichnung 1941-1943. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 6 (1958), pp. 46-51, illus.

Describes the three insignia given to the Croatian troops who served with the Germans on the Russian front from 1941 to 1943. All show the Croatian arms in the form of a spade. The first, made of cloth, was worn on the sleeve; the second was painted on the steel helmet; the third, superimposed on a background in the form of a lime leaf, was worn as a cap adornment. HG

Österreichische Lebensrettungsmedaille. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 12 (1958), pp. 133-134.

Concerns some changes made relative to the award of the Austrian Life Saving medal, the chief innovation being a new red ribbon with white marginal stripes. HG

PETERSON, JAMES. Medals of Inner Mongolia. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), pp. 1-3, illus.

Three medals are illustrated and described: The Third¹ Mongolian Grand Council Commemorative Medal, the National Foundation Merit Medal of the Federated Autonomous Government of the Mongol Borderland, and the Merit Cross of Free Mongolia. As stated by the Japanese Chugai Shimpō news agency under the dateline March 20, 1938, the last-named decoration was established by Prince Teh Wang and corresponds to the Japanese Order of the Golden Kite. It was made in Japan by Jitsuzo Hinako and depicts the symbols of western Mongolia — head of a lama and army sword guards.

POWER, J. R. The Canada Memorial Cross. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1958), p. 6, illus.

Description of the decoration is as follows: "A 1¼ inch cross patonce in silver, suspended by a ring from a 5⁄8 inch purple ribbon; at the end of the upright, a crown; at the foot and the end of either arm, a maple leaf; in the center, within a wreath of laurel, the Royal Cipher, GRI; engraved on the reverse with the number, rank and name of the soldier or sailor commemorated." The cross is awarded to the widows and/or mothers of members of the Canadian armed forces killed in action during the first and second World Wars and in Korea.

RULLIER, P. La croix rouge française. In: *Ordenskunde*, No. 8 (1959), pp. 58-64, pl.

A short history of the Red Cross in general and of the French Red Cross in particular is followed by a descriptive catalogue of the medals and insignia of the three French branches. Plate illustrations include: *Insigne de 1864-1866*, *Recompense Honorifique de 1870-1871*, *Médaille de 1936*, *Grande Médaille de 1944* and *Croix d'Argent de 1944*.

SPINK, D. F. Chinese Decoration. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept., 1955), pp. 11-12, illus.

Description and illustration of an unusual Chinese decoration, 49 mm. in diameter, of good quality gold, and hollow struck (i.e. two thin shells, soldered together at the edges). Chinese characters on the ob-

verse translate as "Guarding the State" and "Fifth Year of the Republic of China"; those on the reverse as "Ts'en Ch'un Hsuan, Commander-in-Chief of Kuantung and Kuangsi" and "Made by Chung-sheng, Hong-kong". The article includes a biographical sketch of the general named.

STAGG, G. T. Medals — A Link with British History. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (May-Aug., 1953), pp. 63-67; Vol. 7, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec., 1953), pp. 88-93, illus.

Especially interesting is the information given concerning the medals awarded by Queen Elizabeth I, the Ark in Flood medal and the Bay-tree medals. Others discussed include: the first military award, issued by Charles I in 1643; the oval medal issued by Oliver Cromwell to soldiers who took part in the Battle of Dunbar (1650); the first circular medal awarded by Charles II for service in the wars against the Dutch (1665-1667); the first medal to be worn with ribbon — granted by George II to participants at the Battle of Culloden (1746); medals bestowed for service in the Peninsular Wars; the numerous awards issued by Queen Victoria in the course of her long reign, with special mention of the Crimean War Medal of 1855 and the Victoria Cross (instituted January 29, 1856). Also described and illustrated is one of the world's rarest decorations, the New Zealand Cross or Order of Valour.

SEALS

PATHAK, V. S. Religious Sealings from Rajghat—II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 20, Pt. 2 (1958), pp. 195-201, pl. 13.

The following seals are described and nine illustrated: Bahvrichya Charana, Charaka Charana, Chhandoga Charana, Chaturvedya, Sārasvata, and Charana and temple seals. Charanas were corporate bodies of persons studying either a Veda or one of the several Veda recensions, while a Chaturvedya signified a person who had mastered the four Vedas. Part one of this article appeared in an earlier issue of the *Journal* (Vol. 19, Pt. 2, 1957, pp. 168-179).

WALLIN, SIGURD. *Kuriositetskabinettet i Linköpings stifts- och landsbibliotek. Katalog i anslutning till 1950-talets uppställning* (Linköpings Biblioteks handlingar, N.S., No. 5). Linköping, 1958. 112 pp., illus.

The curio cabinet in the library at Linköping, Sweden, contains a varied collection of objects brought together over many centuries. Acquisitions have been catalogued chronologically since 1732. Of particular numismatic interest is a collection of seals, one of which, ca. 1300, shows the inscription S'CONRADI MONETARII, two crowned heads and a lily.

A mintmaster Conrad is known from Västerås (Sweden) in 1315. The name was also common in Germany at the time, no less than five mintmasters of that name being known there between 1290 and 1320. Among the seals is a lead *bullæ* of Pope Urban IV (1261-64) found at Tornby: also a medallion in alabaster (date 1576, artist unknown) showing the portraits of Nicolaus Weiler and his wife Hanna. LL

MINT REPORTS

Dados estatísticos da Casa da Moeda. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Sept., 1958), pp. 49-53.

Tables included were provided by the director of the National Institute of Statistics at the request of the Portuguese Numismatic Society. They list the quantities and values of the denominations struck in 1955 and 1956 for Portugal, the provinces of Angola and Moçambique, and the State of India.

London. Royal Mint. *Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller for the Year 1957*. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1958. 80 pp., [6] pls.

In addition to the domestic coinage produced during 1957, coins were struck for Burma, Guatemala, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan. An item of special interest is seen in the report of the striking of 272,429 Maria Theresa talers (dated 1780), reflecting that coin's continued popularity in the African trade. Medals issued include the Ghana Independence medal by Paul Vincze and the British Columbia Centenary medal designed by T. H. Paget. HG

Netherlands. Ministerie van Financien. *Verslag omtrent de toestand van het Nederlandse muntwezen gedurende het jaar 1957*. [’s Gravenhage, 1958]. 27 pp.

The law passed on December 24, 1955 and which went into effect on January 1, 1958 provides that the former mint report by the mint master to the States General will now be replaced by a report of the Finance Minister to the Queen, which in turn will be communicated to the States General. The report for 1957 is thus the first to follow this new procedure. It is confined exclusively to monetary matters, and no longer mentions medal production.

The mint continued to strike all nominals of authorized coins — silver guilders, nickel 25 and 10 cent pieces and bronze 5 and 1 cent pieces — in considerable quantity. There are now 1,142,000,000 minor coins (valued at 76,000,000 guilders) in circulation, as well as 99,602,505 guilders; yet the demand for circulating media is still not satisfied and

large numbers of the old 2½ guilder pieces, 10 cents pieces and 2½ and 1 guilder bills remain in the hands of the public. In liquidation of World War II lend-lease arrangements, 182,400 kg. of mint silver, 460/000 fine, were returned to the United States Mint in Philadelphia. A small number of counterfeit coins were found in circulation, mostly 2½ guilder pieces.

HJE

PERIODICALS

- ASOCIACION NUMISMATICA ARGENTINA. BOLETIN BIMESTRAL. (Azcue-
naga 323, Buenos Aires). Vol. 3, No. 15 (Nov.-Dec., 1958).
- AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL. (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace,
Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 9, No. 4 (Oct., 1959).
- BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Berlin/Friedenau, Hähnelstrasse
20). No. 24 (1958).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANCAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de
Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 14 (1959), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May).
- CALCOIN NEWS (2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, Calif.). Vol. 13 (1959),
Nos. 3 (May), 4 (July).
- THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL. (Canadian Numismatic Society,
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

Nine students representing seven universities attended the eighth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held at the Society's Museum in New York from June 16 to August 22, 1959.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at fourteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. The conferences were chiefly concerned with specific problems relating to ancient and mediaeval history and art, toward the solution of which the science of numismatics makes definite contribution. During the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his selected topic.

Specialists who conducted conferences during the Seminar were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Dr. Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Yale University; Mr. William L. Clark, Curator of Mediaeval and Modern Coins, American Numismatic Society; Mr. Philip Grierson, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, England; Mr. Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Dr. G. L. Kustas, Professor of Classics, University of Buffalo; Dr. Robert S. Lopez, Professor of History, Yale University, Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Dr. Joseph R. Strayer, Professor of History, Princeton University; Dr. Rudi Thomsen, Professor of Ancient History, University of Aarhus, Denmark.

The fields of study represented by the students were: Classics, 4; ancient history, 3; mediaeval history, 1; Near Eastern studies, 1. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Sidney L. Cohen, Yale University; Charles W. Fornara, University of California; Donald Kagan, Pennsylvania State University; Eugene N. Lane, Yale University; Kenneth A. Luther, Princeton University; Berard L. Marthaler, University of Minnesota; Edwin P. Menes, Princeton University; Betsy L. Ringler, Bryn Mawr College; John W. Zarker, University of Texas.

The seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1960, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who by June, 1960 will have completed at least one year's graduate study in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, or some other humanistic field. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. The offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, N. Y. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1960.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 17,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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